GREATSHIP (INDIA) LIMITED

SUBSIDIARIES' REPORT

OFFSHORE LOGISTICS ● DRILLING SERVICES

2019

2020

ANNUAL REPORT


CONTENTS

GREATSHIP GLOBAL OFFSHORE SERVICES PTE. LTD.

A SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

Directors	Alok Amritsagar Mahajan	(Resigned as Managing Director on 1 April 2019)
	Jaya Prakash	
	Sambhus Ashish Chandrakant	(Appointed on 1 April 2019)
Registration Number	200708009M	
Registered Office	300 Beach Road #16-07 The Concourse Singapore 199555	
Independent Auditor	JBS Practice PAC 137 Telok Ayer Street #05-03 Singapore 068602	
Company Secretary	Gopinath Vidya	

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of Greatship Global Offshore Services Pte Ltd (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

During the year, the Company purchased one 2010 built R-Class Supply Vessel, 'Greatship Ramya' from the Company's immediate holding company, Greatship (India) Limited ("GIL") on April 8, 2019 and GIL also novated its charter to the Company in accordance with the terms of its purchase.

OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Alok Amritsagar Mahajan

Sambhus Ashish Chandrakant (Appointed on 1 April 2019)

Jaya Prakash

Mr. Naware Pradyumna Raghunath has resigned as the Director of the Company on 1 April 2019. Mr. Alok Mahajan has resigned as Managing Director on 1 April 2019 and continues as the Director of the Company.

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object is to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

REGISTERED OFFICE

During the year, the Company has shifted its Registered Office to '300, Beach Road, #16-07, The Concourse, Singapore 199555' with effect from December 30, 2019.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations except as detailed below:

	Holdings registered in name of director No. of ordinary shares	
	As at 01.04.2019	**As at 31.03.2020**
The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited (Ultimate holding company)		
Alok Amritsagar Mahajan	732	732

SHARE OPTIONS

There were no share options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Messrs JBS Practice PAC., who hold office up to the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting, has expressed its willingness to continue in office and accept re-appointment as the Auditors of the Company until the next Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board

Sambhus Ashish Chandrakant
Director

Alok Amritsagar Mahajan
Director

30 April 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF GREATSHIP GLOBAL OFFSHORE SERVICES PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GREATSHIP GLOBAL OFFSHORE SERVICES PTE. LTD. (the "Company") as set out on pages 7 to 52, which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the General Information set out on page 1, the Directors' Statement set out on pages 2 to 3, and the accompanying Schedule of Other Operating Expenses.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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 directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs 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 SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

(b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

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

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

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

We communicate with the directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

JBS PRACTICE PAC
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Singapore

30 April 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and bank balances	4	6,729,246	509,202,045	24,749,778	1,711,447,149
Fixed deposits	5	22,000,000	1,664,740,000	10,000,000	691,500,000
Trade receivables	6	1,481,256	112,086,642	1,236,684	85,516,699
Other receivables	7	680,640	51,504,029	495,216	34,244,186
Inventories	8	108,272	8,192,942	252,722	17,475,726
Prepayments		115,104	8,709,920	41,183	2,847,804
		31,114,518	**2,354,435,578**	**36,775,583**	**2,543,031,564**
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	9	37,779,718	2,858,791,261	30,167,935	2,086,112,705
Capital project in progress	9	1,548,636	117,185,286	-	-
Other receivables	7	44,922	3,399,248	-	-
		39,373,276	**2,979,375,795**	**30,167,935**	**2,086,112,705**
Total assets		**70,487,794**	**5,333,811,373**	**66,943,518**	**4,629,144,269**
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade payables	10	3,062,598	231,746,791	1,828,243	126,423,003
Other payables	11	491,466	37,189,232	399,815	27,647,207
Lease liability	12	135,291	10,237,470	-	-
Income tax payable		104,827	7,932,259	104,825	7,248,649
		3,794,182	**287,105,752**	**2,332,883**	**161,318,859**
Non-current liability					
Other payables	11	63,642	4,815,790	88,955	6,151,238
Lease liability	12	750,914	56,821,662	-	-
		814,556	61,637,452	88,955	6,151,238
Total liabilities		4,608,738	348,743,204	2,421,838	167,470,097
NET ASSETS		**65,879,056**	**4,985,068,169**	**64,521,680**	**4,461,674,172**
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY					
Share capital	13	71,060,224	5,377,127,152	71,060,224	4,913,814,490
Accumulated losses		(5,181,168)	(392,058,983)	(6,538,544)	(452,140,318)
TOTAL EQUITY		**65,879,056**	**4,985,068,169**	**64,521,680**	**4,461,674,172**

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
REVENUE					
Charter hire income	14	13,984,643	1,058,217,936	9,515,984	658,030,294
Other income	15	768,773	58,173,053	1,222,079	84,506,763
Total revenue		**14,753,416**	**1,116,390,989**	**10,738,063**	**742,537,057**
COSTS AND EXPENSES					
Charter hire expenses	16	6,210,503	469,948,762	5,750,742	397,663,809
Employee benefits expense	17	1,762,214	133,346,733	2,135,767	147,688,288
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9	3,766,480	285,009,542	3,500,212	242,039,660
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	9	-	-	1,350,150	93,362,873
Allowance for impairment loss on trade receivables	6	1,271,367	96,204,341	(1,698,300)	(117,437,445)
Other operating expenses	18	282,552	21,380,710	402,093	27,804,731
Finance costs	19	5,534	418,758	-	-
Total costs and expenses		**13,298,650**	**1,006,308,846**	**11,440,664**	**791,121,916**
Profit/(loss) before income tax		1,454,766	110,082,143	(702,601)	(48,584,859)
Income tax expense	20	(97,390)	(7,369,501)	-	-
Net profit/(loss), representing total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**1,357,376**	**102,712,642**	**(702,601)**	**(48,584,859)**

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Share capital		Accumulated loss		Total	
	US$	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**
2020						
Balance as at 1 April 2019	71,060,224	4,913,814,490	(6,538,544)	(452,140,318)	64,521,680	4,461,674,172
Foreign translation difference		463,312,662		(42,631,307)		420,681,355
Net profit, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,357,376	102,712,642	1,357,376	102,712,642
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**71,060,224**	**5,377,127,152**	**(5,181,168)**	**(392,058,983)**	**65,879,056**	**4,985,068,169**

	Share capital		(Accumulated loss)		Total	
	US$	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**
2019						
Balance as at 1 April 2018	71,060,224	4,631,350,099	(5,835,943)	(380,357,585)	65,224,281	4,250,992,514
Foreign translation difference		282,464,391		(23,197,874)		259,266,517
Net loss, representing total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(702,601)	(48,584,859)	(702,601)	(48,584,859)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**71,060,224**	**4,913,814,490**	**(6,538,544)**	**(452,140,318)**	**64,521,680**	**4,461,674,172**

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Cash Flows From Operating Activities					
Profit/(loss) before income tax		1,454,766	110,082,143	(702,601)	(48,584,859)
Adjustments for:					
Impairment losses on trade receivables	6	1,271,367	96,204,341	(1,698,300)	(117,437,445)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9	3,766,480	285,009,542	3,500,212	242,039,660
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	9	-	-	1,350,150	93,362,873
Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	8	71,060	5,377,110	-	-
Provision of gratuity expenses	11	6,673	504,946	(37,615)	(2,601,077)
Profit on disposal of equipment	15	-	-	(272,154)	(18,819,449)
Interest income	15	(754,827)	(57,117,759)	(782,540)	(54,112,641)
Finance costs	19	5,534	418,758	-	-
Unrealised exchange gain		(27,074)	(2,048,690)	(2,613)	(180,689)
Cash flows from operations before changes in working capital		**5,793,979**	**438,430,391**	**1,354,539**	**93,666,373**
Working capital changes, excluding changes relating to cash:					
Trade receivables		(1,515,939)	(114,711,104)	2,045,614	141,454,208
Trade payables		256,963	19,444,390	(521,594)	(36,068,225)
Prepayments		(73,921)	(5,593,602)	29,595	2,046,494
Inventories		(81,321)	(6,153,560)	119,391	8,255,888
Other receivables		116,503	8,815,782	(32,767)	(2,265,838)
Other payables		59,665	4,514,851	(127,399)	(8,809,641)
Cash generated from operations		**4,555,929**	**344,747,148**	**2,867,379**	**198,279,259**
Interest received		535,179	40,496,995	586,915	40,585,172
Income tax (paid)/refund		(97,390)	(7,369,501)	2,120	146,598
Net cash generated from operating activities		**4,993,718**	**377,874,642**	**3,456,414**	**239,011,029**

	Note	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Cash Flows From Investing Activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	9	(10,471,701)	(792,393,615)	(1,361,281)	(94,132,581)
Capital project in progress	9	(543,732)	(41,144,200)	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	9	-	-	5,000,000	345,750,000
Placement of fixed deposits	5	(12,000,000)	(908,040,000)	-	-
Withdrawal of fixed deposits		-	-	11,180,265	773,115,325
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		**(23,015,433)**	**(1,741,577,815)**	**14,818,984**	**1,024,732,744**
Cash Flows From Financing Activity					
Principal elements of lease payments		**(20,357)**	**(1,540,414)**	**-**	**-**
Interest paid		(5,534)	(418,758)	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities		**(25,891)**	**(1,959,172)**	**-**	**-**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and bank balances		(18,047,606)	(1,365,662,345)	18,275,398	1,263,743,773
Foreign currency translation difference			161,368,551		25,725,273
Currency translation adjustment relating to cash and bank balances		27,074	2,048,690	2,613	180,689
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of the year		24,749,778	1,711,447,149	6,471,767	421,797,414
Cash and bank balances at the end of the year	4	6,729,246	509,202,045	24,749,778	1,711,447,149

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activity

	01.04.2019 US$	Cash flows US$	Non-cash changes Acquisition US$	Accretion of interests US$	31.03.2020 US$
Lease liability (Note 12)	-	(25,891)	906,562	5,534	886,205
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Lease liability (Note 12)	-	(1,959,172)	68,599,547	418,758	67,059,132

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Greatship Global Offshore Services Pte. Ltd. (Company Registration No. 200708009M) is domiciled in Singapore with its registered office is at 300 Beach Road, #16-07 The Concourse, Singapore 199555.

The Company is providing offshore oilfield services with the principal activity of owning and operating offshore supply of vessels. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The financial statements of the Company as at 31 March 2020 and for the year then ended were authorised and approved by the Board of Directors for issuance on 30 April 2020.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("SFRS"). The financial statements, which are expressed in United States dollars are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

In the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are mandatory for application from that date. The adoption of these new and revised FRSs and INT FRSs have no material effect on the financial statements.

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2019

Adoption of FRS 116 Leases

FRS 116 supersedes FRS 17 Leases, INT FRS 104 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, INT FRS 15 *Operating Leases-Incentives* and INT FRS 27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.* The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the statement of financial position.

The Company adopted FRS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated losses. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at 1 April 2019. Instead, the Company applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying FRS 17 and INT FRS 104 at the date of initial application.

The Company has lease contract for office space. Before the adoption of FRS 116, the Company classified its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as an operating lease. The accounting policy prior to 1 April 2019 is disclosed in Note 2 (o).

Upon adoption of FRS 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and low value assets. The accounting policy beginning on and after 1 April 2019 is disclosed in Note 2 (o). The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Company.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Company recognised right-of-use asset and lease liability for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leas¬es of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for the leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Lease liability was recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review;
- applied the short-term leases exemption to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application;
- excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

The lease liability as at 1 April 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of 31 March 2020, as follows:

	US$	₹
Operating lease commitments as at 31 March 2019	139,146	10,529,178
Less: Commitments relating to short term leases	(139,146)	(10,529,178)
Lease liability as at 1 April 2019	-	-

There are no material impact of the adoption of FRS116 as at 1 April 2019.

Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financials statements, the Company has not applied those FRSs and INT FRSs that have been issued but are effective only in next financial year. The Company expects the adoption of the standards will have no financial effect on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

b) Currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial statements of the Company are presented in the United States dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at rates of exchange closely approximate to those ruling at the end of the reporting period and transactions in foreign currencies during the financial year are translated at rates ruling on transaction dates. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on 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.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in profit or loss for the financial year. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the year except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

c) Financial assets

(i) Classification and measurement

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

• Amortised cost;

• Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and

• Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial asset.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

At initial recognition

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

At subsequent measurement

(a) Debt instruments

Debt instruments mainly comprise of cash and cash equivalents, fixed deposits, trade and other receivables. There are three subsequent measurement categories, depending on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset:

- Amortised cost: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

- FVOCI: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for sale, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are classified as FVOCI. Movements in fair values are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in fair value reserve, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented in "other gains and losses". Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method and presented in "interest income".

- FVPL: Debt instruments that are held for trading as well as those that do not meet the criteria for classification as amortised cost or FVOCI are classified as FVPL. Movement in fair values and interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises and presented in “other gains and losses”.

(ii) Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 24(b) details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by the FRS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

On disposal of a debt instrument, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss.

d) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

e) Inventories

Inventories on fuel oil on vessels are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories comprises all cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is ascertained on weighted average for fuel oil. Stores and spares (other than fuel oil) delivered on board of the vessels are charged to profit or loss. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

f) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Components of costs

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is 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.

Cost also includes borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset and any fair value gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of property, plant and equipment that are transferred from the hedging reserve.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computers	3 – 5 years
Office equipment, furniture, fixture and renovation	1 – 5 years
Motor vessels	20 years
Drydocking expenditure	5 years
Right-of-use asset – Office premise	6 years

The Company periodically drydocks each owned vessel for inspection, repairs and maintenance and any modifications to comply with industry certification or governmental requirements. Generally, each vessel is drydocked every 5 years. A substantial portion of the costs incurred during drydock is capitalised and these costs are amortised on a straight-line basis from the completion of a drydocking to the estimated completion of the next drydocking.

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

(iv) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

(v) Disposals

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

g) <u>Capital project in progress</u>

Capital project in progress is stated at cost. Expenditure relating to the construction of a drydock is capitalised when incurred up to the completion of construction. No depreciation is provided on capital project in progress.

h) <u>Impairment of non-financial assets</u>

Property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets)

Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

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 inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating units ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of an asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss.

i) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise of trade and other payables and lease liability.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled and expired. The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in profit and loss.

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised in profit or loss as finance expense.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

k) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

l) Income tax

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when it affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit at the time of the transaction.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

(i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period; and

(ii) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

m) Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from offshore support services performed by support vessels under contracts with customers. Revenue from offshore support services is earned on a day rate basis over the period of the contract and is recognised accordingly.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled as per in contract with a customer. The consideration is determined based on the price specified in the contract, net of liquidated damages, offhire and downtime rebates. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

A receivable is recognised on a monthly basis when invoices are raised as per the terms of the contract, and therefore, no additional disclosure is given for remaining performance obligation as per practical expedient under the standard.

Revenue in excess of invoicing is classified as contract assets (unbilled revenue). Revenue excludes any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government which are levied on such services such as goods and services tax.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

n) Employee benefits

Employee benefits are recognised as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalised as an asset.

Liability is provided for retirement benefits of Provident Fund, Gratuity and Leave Encashment in respect of all eligible employees.

Defined Contribution Plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

Defined Benefit Plan

Defined Benefit Plan Retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity to certain employees is considered as a defined benefit obligation. The Company's liability in respect of gratuity is provided for, on the basis of actuarial valuations, using the projected unit credit method, as at the date of the Statement of Financial Position. The Company's contribution paid/ payable under the scheme are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. An accrual is made of the estimated liability for leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

o) Leases

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 April 2019:

Operating lease

As lessor

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment and are stated at cost less depreciated amounts and impairment loss (if any). Operating lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Contingent rents are recognised as income in profit or loss when earned.

As lessee

Lease of assets in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases.

Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Contingent rents are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when incurred.

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 April 2019:

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases. The Company recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use asset at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurements of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use asset depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2(h).

The Company's right-of-use assets are presented within property, plant and equipment (Note 9).

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company's lease liability is disclosed in Note 12.

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

p) Government grants

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

r) Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

(i) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

(a) Has control or joint control over the Company;

(b) Has significant influence over the Company; or

(c) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

(ii) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

(a) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(b) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(c) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(d) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

(e) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.

(f) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i);

(g) A person identified in (i)(a) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); or

(h) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The presentation of financial statements in conforming with FRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements in applying the accounting policies. These estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The following are the critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements for preparation of financial statements:

(a) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies which are described in Note 2 above, management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements involved, apart from those involving estimations that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation 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 are discussed below:

(i) Loss allowance for impairment of trade and other receivables

Management determines the expected loss arising from default for trade receivables by categorised them based on its historical loss pattern, historical payment profile as well as credit risk profile of customer.

Notwithstanding the above, the Company evaluates the expected credit loss on customers in financial difficulties separately. There is no customer in financial difficulties during the financial year.

Amounts owing by related companies

Management determines whether there is significant increase in credit risk of these related parties since initial recognition. Management considers various operating performance ratios as well as liquidity ratios of these related companies. There is no significant increase in credit risk as at 31 March 2020.

(ii) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The Company depreciates the property, plant and equipment, using the straight-line method, over their estimated useful lives after taking into account of their estimated residual values. The estimated useful life reflects management's estimate of the periods that the Company intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the Company's property, plant and equipment.

Motor vessels are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives so as to write-down the cost to the estimated residual values at the end of their useful lives. These estimates regarding the useful lives (20 years) and residual values are made by the Company based on past experience and industry trends. The useful lives and residual values are reviewed on an annual basis. Changes in the expected level of usage could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

The residual values reflect management's estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, as if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The carrying amounts of the Company's property, plant and equipment as at the end of the reporting period were disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

(iii) Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets)

Property, plant and equipment and right of use assets are tested for impairment when there is objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

The Company determines an asset's recoverable amount based on the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. When value in use calculation is undertaken, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit by applying a suitable discount rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows. When fair value less costs to sell is used, management engages the services of professional valuers to determine the fair values using valuation techniques which involve the use of estimates and assumptions which are reflective of current market conditions. The carrying amount of the Company's property, plant and equipment at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

(iv) Income taxes

Significant judgments are involved in determining the Company's provision for income taxes. The Company recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax provision in the financial year in which such determination is made.

(v) Determination of lease term of contracts with extension options

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has lease contract that include extension options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to extend the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the extension. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term whether there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to extend. The Company included the extension option in the lease term for the leased premises because of the leasehold improvements made and the significant costs that would arise to replace the asset.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Cash at bank	6,726,517	508,995,542	24,744,962	1,711,114,123
Cash on hand	2,729	206,503	4,816	333,026
	6,729,246	509,202,045	24,749,778	1,711,447,149

The carrying amounts of cash and bank balances approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Singapore dollar	184,787	13,982,832	17,704	1,224,232
United States dollar	6,544,459	495,219,213	24,732,074	1,710,222,917
	6,729,246	509,202,045	24,749,778	1,711,447,149

5. FIXED DEPOSITS

The fixed deposits of the Company were placed with a bank for tenor period of 1 year with fixed interest rates ranging between 2.35% to 3.30% (2019: 3.3%) per annum.

The carrying amounts of fixed deposits were denominated in United States dollar.

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Third parties	2,736,592	207,077,917	1,230,812	85,110,650
GST recoverable	16,031	1,213,066	5,872	406,049
	2,752,623	208,290,983	1,236,684	85,516,699
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,271,367)	(96,204,341)	-	-
	1,481,256	112,086,642	1,236,684	85,516,699

Trade receivables are recognised at their original invoiced amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition. Trade receivables are considered to be of short duration and are not discounted and the carrying values are assumed to approximate their fair values.

Expected credit losses (ECL) on trade receivables

ECLs are unbiased probability-weighted estimates of credit losses which are determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and taking into account past events, current conditions and assessment of future economic conditions. The Company has used relevant historical information and loss experience to determine the probability of default of the instruments and incorporated forward looking information which involved significant estimates and judgements.

In determining the ECL of trade receivables, the Company has used one year of historical losses data to determine the loss rate to reflect the current and forward looking information.

The movement in expected credit loss during the year is as follows:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Balance as at beginning of the financial year	-	-	1,698,300	110,686,703
Foreign translation difference	-	-		6,750,742
Add: Current year allowance	1,271,367	96,204,341	-	-
Less: Write-back during the year	-	-	(1,698,300)	(117,437,445)
Balance as at the end of the financial year	1,271,367	96,204,341	-	-

Trade receivables that were determined to be impaired at the end of the reporting date relate to debtors that were had high probability that default on payments. These receivables were not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Singapore dollar	16,031	1,213,066	5,872	406,049
United States dollar	1,465,225	110,873,576	1,230,812	85,110,650
	1,481,256	112,086,642	1,236,684	85,516,699

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Current				
Related company	-	-	163,324	11,293,855
Refundable deposits	14,960	1,132,023	47,942	3,315,189
Interest receivable	463,481	35,071,607	243,833	16,861,052
Advances to suppliers	201,437	15,242,738	36,351	2,513,672
Advances to masters	762	57,661	1,266	87,544
Advances to employees	-	-	2,500	172,875
	680,640	51,504,029	495,216	34,244,186
Non-current				
Refundable deposits	44,922	3,399,248	-	-
	725,562	54,903,277	495,216	34,244,186

In 2019, the amounts owing by related company is unsecured, non-trade in nature, interest-free and repayable within the next twelve months.

The carrying amounts of other receivables approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Japanese Yen	33,196	2,511,941	2,877	198,945
Euro	21,835	1,652,254	-	-
Great Britain Pound	1,033	78,167	-	-
Singapore dollar	85,338	6,457,526	53,443	3,695,583
Indian Rupees	855	64,698	-	-
Malaysian ringgit	-	-	7,349	508,183
South African Rand	10,063	761,467	-	-
United States dollar	573,242	43,377,224	431,547	29,841,475
	725,562	54,903,277	495,216	34,244,186

8. INVENTORIES

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Inventories, at cost or market value whichever is lower	108,272	8,192,942	252,722	17,475,726

Statement of profit or loss:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Inventories recognised as an expense in “charter hire expenses”	119,105	9,012,675	451,210	31,201,172
Inclusive of the following charge				
- Inventories written-down to net realisable value	71,060	5,377,110	-	-

Inventories represents the fuel oil on the vessels.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computers	Office equipment, furniture, fixture and renovation	Motor vessels	Dry-docking expenditure	Right of use asset - office premise	Total	Capital project in progress	Grand total
2020	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Cost								
At 1 April 2019	44,949	146,575	92,002,942	2,571,314	-	94,765,780	-	94,765,780
Additions	15,983	155,718	9,709,512	590,488	906,562	11,378,263	1,548,636	12,926,899
Retirements	-	(131,749)	-	-	-	(131,749)	-	(131,749)
At 31 March 2020	60,932	170,544	101,712,454	3,161,802	906,562	106,012,294	1,548,636	107,560,930
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 April 2019	41,728	139,054	36,543,387	2,006,265	-	38,730,434	-	38,730,434
Charge for the year	6,190	15,591	3,160,338	547,105	37,256	3,766,480	-	3,766,480
Retirements	-	(131,749)	-	-	-	(131,749)	-	(131,749)
At 31 March 2020	47,918	22,896	39,703,725	2,553,370	37,256	42,365,165	-	42,365,165
Accumulated impairment								
At 1 April 2019	-	-	25,867,411	-	-	25,867,411	-	25,867,411
At 31 March 2020	-	-	25,867,411	-	-	25,867,411	-	25,867,411
Carrying amount								
At 31 March 2020	13,014	147,648	36,141,318	608,432	869,306	37,779,718	1,548,636	39,328,354

Details of right-of-use assets acquired under leasing arrangements are disclosed in Note 23(a).

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continue)

2020	Computers	Office equipment, furniture, fixture and renovation	Motor vessels	Dry-docking expenditure	Right of use asset - office premise	Total	Capital project in progress	Grand total
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Cost								
At 1 April 2019	3,108,223	10,135,661	6,362,003,439	177,806,363	-	6,553,053,687	-	6,553,053,687
Foreign translation difference	293,067	955,669	599,859,182	16,764,967	-	617,872,886	-	617,872,886
Additions	1,209,434	11,783,181	734,718,773	44,682,227	68,599,547	860,993,161	117,185,286	978,178,447
Retirements	-	(9,969,447)	-	-	-	(9,969,447)	-	(9,969,447)
At 31 March 2020	4,610,724	12,905,064	7,696,581,394	239,253,557	68,599,547	8,021,950,287	117,185,286	8,139,135,573
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 April 2019	2,885,491	9,615,584	2,526,975,211	138,733,225	-	2,678,209,511	-	2,678,209,511
Foreign translation difference	272,067	906,632	238,262,884	13,080,848	-	252,522,430	-	252,522,430
Charge for the year	468,397	1,179,771	239,142,776	41,399,435	2,819,162	285,009,542	-	285,009,542
Retirements	-	(9,969,447)	-	-	-	(9,969,447)	-	(9,969,447)
At 31 March 2020	3,625,955	1,732,540	3,004,380,871	193,213,508	2,819,162	3,205,772,036	-	3,205,772,036
Accumulated impairment								
At 1 April 2019	-	-	1,788,731,471	-	-	1,788,731,471	-	1,788,731,471
Foreign translation difference	-	-	168,655,519	-	-	168,655,519	-	168,655,519
At 31 March 2020	-	-	1,957,386,990	-	-	1,957,386,990	-	1,957,386,990
Carrying amount								
At 31 March 2020	984,769	11,172,524	2,734,813,533	46,040,049	65,780,385	2,858,791,261	117,185,286	2,975,976,547

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continue)

2019	Computers	Office equipment, furniture, fixture and renovation	Motor vessels	Dry-docking expenditure	Total	Capital project in progress	Grand total
	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Cost							
At 1 April 2018	43,479	146,575	110,797,763	2,571,315	113,559,132	11,880	113,571,012
Additions	1,470	-	1,444	1,644,088	1,647,002	-	1,647,002
Transfers	-	-	-	11,880	11,880	(11,880)	-
Retirements	-	-	(18,796,265)	(1,655,969)	(20,452,234)	-	(20,452,234)
At 31 March 2019	44,949	146,575	92,002,942	2,571,314	94,765,780	-	94,765,780
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 April 2018	38,180	136,089	41,863,768	1,491,896	43,529,933	-	43,529,933
Charge for the year	3,548	2,965	2,747,948	745,751	3,500,212	-	3,500,212
Retirements	-	-	(8,068,329)	(231,382)	(8,299,711)	-	(8,299,711)
At 31 March 2019	41,728	139,054	36,543,387	2,006,265	38,730,434	-	38,730,434
Accumulated impairment							
At 1 April 2018	-	-	31,941,926	-	31,941,926	-	31,941,926
Charge for the year	-	-	1,350,150	-	1,350,150	-	1,350,150
Retirements	-	-	(7,424,665)	-	(7,424,665)	-	(7,424,665)
At 31 March 2019	-	-	25,867,411	-	25,867,411	-	25,867,411
Carrying amount							
At 31 March 2019	3,221	7,521	29,592,144	565,049	30,167,935	-	30,167,935

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continue)

	Computers	Office equipment, furniture, fixture and renovation	Motor vessels	Dry-docking expenditure	Total	Capital project in progress	Grand total
2019	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Cost							
At 1 April 2018	2,833,744	9,553,026	7,221,244,204	167,585,455	7,401,216,428	774,279	7,401,990,707
Foreign translation difference	172,828	582,635	440,421,107	10,220,977	451,397,550	47,223	451,444,773
Additions	101,651	-	99,853	113,688,685	113,890,188	-	113,890,188
Transfers	-	-	-	821,502	821,502	(821,502)	-
Retirements	-	-	(1,299,761,725)	(114,510,256)	(1,414,271,981)	-	(1,414,271,981)
At 31 March 2019	3,108,223	10,135,661	6,362,003,439	177,806,363	6,553,053,687	-	6,553,053,687
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 April 2018	2,488,382	8,869,601	2,728,471,079	97,234,322	2,837,063,383	-	2,837,063,383
Foreign translation difference	151,765	540,953	166,408,478	5,930,286	173,031,484	-	173,031,484
Charge for the year	245,344	205,030	190,020,604	51,568,682	242,039,660	-	242,039,660
Retirements	-	-	(557,924,950)	(16,000,065)	(573,925,016)	-	(573,925,016)
At 31 March 2019	2,885,491	9,615,584	2,526,975,211	138,733,225	2,678,209,511	-	2,678,209,511
Accumulated impairment							
At 1 April 2018	-	-	2,081,815,027	-	2,081,815,027	-	2,081,815,027
Foreign translation difference	-	-	126,969,156	-	126,969,156	-	126,969,156
Charge for the year	-	-	93,362,873	-	93,362,873	-	93,362,873
Retirements	-	-	(513,415,585)	-	(513,415,585)	-	(513,415,585)
At 31 March 2019	-	-	1,788,731,471	-	1,788,731,471	-	1,788,731,471
Carrying amount							
At 31 March 2019	222,732	520,077	2,046,296,757	39,073,138	2,086,112,705	-	2,086,112,705

10. TRADE PAYABLES

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Third parties	3,062,598	231,746,791	1,828,243	126,423,003

Trade payables are recognised at their original invoiced amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition. Trade payables are considered to be of short duration and are not discounted and the carrying values are assumed to approximate their fair values.

The carrying amounts of trade payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
European Euro	63,991	4,842,199	98,674	6,823,307
South African Rand	91,862	6,951,198	99,978	6,913,479
Japanese Yen	214,189	16,207,682	11,427	790,177
Malaysian Ringgits	44,985	3,404,015	-	-
Sterling pound	8,025	607,252	49,650	3,433,298
Singapore dollar	872,532	66,024,496	111,358	7,700,406
United States dollar	1,758,291	133,049,880	1,405,855	97,214,873
Others	8,723	660,069	51,301	3,547,463
	3,062,598	231,746,791	1,828,243	126,423,003

11. OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Current				
Accruals of operating expenses	9,182	694,802	12,128	838,651
Accruals of employee benefits expense	325,181	24,606,446	301,884	20,875,279
Amount owing to director	10,770	814,966	10,776	745,160
Provision of gratuity	71,653	5,421,983	36,613	2,531,789
Other creditors	74,680	5,651,035	38,414	2,656,328
	491,466	37,189,232	399,815	27,647,207
Non-Current				
Accruals of employee benefits expense	19,051	1,441,589	15,997	1,106,193
Provision of gratuity	44,591	3,374,201	72,958	5,045,045
	63,642	4,815,790	88,955	6,151,238
Total	555,108	42,005,022	488,770	33,798,445

Amount owing to director is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Disclosure in respect of employee benefits for gratuity

	2020 US$	2019 US$
The actuarial assumptions for the year for the purpose of determining gratuity liability are:		
Discount rate	6.39%	7.60%
Rate of increase in compensation level	5.00%	5.00%
Expected average remaining service	5.15	5.18

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, taken account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Expenses/(reversal) recognised during the current year in the Statement of profit and loss	6,673	504,946	(37,615)	(2,601,077)

The carrying amount of other payables approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Singapore dollar	364,686	27,595,790	340,785	23,565,283
Indian rupees	116,244	8,796,184	109,571	7,576,835
United States dollar	74,178	5,613,049	38,414	2,656,328
	555,108	42,005,023	488,770	33,798,446

12. LEASE LIABILITY

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are as follows:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions of new lease	906,562	68,599,547
Interest expense	5,534	418,758
Lease payments	(25,891)	(1,959,173)
At the end of the year	886,205	67,059,132
Represented by:		
Current	135,291	10,237,470
Non-current	750,914	56,821,662
	886,205	67,059,132

Lease liability denominated in Singapore dollars.

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	No of ordinary shares issued	
	2020	2019
At the beginning and end of the year	71,060,224	71,060,224

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
At the beginning of the year	71,060,224	4,913,814,490	71,060,224	4,631,350,099
Foreign translation difference	-	463,312,662	-	282,464,391
At the end of the year	71,060,224	5,377,127,152	71,060,224	4,913,814,490

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid. There is no par value for these ordinary shares.

The holder of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and is entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All share rank equally with regards to the Company's residual assets

14. CHARTER HIRE INCOME

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Disaggregation of revenue				
Charter hire income				
- Third parties	13,984,643	1,058,217,936	9,515,984	658,030,294

Charter hire income are recognised over the time.

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and related revenue recognition policies.

Nature of goods or services	The Company earns revenue primarily from offshore support services performed by support vessels under contracts with customers.
When revenue is recognised	Revenue from offshore support services is earned on a day rate basis over the period of the contract and is recognised accordingly.
Significant payment terms	Payment is due within 30 to 60 days on each monthly billing.

15. OTHER INCOME

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Profit on sale of vessel	-	-	272,154	18,819,449
Government grants	-	-	9,006	622,765
Insurance claim received	12,590	952,685	23,318	1,612,440
Interest on bank and fixed deposits	754,827	57,117,759	782,540	54,112,641
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-	134,171	9,277,925
Others	1,356	102,609	890	61,543
	768,773	58,173,053	1,222,079	84,506,763

16. CHARTER HIRE EXPENSES

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Crew salary	3,272,469	247,627,729	2,798,834	193,539,371
Fuel and fresh water	119,105	9,012,675	451,210	31,201,172
Insurance	181,594	13,741,218	172,354	11,918,279
Repairs and maintenance	1,162,735	87,984,157	1,133,417	78,375,786
Commission and brokerage	269,442	20,388,676	99,573	6,885,473
Manning and related costs	1,205,158	91,194,307	1,095,354	75,743,728
	6,210,503	469,948,762	5,750,742	397,663,809

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Director’s remuneration and bonus	388,363	29,387,428	536,682	37,111,560
Director’s fee	10,770	814,966	10,776	745,160
Staff salaries and bonuses	1,228,277	92,943,721	1,474,348	101,951,164
Staff CPF contribution	83,862	6,345,838	71,067	4,914,284
Staff benefits	50,942	3,854,780	42,894	2,966,120
	1,762,214	133,346,733	2,135,767	147,688,288

18. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Bank charges	6,592	498,817	12,508	864,928
Foreign exchange loss	32,758	2,478,798	21,429	1,481,815
Professional fees	20,719	1,567,807	30,373	2,100,293
Office rental (including lease not capitalised in lease liabilities/operating lease)	109,303	8,270,958	158,802	10,981,158
Telephone	21,879	1,655,584	26,304	1,818,922
Travelling	39,375	2,979,506	104,138	7,201,143
Others	51,926	3,929,240	48,539	3,356,472
	282,552	21,380,710	402,093	27,804,731

The Company applies the short-term recognition exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application.

19. FINANCE COST

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Interest expense on lease liability	5,534	418,758	-	-

19. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Current income tax:				
- Current year tax provision	-	-	-	-
- Foreign tax paid	97,390	7,369,501	-	-
	97,390	7,369,501	-	-

The current year income tax expense varies from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the applicable Singapore statutory income tax rate 17% (2019: 17%) to profit/(loss) before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,454,766	110,082,143	(702,601)	(48,584,859)
Income tax expense/(benefit) at statutory rate	247,310	18,713,948	(119,442)	(8,259,414)
Non-allowable expenses (net)	(199,785)	(15,117,731)	119,442	8,259,414
Recognition of tax effect of previously unrecognised tax capital allowance	(47,525)	(3,596,217)	-	-
Foreign tax paid	97,390	7,369,501	-	-
	97,390	7,369,501	-	-

Profits from qualifying shipping activities will be exempted from income tax under the provision of Section 13A of the Singapore Income tax Act.

The Company has unutilised capital allowance approximately amounting to USD540,000 equivalent to ₹40,861,800 (2019: US$819,000 equivalent to ₹56,633,850) which are available for offsetting against future taxable income of the Company subject to there being no substantial change in the shareholder of the Company and its shareholding within the meaning of the Section 23 of the Singapore Income Tax Act and agreement by the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore.

21. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The Company's immediate holding company is Greatship (India) Limited, a company incorporated in India.

The Company's ultimate holding company is The Great Eastern Shipping Company. Ltd., a company incorporated in India, which is the parent company of Greatship (India) Limited.

22. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

(a) Related party transactions

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Company had transactions with the immediate holding Company and related companies on terms agreed between them with respect to the following during the financial year.

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Purchase of vessel (including drydock expenditure) from immediate holding company	10,300,000	779,401,000	-	-
Purchase of bunkers from immediate holding company	97,821	7,402,115	-	-
Commission paid to immediate holding company	176,000	13,317,920	-	-
Sale of vessel to immediate holding company	-	-	5,000,000	345,750,000
Sale of bunkers to immediate holding company	-	-	202,491	14,002,253
Reimbursement of administrative expenses apportioned to a related company	-	-	134,171	9,277,925
Reimbursement of expenses from a related company	26,594	2,012,368	30,401	2,102,229

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the of the Company.

The remuneration of key management personnel during the financial year is as follows:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Short-term benefits	399,133	30,202,394	547,458	37,856,721

23. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENT

(a) Operating lease commitments - where a Company is a lessee

In year 2019, operating lease commitments represent rental payable by the Company for office premises. The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities, are as follows:

	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Office lease		
Within one year	139,146	9,621,946

In 1 April 2019, the Company has adopted FRS 116 and applied the recognition exemption as disclosed in Note 2.

During the year, the Company has leased new leasehold office unit from a non-related party. The new lease has tenure of three years. The Company has made an upfront deposit to secure the right-of-use of three years for the new leasehold office unit, which is used as the Company's office and classified within property, plant and equipment.

Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below:

Amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹
Depreciation charge for the financial year	37,256	2,819,162
Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in other operating expenses)	109,303	8,270,958
Interest expenses on lease liability	5,534	418,758

Total cash outflow for leases are US$135,194 equivalent to ₹10,230,130.

(b) Operating lease commitments - where a Company is a lessor

At the end of the reporting period, the future minimum lease receipts of the Company under non-cancellable operating leases contracted but not recognised as receivables, are as follows:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Within one year	7,742,750	585,893,893	3,836,250	265,276,688
Within two to five years	4,583,650	346,844,796	-	-
	12,326,400	932,738,689	3,836,250	265,276,688

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Company's financial performance.

(a) *Market risk*

(i) *Foreign currency risk*

The Company is subject to various currency exposures, primarily with respect to Singapore dollar. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not in the entity functional currency.

The Company do not use any hedging instruments to protect against the volatility associated with the foreign currency transactions.

The Company's currency exposure to Singapore dollar based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Financial assets				
Cash and bank balances	184,787	13,982,832	17,704	1,224,232
Trade receivables	16,031	1,213,066	5,872	406,049
Other receivables	85,338	6,457,526	53,443	3,695,583
	286,156	21,653,424	77,019	5,325,864
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	872,532	66,024,496	111,358	7,700,406
Other payables	364,686	27,595,790	340,785	23,565,283
Lease liability	886,205	67,059,132	-	-
	2,123,423	160,679,418	452,143	31,265,689
Net currency exposure in financial liabilities	(1,837,267)	(139,025,994)	(375,124)	(25,939,825)

If the Singapore dollar had strengthened/weakened by 3% (2019: 6%) against the United States dollar with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the Company's profit/(loss) after tax for the financial year and equity would have been higher/lower as follows:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Singapore dollar	55,000	4,161,850	29,000	2,005,350

(ii) *Interest rate risk*

As at the end of the reporting year, the Company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates. No sensitivity analysis has been prepared as there is no interest bearing borrowing.

(b) *Credit risk*

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The major classes of financial assets of the Company are bank balances, fixed deposits, trade and other receivables. For banks and financial institutions, deposits are placed with regulated banks which has A2 credit-ratings assigned by Moody's, a credit-rating agency. For credit exposures to customer, management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

As the Company does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position.

The trade receivables of the Company comprise 1 debtor (2019: 1 debtor) that individually represents 65% (2019: 66%) of trade receivables.

The carrying amount of trade receivables represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Cash and bank balances, fixed deposits and other receivables are subject to immaterial credit loss. Other significant concentrations of credit risk relate to amount owing by related company amounting to NIL (2019: US$163,324 equivalent to ₹11,293,855).

The Company has applied the simplified approach by using the provision matrix to measure lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables. Based on assessment of qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default (including but not limited to external ratings, audited financial statements, managements accounts and cash flow projections, and available press information, if available, and applying experienced credit judgement), these exposures are considered to have low risk credit risk. Therefore impairment on these balances had been measured on the 12 months expected credit loss basis, and the amount of the allowance is insignificant.

The credit risk for trade receivables based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

	2020 US$	**2020 ₹**	2019 US$	2019 ₹
By geographical areas				
Qatar	-	-	90,297	6,244,038
South Africa	502,000	37,986,340	820,825	56,760,049
Malaysia	-	-	319,690	22,106,564
Angola	963,225	72,887,236	-	-
Singapore (GST)	16,031	1,213,066	5,872	406,048
	1,481,256	112,086,642	1,236,684	85,516,699
By types of customers				
Non-related parties	1,481,256	112,086,642	1,236,684	85,516,699

The movements in credit loss allowance for trade receivables are disclosed in Note 6.

The Company estimates the expected credit loss rates for each category of past due status of the debtors based on historical credit loss experience adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current financial year.

(c) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk refers to the risk in which the Company may not be able to meet its short-term obligations. In the management of liquidity risk, the Company monitors and maintains a level of cash and bank balances and fixed deposits deemed adequate by the management to finance the Company's operations and mitigate effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The holding company also provides financial support to finance the Company's operations as required.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table represents interest and principal cash flows.

	On demand or within 1 year		Between 2 to 5 years		Total	
	US$	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**
2020						
Trade payables	3,062,598	231,746,791	-	-	3,062,598	231,746,791
Other payables	491,466	37,189,232	63,642	4,815,790	555,108	42,005,022
Lease liability	155,350	11,755,335	798,538	60,425,370	953,888	72,180,705
	3,709,414	280,691,358	862,180	65,241,160	4,571,594	345,932,518
2019						
Trade payables	1,828,243	126,423,003	-	-	1,828,243	126,423,003
Other payables	399,815	27,647,207	88,955	6,151,238	488,770	33,798,446
	2,228,058	154,070,210	88,955	6,151,238	2,317,013	160,221,449

(d) *Categories of financial instruments*

The following table sets out the Company's financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Financial assets				
At amortised cost				
Cash and bank balances	6,729,246	509,202,045	24,749,778	1,711,447,149
Fixed deposits	22,000,000	1,664,740,000	10,000,000	691,500,000
Trade receivables	1,465,225	110,873,576	1,230,812	85,110,650
Other receivables	524,124	39,660,463	458,865	31,730,515
Financial liabilities				
At amortised cost:				
Trade payables	3,062,598	231,746,791	1,828,243	126,423,003
Other payables	555,110	42,005,174	488,770	33,798,446
Lease liability	886,205	67,059,132	-	-

25. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value. The capital structure of the Company consists of Company issued capital. The management sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk.

In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholder, issue new shares, buy back issued shares, obtain new borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings. Operating cash flows are used to maintain and expand the Company, as well as to make routine outflows of tax and dividend payments.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and the Company's overall strategies remained unchanged for the financial years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

26. NEW STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRS and amendments to FRS that are relevant to the Company were issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in FRS Standards	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 8 Definition of Material	1 January 2020

The Company has not applied those FRSs and INT FRSs that have been issued but are effective only in future financial years. The Company expects that the adoption of the above standards will have no financial effect on the financial statements in the period of initial application except for the following:

(a) Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 8 definition of materials

Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 8 requires the Company to:

The amendments provides new definitions of material, as an important accounting concepts in SFRS standards, which helps to decide whether information should be included in the financial statements.

The new definition states that "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provides financial information about specific reporting entity."

The amendments to the definition of material is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

GREATSHIP GLOBAL ENERGY SERVICES PTE. LTD.

A SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

Directors	Alok Amritsagar Mahajan	(Resigned as Executive Director on 1 April 2019)
	Jaya Prakash	
	Sambhus Ashish Chandrakant	(Appointed on 1 April 2019)
Registration Number	200615858G	
Registered Office	300 Beach Road #16-07 The Concourse Singapore 199555	
Independent Auditor	JBS Practice PAC 137 Telok Ayer Street #05-03 Singapore 068602	
Company Secretary	Gopinath Vidya	

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of Greatship Global Energy Services Pte. Ltd. (the "company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

OPINION OF DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying financial statements of the company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2020 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the financial year then ended; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the company in office at the date of this statement are:

Alok Amritsagar Mahajan
Sambhus Ashish Chandrakant (Appointed on 1 April 2019)
Jaya Prakash

Mr Naware Pradyumna Raghunath has resigned as the Director of the company on 1 April 2019. Mr Alok Mahajan has resigned as Executive Director on 1 April 2019 and continues as the Director of the Company.

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the company a party to any arrangement whose object is to enable the directors of the company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the company or any other body corporate.

REGISTERED OFFICE

During the year, the Company has shifted its Registered Office to '300, Beach Road, #16-07, The Concourse, Singapore 199555' with effect from December 30, 2019.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the company for the purpose of Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares or debentures of the company or its related corporations except as detailed below:

	No. of ordinary shares	
	As at 01.04.2019	As at 31.03.2020
The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited (Ultimate holding company)		
Alok Amritsagar Mahajan	732	732

SHARE OPTIONS

There were no share options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the company.

There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the company.

There were no unissued shares of the company under option at the end of the financial year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Messrs JBS Practice PAC, who hold office up to the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting, has expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor of the company until the next Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board

Sambhus Ashish Chandrakant
Director

Alok Amritsagar Mahajan
Director

30 April 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF GREATSHIP GLOBAL ENERGY SERVICES PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GREATSHIP GLOBAL ENERGY SERVICES PTE. LTD. (the "company") as set out on pages 7 to 31, which comprise the statement of financial position of the company as at 31 March 2020 the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2020 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the General Information set out on page 1, the Directors' Statement set out on pages 2 to 3, and the accompanying Schedule of Other Operating Expenses.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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 directors' responsibilities include overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs 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 SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

(b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

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

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

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

We communicate with the directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

JBS PRACTICE PAC

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Singapore

30 April 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and bank balances	4	697,243	52,760,378	15,163,681	1,048,568,541
Fixed deposits	5	14,000,000	1,059,380,000	-	-
Trade receivables	6	300	22,701	395	27,314
Other receivables	7	1,871,806	141,639,560	1,502,211	103,877,891
		16,569,349	**1,253,802,639**	**16,666,287**	**1,152,473,746**
Total assets		**16,569,349**	**1,253,802,639**	**16,666,287**	**1,152,473,746**
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Other payables	8	42,732	3,233,530	222,016	15,352,406
Income tax payable		1,579,154	119,494,583	1,825,807	126,254,554
		1,621,886	**122,728,113**	**2,047,823**	**141,606,960**
Non-current liabilities					
Other payables	8	1,278	96,706	1,974	136,502
Deferred tax liabilities	9	64,072	4,848,328	-	-
		65,350	**4,945,034**	**1,974**	**136,502**
Total liabilities		**1,687,236**	**127,673,147**	**2,049,797**	**141,743,462**
NET ASSETS		**14,882,113**	**1,126,129,492**	**14,616,490**	**1,010,730,284**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Share capital	10	5,000,045	378,353,406	5,000,045	345,753,112
Retained profits		9,882,068	747,776,086	9,616,445	664,977,172
TOTAL EQUITY		**14,882,113**	**1,126,129,492**	**14,616,490**	**1,010,730,284**

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Revenue					
Other income	11	469,905	35,557,711	10,809,661	747,488,058
Total revenue		**469,905**	**35,557,711**	**10,809,661**	**747,488,058**
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	12	122,571	9,274,948	238,340	16,481,211
Other operating expenses	13	20,657	1,563,115	232,368	16,068,247
Finance costs	14	-	-	30,651	2,119,517
Total expenses		**143,228**	**10,838,063**	**501,359**	**34,668,975**
Profit before income tax		326,677	24,719,648	10,308,302	712,819,082
Income tax expense	15	(61,054)	(4,619,956)	(1,813,191)	(125,382,158)
Net profit, representing total comprehensive income for the year		**265,623**	**20,099,692**	**8,495,111**	**587,436,924**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Share capital		Retained profits		Total	
2020	**US$**	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**
Balance as at 1 April 2019	5,000,045	345,753,112	9,616,445	664,977,172	14,616,490	1,010,730,284
Foreign transalation difference		32,600,294		62,699,222		95,299,516
Net profit, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	265,623	20,099,692	265,623	20,099,692
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**5,000,045**	**378,353,406**	**9,882,068**	**747,776,086**	**14,882,113**	**1,126,129,492**

	Share capital		Retained profits		Total	
2019	**US$**	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**
Balance as at 1 April 2018	168,964,161	11,012,239,193	1,121,334	73,082,943	170,085,495	11,085,322,137
Foreign transalation difference		671,632,540		4,457,303		676,089,842
Net profit, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	8,495,111	587,436,926	8,495,111	587,436,926
Capital reduction	(163,964,116)	(11,338,118,621)	-	-	(163,964,116)	(11,338,118,621)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**5,000,045**	**345,753,112**	**9,616,445**	**664,977,172**	**14,616,490**	**1,010,730,284**

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Cash Flows From Operating Activities					
Profit before income tax		326,677	24,719,648	10,308,302	712,819,083
Adjustments for:					
Interest income	11	(469,310)	(35,512,688)	(10,809,330)	(747,465,170)
Finance costs	14	-	-	30,651	2,119,517
Unrealised exchange loss		6,292	476,116	2,417	167,136
Cash flows before changes in working capital		**(136,341)**	**(10,316,924)**	**(467,960)**	**(32,359,434)**
Working capital changes, excluding changes relating to cash:					
Trade receivables		95	7,189	683	47,229
Other receivables		-	-	131,355,543	9,083,235,798
Other payables		(179,980)	(13,619,087)	65,895	4,556,639
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		**(316,226)**	**(23,928,822)**	**130,954,161**	**9,055,480,232**
Finance costs paid		-	-	(30,651)	(2,119,517)
Income tax paid		(243,635)	(18,435,860)	(1,552,506)	(107,355,790)
Interest received		99,715	7,545,434	10,809,330	747,465,170
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		**(460,146)**	**(34,819,248)**	**140,180,334**	**9,693,470,095**
Cash Flows From Investing Activity					
Placemenet of fixed deposits		(14,000,000)	(1,059,380,000)	-	-
Net cash used in investing activity		(14,000,000)	(1,059,380,000)	-	-
Cash Flows From Financing Activities					
Proceed from loan drawdown		-	-	131,360,000	9,083,544,000
Reduction of share capital		-	-	(163,964,116)	(11,338,118,621)
Repayment of borrowings		-	-	(131,360,000)	(9,083,544,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		-	-	(163,964,116)	(11,338,118,621)
Net decrease in cash and bank balances		(14,460,146)	(1,094,199,248)	(23,783,782)	(1,644,648,525)
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of the year		15,163,681	1,048,568,541	38,949,880	2,538,558,429
Foreign currency translation difference			98,867,201		154,825,773
Effect of exchange rate changes		(6,292)	(476,116)	(2,417)	(167,136)
Cash and bank balances at the end of the year	4	**697,243**	**52,760,378**	**15,163,681**	**1,048,568,541**

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Greatship Global Energy Services Pte. Ltd. (Company Registration No. 200615858G) is domiciled in Singapore with its principal place of business at 300 Beach Road, #16-07 The Concourse, Singapore 199555.

The company is providing offshore oilfield services with the principal activity of owning, chartering and operating mobile offshore drilling units. The company has no operations since it sold all its Rigs alongwith the plant, machinery and equipments/ owner furnished equipments to Greatship (India) Limited in 2017.

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2020 were authorised and approved by the Board of Directors for issuance on 30 April 2020.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("SFRS") as required by the Singapore Companies Act. The financial statements expressed in United States dollars are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

In the current financial year, the company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are mandatory for application from that date. The adoption of these new and revised FRSs and INT FRSs have no material effect on the financial statements, except as disclosed in the financial statements.

At the date of authorisation of these financials statements, the company has not applied those FRSs and INT FRSs that have been issued but are effective only in next financial year. The company expects the adoption of the standards will have no financial effect on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

b) Currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial statements of the company are presented in United States dollars, which is the functional currency of the company.

In preparing the financial statements of the company, monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars at rates of exchange closely approximating to those ruling at the end of the reporting period and transactions in foreign currencies during the financial year are translated at rates ruling on transaction dates. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on 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.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in profit or loss. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

c) <u>Financial assets</u>

The accounting for financial assets under FRS 109 are as follows:

(i) Classification and measurement

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

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification depends on the company's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial asset.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

The company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

<u>At initial recognition</u>

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

<u>At subsequent measurement</u>

Debt instruments

Debt instruments mainly comprise of cash and bank balances, fixed deposits, trade and other receivables. There are three subsequent measurement categories, depending on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset:

- Amortised cost: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

- FVOCI: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for sale, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are classified as FVOCI. Movements in fair values are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in fair value reserve, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented in "other gains and losses". Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method and presented in "interest income".

- FVPL: Debt instruments that are held for trading as well as those that do not meet the criteria for classification as amortised cost or FVOCI are classified as FVPL. Movement in fair values and interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises and presented in "other gains and losses".

(ii) Impairment

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 18(b) details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by the FRS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date – the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

On disposal of a debt instrument, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

d) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise of other payables.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled and expired. The difference between the carrying and consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

e) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance expense.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

f) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

g) Government grants

Cash grants received from the government in relation to the Wage Credit Scheme are recognised as income when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received.

h) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good. A performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time/over the time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

(i) Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

i) Income tax

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when it affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit at the time of the transaction.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

(i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period; and

(ii) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

j) Employee benefits

Employee benefits are recognised as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalised as an asset.

Defined contribution plan

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund ("CPF") on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. An accrual is made of the estimated liability for leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of reporting period.

k) Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

(i) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the company if that person:

(a) Has control or joint control over the company;

(b) Has significant influence over the company; or

(c) Is a member of the key management personnel of the company or of a parent of the company.

(ii) An entity is related to the company if any of the following conditions applies:

(a) The entity and the company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(b) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(c) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(d) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

(e) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the company or an entity related to the company. If the company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the company;

(f) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i).

(g) A person identified in (i)(a) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

(h) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the company or to the parent of the company.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The presentation of financial statements in conforming with FRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements in applying the accounting policies. These estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The following are the critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements for preparation of financial statements:

(a) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies which are described in Note 2 above, management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements involved, apart from those involving estimations that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation 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 are discussed below:

(i) Income taxes

The company recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially reconised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provision in the financial year in which such determination is made. At 31 March 2020, the carrying amounts of the company's current income tax payable are disclosed in the statement of finanaical position.

4. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Cash at bank	696,918	52,735,785	15,163,313	1,048,543,094
Cash on hand	325	24,593	368	25,447
	697,243	52,760,378	15,163,681	1,048,568,541

The carrying amounts of cash and bank balances approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Singapore dollars	41,935	3,173,222	4,815	332,957
United States dollars	655,308	49,587,156	15,158,866	1,048,235,584
	697,243	52,760,378	15,163,681	1,048,568,541

5. FIXED DEPOSITS

In 2020, the maturity of short term deposits was within one year from the value date and interest rate ranging from 2.35% to 3.30% per annum.

The carrying amounts of fixed deposits were denominated in United States dollar.

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
GST recoverable	300	22,701	395	27,314

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Advance withholding tax	1,502,211	113,672,306	1,502,211	103,877,891
Accrued interest receivable	369,595	27,967,254	-	-
	1,871,806	141,639,560	1,502,211	103,877,891

On 25 March 2019, the immediate holding company, Greatship (India) Limited paid the outstanding consideration (together with the interest) towards the purchase of four jack up rigs along with the plant, machinery and equipments/owner furnished equipments to the Company on 25 March 2019. The withholding tax represents the tax withheld by GIL on the interest amount paid to the company.

The carrying amounts of other receivables approximate their fair values and are denominated in United States dollars.

8. OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Accruals for operating expenses	8,086	611,867	9,202	636,318
Accruals for staff costs	25,154	1,903,403	40,364	2,791,171
Amount owing to director	10,770	814,966	11,100	767,565
Amount owing to a related party	-	-	163,324	11,293,855
	44,010	3,330,236	223,990	15,488,909
Presented as:				
Current	42,732	3,233,530	222,016	15,352,406
Non- current	1,278	96,706	1,974	136,503
	44,010	3,330,236	223,990	15,488,909

Amounts due to related party and director are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand. The carrying amounts of other payables approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Singapore dollars	44,010	3,330,236	60,666	4,195,054
United States dollars	-	-	163,324	11,293,855
	44,010	3,330,236	223,990	15,488,909

9. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

Movements in deferred tax liabilities during the financial year were as follows:

	Differences in fixed deposit income for tax purposes	
	US$	₹
Deferred tax liabilities		
At 1 April 2019	-	-
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 15)	64,072	4,848,328
At 31 March 2020	64,072	4,848,328

10. SHARE CAPITAL

2020	Number of ordinary shares issued	US$	₹
At the beginning of the year	228,829	5,000,045	345,753,112
Exchange realignment	-	-	32,600,294
At the end of the year	228,829	5,000,045	378,353,406

2019	Number of ordinary shares issued	US$	₹
At the beginning of the year	2,640,066	168,964,161	11,012,239,193
Capital reduction on 18 March 2019	(2,411,237)	(163,964,116)	(11,338,118,621)
Exchange realignment	-	-	671,632,540
At the end of the year	228,829	5,000,045	345,753,112

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid and have no par value.

The holder of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and is entitled to one vote per share at meeting of the company. All shares rank equally with regard to the company’s residual assets.

11. OTHER INCOME

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Interest income on amount owing by immediate holding company	-	-	10,014,741	692,519,340
Interest income on bank deposits	469,310	35,512,688	794,589	54,945,829
Government grant	-	-	331	22,889
Others	595	45,023	-	-
	469,905	35,557,711	10,809,661	747,488,058

12. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Director fee	10,770	814,966	10,776	745,160
Staff salaries	96,643	7,312,976	195,513	13,519,724
Staff – CPF contribution	12,608	954,047	26,107	1,805,299
Staff benefits	2,550	192,959	5,944	411,028
	122,571	9,274,948	238,340	16,481,211

13. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Bank charges	(1,824)	(138,022)	2,481	171,561
Foreign exchange loss	1,274	96,404	-	-
Management fees	-	-	134,171	9,277,925
Professional fees	12,997	983,483	11,080	766,182
Travelling expenses	-	-	39	2,697
Interest on foreign tax payment	-	-	75,548	5,224,144
Others	8,210	621,250	9,049	625,738
	20,657	1,563,115	232,368	16,068,247

14. FINANCE COSTS

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Interests on bank loans	-	-	30,651	2,119,517

15. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Current income tax				
Current year tax expense	3,600	272,412	1,818,504	125,749,552
Over provision in prior years	(6,618)	(500,784)	(5,313)	(367,394)
	(3,018)	(228,372)	1,813,191	125,382,158
Deferred income tax				
Origination of temporary differences (Note 9)	64,072	4,848,328	-	-
	61,054	4,619,956	1,813,191	125,382,158

The statutory tax rate applicable to the company for the income earned during the current year is 17% (2019: 17%). However, the current year income-tax expenses varies from the income tax expense determined by applying the statutory tax rate of 17% to profit before tax due to following differences:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Profit before income tax	326,677	24,719,649	10,308,302	712,819,083
Income tax expense at statutory rate	55,535	4,202,333	1,752,411	121,179,221
Non-deductible items	17,301	1,309,167	85,231	5,893,724
Exempt income	(5,300)	(401,051)	(19,138)	(1,323,393)
Tax rebate	(1,176)	(88,988)	-	-
Over provision of tax in prior years	(6,618)	(500,784)	(5,313)	(367,394)
Others	1,312	99,279	-	-
	61,054	4,619,956	1,813,191	125,382,158

16. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

Greatship (India) Limited, a company incorporated in India, is the company's immediate holding company.

The company's ultimate holding company is The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd., a company incorporated in India, which is the parent company of Greatship (India) Limited.

17. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Related party transactions

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the company had transactions with the immediate holding company and related companies on terms agreed between them with respect to the following during the financial year 2019.

	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Management fees to a related company	(134,171)	(9,277,925)
Reduction of Share Capital paid to immediate holding company	(163,964,116)	(11,338,118,621)
Interest on intercompany loans received from immediate holding company	10,014,741	692,519,340

Except as disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, there are no transactions with related parties during the financial year 2020.

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

Except as disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, there is no other compensation of key management personnel during the year.

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

The company's activities expose it to market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the company's financial performance.

(a) Market risk

i) Foreign currency risk

The company is subject to currency exposures, primarily with respect to the Singapore dollars. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not in the entity functional currency.

The company does not use any hedging instruments to protect against the volatility associated with the foreign currency transactions.

The company's currency exposure to Singapore dollars based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Financial assets				
Cash and bank balances	41,935	3,173,221	4,815	332,957
	41,935	3,173,221	4,815	332,957
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	(44,010)	(3,330,236)	(60,666)	(4,195,054)
	(44,010)	(3,330,236)	(60,666)	(4,195,054)
Net currency exposure on financial liability	(2,075)	(157,015)	(55,851)	(3,862,097)

At 31 March 2020, an estimated 2% (2019: 6%) currency fluctuation in Singapore dollars against the United States dollars, with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the company's profit after tax for the financial year and equity would have been lower/higher by approximately US$40 equivalent to ₹3,027 (2019: US$3,300 equivalent to ₹228,195) as result of currency translation.

ii) Interest rate risk

As at the end of the reporting period, the company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates. No sensitivity analysis has been prepared as there is no interest bearing borrowing.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The major class of financial asset of the company is cash and bank balances, fixed deposits and other receivables. For credit exposures to customer, management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. For banks and financial institutions, deposits are placed with regulated bank.

As the company does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position.

In 2020, the trade receivables of the company comprise 1 debtor that individually represented 100% of trade receivables.

The credit risk for trade receivables based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
By geographical area				
Singapore	300	22,701	395	27,314

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
By types of customers				
Non-related party	300	22,701	395	27,314

Cash and bank balances and other receivables are subjected to immaterial credit loss under FRS 109.

Trade and other receivables

The company uses a provision matrix to measure the lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

In measuring the expected credit losses, trade receivables are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due.

In calculating the expected credit loss rate, the company considers historical loss rates for each category of customers or debtors and adjusts to reflect forward-looking information affecting the ability of the customers or debtors to settle the receivables.

Trade and other receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as when a debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings.

The Company has recognised a loss allowance of 100% against all receivables over 1 year past due because historical experience indicate that these receivables are generally not recoverable. The Company's credit risk exposure in relation to trade and other receivables under FRS109 as at 31 March 2020 by using provision matrix is immaterial.

(c) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk refers to the risk in which the company may not be able to meet its short-term obligations. In the management of liquidity risk, the company monitors and maintains a level of cash and bank balances and fixed deposits deemed adequate by the management to finance the company's operations and mitigate effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the company can be required to pay.

The table represents interest and principal cash flows.

	Less than 1 Year		Between 2 and 5 years		Total	
	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹
2020						
Other payables	42,732	3,233,530	1,278	96,706	44,010	3,330,236

	Less than 1 Year		Between 2 and 5 years		Total	
	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹
2019						
Other payables	222,016	15,352,406	1,974	136,502	223,990	15,488,909

(d) *Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities*

The carrying amounts of cash and bank balances, fixed deposits, trade and other receivables, other payables approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

(e) *Categories of financial instruments*

The following table sets out the company's financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	2020 US$	2020 ₹	2019 US$	2019 ₹
Financial assets				
At amortised cost:				
Cash and bank balances	697,243	52,760,378	15,163,681	1,048,568,541
Fixed deposits	14,000,000	1,059,380,000	-	-
Other receivables	369,595	27,967,254	-	-
Financial liabilities				
At amortised cost:				
Other payables	44,010	3,330,236	223,990	15,488,909

19. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value.

The capital structure of the company consists of issued capital and retained profits. The management sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholder, issue new shares, buy back issued shares, obtain new borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings. Operating cash flows are used to maintain and expand the company, as well as to make routine outflows of tax and dividend payments.

The company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and the company's overall strategy remained unchanged for the financial years ended 31 March 2020 and 2019.

20. STANDARD ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRS and amendments to FRS that is relevant to the company were issued but not yet effective.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in FRS Standards	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 8 Definition of Material	1 January 2020

The company has not applied those FRSs and INT FRSs that have been issued but are effective only in future financial years. The company expects that the adoption of the above standards will have no financial effect on the financial statements in the period of initial application except for the following:

(a) Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 8 Definition of Material

The amendments provides new definitions of material, as an important accounting concepts in SFRS standards, which helps to decide whether information should be included in the financial statements.

The new definition states that "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provides financial information about specific reporting entity."

The amendments to the definition of material is not expected to have a significant impact on the company's financial statements.

GREATSHIP (UK) LIMITED
A SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

Directors	M J Brace A A Mahajan
Registered Number	07423610
Registered Office	Imperial House 8 Kean Street London WC2B 4AS
Independent Auditor	Alliotts Friary Court 13-21 High Street Guildford Surrey GU1 3DL

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activities

The Company was incorporated with the principal activity of operating offshore supply and support vessels.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

M J Brace

A A Mahajan

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to $113,918 (INR 8,620,175) (2019 - $1,921,137(INR 132,846,624))

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

Alliotts were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, they shall be proposed to be re-appointed with the approval of the members of the Company

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Additional disclosure under FRS 102 (1A)

The Directors have decided to make additional disclosure to ensure that the accounts give a true and fair view. This are the:

- Profit and Loss Statement
- Additional policy notes
- Additional Debtors and Creditors disclosures
- Taxation notes
- Prior period adjustment notes

Small Companies Note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by the Companies Act, 2006 except where specifically indicated to maintain a true and fair view.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board

A A Mahajan

Director

Date: April 22, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF GREATSHIP (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Greatship (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Richard Hopes FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
April 29, 2020

for and on behalf of Alliotts
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Friary Court
13-21 High Street
Guildford
Surrey GU1 3DL

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 $	2020 ₹	2019 $	2019 ₹
Cost of sales		**-**	**-**	**2,752,873**	**190,361,168**
Administrative expenses		(16,666)	(1,261,116)	(56,831)	(3,929,864)
Operating Profit	5	**(16,666)**	**(1,261,116)**	**2,696,042**	**186,431,304**
Interest receivable and similar income	7	42,245	3,196,679	25,690	1,776,464
		25,579	**1,935,563**	**2,721,732**	**188,207,768**
Other Income/(Expense)		96,839	7,327,807	(279,563)	(19,331,781)
Profit before taxation		**122,418**	**9,263,370**	**2,442,169**	**168,875,987**
Tax on Profit	8	(8,500)	(643,195)	(521,032)	(36,029,363)
Profit for the financial year		**113,918**	**8,620,175**	**1,921,137**	**132,846,624**

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 $	2020 ₹	2019 $	2019 ₹
Profit for the year		**113,918**	**8,620,175**	**1,921,137**	**132,846,624**
Other Comprehensve income		-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year		**113,918**	**8,620,175**	**1,921,137**	**132,846,624**

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 $	2020 ₹	2019 Restated $	2019 Restated ₹
Current assets					
Debtors	10	1,899,438	143,730,473	1,898,243	131,263,503
Cash at bank and in hand		2,107,746	159,493,140	2,307,979	159,596,748
		4,007,184	303,223,613	4,206,222	290,860,251
Creditors:	11	(27,945)	(2,114,598)	(242,548)	(16,772,194)
Total assets less current liabilities		**3,979,239**	**301,109,015**	**3,963,674**	**274,088,057**
Provision for Liabilities	12	(2,943,785)	(222,756,211)	(3,042,138)	(210,363,843)
Net Current assets		**1,035,454**	**78,352,804**	**921,536**	**63,724,214**
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13	500,000	37,835,000	500,000	34,575,000
Profit and loss reserves		535,454	40,517,804	421,536	29,149,214
Total equity		**1,035,454**	**78,352,804**	**921,536**	**63,724,214**

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to Companies subject to the small companies regime.

The directors of the company have elected to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on April 22, 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

A A Mahajan
Director
Company Registration No. 07423610

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	Share Capital		Profit and Loss reserves		Total	
		$	₹	$	₹	$	₹
Balance at 1 April 2018		500,000	32,590,000	2,500,399	162,976,007	3,000,399	195,566,007
Year ended 31 March 2019:							
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1,921,137	132,846,624	1,921,137	132,846,624
Dividends	9	-	-	(4,000,000)	(276,600,000)	(4,000,000)	(276,600,000)
Foreign Currency Translation difference		-	1,985,000	-	9,926,584	-	11,911,584
Balance at 31st March 2019		**500,000**	**34,575,000**	**421,536**	**29,149,214**	**921,536**	**63,724,214**
Year ended 31 March 2020							
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	113,918	8,620,175	113,918	8,620,175
Foreign Currency Translation difference		-	3,260,000	-	2,748,415	-	6,008,415
Balance at 31st March 2020		**500,000**	**37,835,000**	**535,454**	**40,517,804**	**1,035,454**	**78,352,804**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. Accounting policies

Company information

Greatship (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Imperial House, 8 Kean Street, London, WC2B 4AS and its registered Number is 0742610.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standards applicable in UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" and the requirements of the companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosures is required to show a true and fair view.

The Directors have decided to make additional disclosure to ensure the account show a true and fair view as detailed in the Directors report.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

As at 31 March 2020, all contracts with customers had expired. The Directors consider that the company remains a going concern due to the level of reserves, the nature of the customer contracts which can be obtained at any time and the ongoing support from the parent company, which would provide sufficient funding to the company to ensue it is able to pay its debts as and when they fall due for repayment, if required.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of chartered services

Revenue is calculated at a daily rate multiplied by the dates the offshore supply and support vessels are chartered and operated.

Revenue is recognised when the offshore vessels and associated services have been physically supplied.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.5 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.6 Foreign currency translation

The Company's functional and presentational currency is United States Dollars.

The financial statements have been prepared in United States Dollar($) as this is the company's functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

The directors are required to identify the functional currency of the company. In making this judgement, the directors have considered factors such as the currency which mainly influences both revenue and expenditure prices, and the countries whose competitive forces and regulations affect those prices. Where the functional currency is not clearly identifiable, the directors have used judgement to determine which currency most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The directors have concluded that the company's functional currency is United States Dollars

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is possible that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligations.

2.10 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.13 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors consider there to have been no judgements used in the preparation of these financial statements which have a material effect on the results. The provisions on the balance sheet are the largest estimate in the accounts and key to understanding the financial position.

The Directors have to the fullest extent provided for contractual obligations as they arise on contracts based on all available information. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

4. Turnover and other revenue

	2020 $	2020 ₹	2019 $	2019 ₹
Other significant revenue				
Interest income	42,245	3,196,679	25,690	1,776,464

5. Operating profit

	2020 $	2020 ₹	2019 $	2019 ₹
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):				
Exchange (gains)/losses	(96,839)	(7,327,807)	279,563	19,331,781
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	5,716	432,530	8,050	556,658

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to $96,839 INR 7,327,807 (2019 (-)$279,563 (INR (-) 19,331,781)).

6. Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Numer	2019 Number
Directors	2	2
Directors remuneration	Nil	Nil

7. Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 $	2020 ₹	2019 $	2019 ₹
Interest income				
Interest on bank deposits	42,090	3,184,950	25,690	1,776,464
Other interest income	155	11,729	-	-
Total income	**42,245**	**3,196,679**	**25,690**	**1,776,464**
Investment income includes the following:				
Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	42,090	3,184,950	25,690	1,776,464

8. Taxation

	2020 $	2020 ₹	2019 $	2019 ₹
Current tax				
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	8,500	643,195	521,032	36,029,363

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2020 $	2020 ₹	2019 $	2019 ₹
Profit before taxation	122,418	9,263,370	2,442,169	168,875,986
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	23,303	1,763,338	464,012	32,086,430
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(9,192)	(695,559)	51,787	3,581,071
Foreign exchange differences	(5,611)	(424,584)	5,233	361,862
Taxation charge for the year	8,500	643,195	521,032	36,029,363

9. Dividends

	2020 $	2020 ₹	2019 $	2019 ₹
Final paid	-	-	4,000,000	276,600,000

10. Debtors

	2020 $	2020 ₹	2019 $	2019 ₹
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,898,243	143,640,047	1,898,243	131,263,503
Prepayments and accrued income	1,195	90,426	-	-
	1,899,438	143,730,473	1,898,243	131,263,503

The balance owed by group undertakings is only due upon the claim of specific provisions included within the Creditors to fully reimburse for those amounts claimed.

11. Creditors

	2020 $	2020 ₹	2019 Restated $	2019 Restated ₹
Trade creditors	14,241	1,077,616	20,040	1,385,766
Corporation tax	13,704	1,036,982	222,508	15,386,428
	27,945	2,114,598	242,548	16,772,194

12. Provisions for Liabilities

	2020 $	2020 ₹	2019 Restated $	2019 Restated ₹
Provisions for Liabilities	2,943,785	222,756,211	3,042,138	210,363,843
	2,943,785	222,756,211	3,042,138	210,363,843

These Provisions relate to potential contractual obligations that could potentially arise from past contracts.

13. Share capital

	2020 $	2020 ₹	2019 $	2019 ₹
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
500,000 Ordinary shares of $1 each	500,000	37,835,000	500,000	34,575,000
	500,000	37,835,000	500,000	34,575,000

14. Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company is Greatship (India) Limited, a company incorporated in India. The registered office for Greatship (India) Limited is Indiabulls Finance Centre, Tower 3, 23rd Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road (West), Mumbai, MH 400013, India.

The ultimate controlling party is The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited, a company incorporated in India and the largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. The company has a registered office of 134/A, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai, MH 400018, India. Copies of the consolidated financial statements are publically available and can be obtained from this registered address.

15 Commitments under operating leases

The Company had no commitments under the non cancellable operating leases as at the balance sheet date.

16 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under Section 33 ‘Related Party Disclosures’ not to disclose related party transactions entered into between other wholly owned members of the group headed by The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited.

17 Prior period adjustment

Prior period adjustments have arisen due to provisions being disclosed as trade creditors in prior periods.This adjustment is to reallocate Trade Creditor titled amounts to the provisions where applicable.

Prior period adjustment

Changes to the balance sheet

	At 31 March 2019										At 31 March 2019	
	As previously reported		Adjustment at 1 Apr 2018		Adjustment at 31 Mar 2019		Adjustment		As restated at 31 Mar 2019		As previously reported	
	$	₹	$	₹	$	₹	$	₹	$	₹	$	₹
Current assets												
Debtors due within one year	1,898,243	131,263,503	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,898,243	131,263,503	1,898,243	131,263,503
Bank and cash	2,307,979	159,596,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,307,979	159,596,748	2,307,979	159,596,748
	4,206,222	290,860,251	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,206,222	290,860,251	4,206,222	290,860,251
Creditors due within one year												
Taxation	(222,508)	(15,386,428)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(222,508)	(15,386,428)	(222,508)	(15,386,428)
Other creditors	(3,062,178)	(211,749,609)	2,763,160	191,072,514	278,978	19,291,329	3,042,138	210,363,843	(20,040)	(1,385,766)	(3,062,178)	(211,749,609)
	(3,284,686)	(227,136,037)	2,763,160	191,072,514	278,978	19,291,329	3,042,138	210,363,843	(242,548)	(16,772,194)	3,284,686	227,136,037
Net current assets	921,536	63,724,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	921,536	63,724,214	921,536	63,724,214
Total assets less current liabilities	921,536	63,724,214	2,763,160	191,072,514	278,978	19,291,329	3,042,138	210,363,843	3,963,674	274,088,057	921,536	63,724,214
Provisions for liabilities	-	-	(2,763,160)	(191,072,514)	(278,978)	(19,291,329)	(3,042,138)	(210,363,843)	(3,042,138)	(210,363,843)	-	-
Net assets	921,536	63,724,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	921,536	63,724,214	921,536	63,724,214
Capital and reserves												
Share capital	500,000	34,575,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	34,575,000	500,000	34,575,000
Profit and loss	421,536	29,149,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	421,536	29,149,214	421,536	29,149,214
Total equity	921,536	63,724,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	921,536	63,724,214	921,536	63,724,214

Changes to the profit and loss account

	Period ended 31 March 2019					
	As previously reported		Adjustment		As restated	
	$	₹	$	₹	$	₹
Period ended 31 March 2019						
Continuing operations						
Cost of sales	2,473,310	171,029,387	-	-	2,473,310	171,029,387
Gross profit	**2,473,310**	**171,029,387**	**-**	**-**	**2,473,310**	**171,029,387**
Administrative expenses	(56,831)	(3,929,864)	-	-	(56,831)	(3,929,864)
Operating profit	**2,416,479**	**167,099,523**	**-**	**-**	**2,416,479**	**167,099,523**
Interest receivable and similar income	25,690	1,776,464	-	-	25,690	1,776,464
Profit before taxation	**2,442,169**	**168,875,987**	**-**	**-**	**2,442,169**	**168,875,987**
Taxation	(521,032)	(36,029,363)	-	-	(521,032)	(36,029,363)
Profit after taxation	**1,921,137**	**132,846,624**	**-**	**-**	**1,921,137**	**132,846,624**
Profit for the financial period	**1,921,137**	**132,846,624**	**-**	**-**	**1,921,137**	**132,846,624**

Reconciliation of changes in equity

	1 April 2018 $	1 April 2018 ₹	31 March 2019 $	31 March 2019 ₹
Adjustments to prior year	-	-	-	-
Total adjustments	-	-	-	-
Equity as previously reported	3,000,399	195,566,007	921,536	63,724,214
Equity as adjusted	**3,000,399**	**195,566,007**	**921,536**	**63,724,214**

Reconciliation of changes in profit for the previous financial period

	2019 $	2019 ₹
Adjustments to prior year	-	-
Total adjustments	-	-
Profit as previously reported	1,921,137	132,846,624
Profit as adjusted	**1,921,137**	**132,846,624**

GREATSHIP OILFIELD SERVICES LIMITED

A SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

Directors	Ravi K. Sheth, Chairman Vipul Acharya Amisha Ghia
Registered Office	Indiabulls Finance Centre Tower 3, 23rd Floor Senapati Bapat Marg Elphinstone Road (West) Mumbai 400 013
Corporate Identity Number	U 74900 MH 2015 PLC 266483
Auditors	Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants Indiabulls Finance Centre Tower 3, 27th - 32nd Floor Senapati Bapat Marg Elphinstone Road (West) Mumbai 400 013

BOARD'S REPORT

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Fifth Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2020.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

During the year under review, your Company continued exploring possible business opportunities. The Document of Compliance (DOC) certification issued by Director General of Shipping has been renewed during the year. Your Company has incurred certain expenses resulting into losses of ₹ 0.01 crore for the current financial year (Previous Year: ₹ 0.01 crore).

The financial statements have been prepared by your Company in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as may have been amended from time to time.

SHARE CAPITAL

The total paid up share capital of your Company as on March 31, 2020 is ₹ 2,600,000/- comprising of 260,000 equity shares of face value of ₹ 10/- each.

DIRECTORS

In accordance with the provisions of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Ravi K. Sheth, shall retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company and being eligible, has offered himself for re-appointment.

Necessary resolution for re-appointment of Mr. Ravi K. Sheth as aforesaid has been included in the Notice convening the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Board Meetings

During the year, four meetings of the Board were held.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of clause (c) of sub-section 3 and sub-section 5 of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), the Board of Directors hereby state that:

1. in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures;
2. they have selected accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgements 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 or loss of the Company for that period;
3. they have 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;
4. they have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and
5. they have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and are operating effectively.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Internal Financial Controls with reference to the financial statements of your Company are adequate. During the year under review, no material or serious observation has been received from the Statutory Auditors of your Company for inefficiency or inadequacy of such controls.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

The extract of Annual Return in form MGT 9 is annexed herewith as Annexure 1.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the period under review, there are no contracts or arrangements with related parties.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS

The Company has not given any loans, guarantees or made investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company has complied with all applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Council of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

DEPOSITS

Your Company has not accepted any deposits, including from the public, and as such, no amount of principal or interest was outstanding as on the date of the Balance Sheet.

COST RECORDS AND COST AUDIT

Maintenance of cost records and requirement of cost audit as prescribed under the provisions of Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable for the business activities carried out by the Company.

MATERIAL CHANGES AFFECTING THE COMPANY

There have been no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the financial year to which the financial statement relates and date of this Report.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

REPORTING OF FRAUDS BY AUDITORS

During the year under review, the statutory auditors have not reported any instances of fraud committed against the Company by its officers under section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013, the details of which would need to be mentioned in the Board's Report.

AUDITORS

M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018) were appointed as the statutory auditors of the Company at the 2nd Annual General Meeting ('AGM') held on September 29, 2017 and shall hold office until the conclusion of the 7th AGM of the Company to be held in the calendar year 2022.

The Report given by the Auditors forms part of the financial statements of the Company. There has been no qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer given by the Auditors in their Report.

APPRECIATION

Your Directors wish to place on record their gratitude to the Company's bankers, the Government of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Director General of Shipping, Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra and various other authorities for their support.

For and on behalf of the
Board of Directors

Ravi K. Sheth
Chairman
(DIN: 00022121)

Mumbai, May 22, 2020

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE BOARD'S REPORT

FORM NO. MGT 9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on financial year ended on March 31, 2020

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

I. REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS:

1.	CIN	U74900MH2015PLC266483
2.	Registration Date	09 July 2015
3.	Name of the Company	Greatship Oilfield Services Limited
4.	Category/Sub-category of the Company	Public Company limited by shares
5.	Address of the Registered office & contact details	Indiabulls Finance Centre, Tower 3, 23rd Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra – 400 013
6.	Whether listed company	No
7.	Name, Address & contact details of the Registrar & Transfer Agent, if any.	NA

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:-

S. No.	Name and description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/Service	% to total turnover of the Company
1	Offshore Oilfield Services	09101# 09103#	NA*

*During the year under review, the Company's turnover was NIL.

#As per National Industrial Classification 2008

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

S. No.	Name and address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of Shares held	Applicable Section
1	Greatship (India) Limited* Indiabulls Finance Centre, Tower 3, 23rd Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra – 400 013	U63090MH2002PLC136326	Holding Company	100	2(46)

* Greatship (India) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of 'The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.'

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN

Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity

i. Category-wise Share Holding

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. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a) Individual/ HUF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Bodies Corp.	-	260,000	260,000	100	-	260,000	260,000	100	NIL
e) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A) (1)	**-**	**260,000**	**260,000**	**100**	**-**	**260,000**	**260,000**	**100**	**NIL**
(2) Foreign									
a) NRIs – Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Other – Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total shareholding of Promoter (A) = (A) (1) + (A)(2)	**-**	**260,000**	**260,000**	**100**	**-**	**260,000**	**260,000**	**100**	**NIL**
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) FIIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(1):-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto ₹ 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹ 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(2):-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**-**	**260,000**	**260,000**	**100**	**-**	**260,000**	**260,000**	**100**	**NIL**

ii. Shareholding of Promoter

S. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	Greatship (India) Limited	260,000	100	NIL	260,000	100	NIL	NIL

iii. Change in Promoters' Shareholding (GREATSHIP (INDIA) LIMITED)

S. No.	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	At the beginning of the year	260,000	100	260,000	100
2.	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3.	At the end of the year	260,000	100	260,000	100

iv. Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders

(Other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

S. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	At the beginning of the year	NIL			
2.	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase /decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	NIL			
3.	At the end of the year	NIL			

v. Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

S. No.	Shareholding of each Directors and each Key Managerial Personnel	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	At the beginning of the year	NIL			
2.	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase /decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	NIL			
3.	At the end of the year	NIL			

V INDEBTEDNESS

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

(₹ in crores)

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year	NIL			
i) Principal Amount				
ii) Interest due but not paid				
iii) Interest accrued but not due				
Total (i+ii+iii)				
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
• Addition				
• Reduction				
• Addition due to exchange impact				
• Reduction in Interest accrued but not due				
Net Change				
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount				
ii) Interest due but not paid				
iii) Interest accrued but not due				
Total (i+ii+iii)				

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

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

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager	Total Amount
1	Gross salary	NA	
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961		
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961		
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961		
2	Stock Option (granted during the year)		
3	Sweat Equity		
4	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify		
5	Other Benefits		
	Total (A)		
	Ceiling as per the Act		

**The Company has not appointed a Managing Director / Whole-time Director / Manager*

B. Remuneration to other directors#

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors	Total Amount
1	Independent Directors	NA	
	Fee for attending board/committee meetings		
	Commission		
	Others, please specify		
	Total (1)		
2	Other Non-Executive Directors	NIL	
	Fee for attending board/committee meetings		
	Commission		
	Others, please specify		
	Total (2)		
	Total (B)=(1+2)	NIL	
	Total Managerial Remuneration (A+B)	NIL	
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	NIL	

#All the directors of the Company are drawing remuneration from the parent company, Greatship (India) Limited

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD@

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			
		CEO	Company Secretary	Chief Financial Officer	Total
1	Gross salary	**NA**			
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961				
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961				
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961				
2	Stock Option (granted during the year)				
3	Sweat Equity				
4	Commission				
	- as % of profit				
	- others, specify				
5	Other benefits				
	Total				

@The Company has not appointed any Key Managerial Personnel

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty					
Punishment			**NIL**		
Compounding					
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty					
Punishment			**NIL**		
Compounding					
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty					
Punishment			**NIL**		
Compounding					

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Greatship Oilfield Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Greatship Oilfield Services Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, 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.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 loss, total comprehensive loss, 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 Auditor's 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 Auditor's Report Thereon

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

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

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

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

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.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone 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 standalone 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 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) The Company has not paid managerial remuneration during the year and therefore, reporting as per the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act are not applicable.

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

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations, which would impact its financial position.

      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)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No. 101708)
UDIN: 20101708AAAABX7430

Mumbai, May 22, 2020

ANNEXURE ‘A’ TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S 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 Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Greatship Oilfield ServicesLimited (“the Company”) as of 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. 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 respective company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the“Guidance Note”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 auditor’s 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 providea basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, 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 criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting 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.

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

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No. 101708)
UDIN: 20101708AAAABX7430

Mumbai, May 22, 2020

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

(i) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any property, plant & equipment. Therefore, reporting under clause (i) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any inventory. Therefore, reporting under clause (ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Therefore, reporting under clause (iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans, made investments and provided guarantees or security during the year. Therefore, reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit within the meaning of Section 73 to Section 76 of the Act during the year and does not have any unpaid deposits as at March 31, 2020. Therefore, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) 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. Therefore, the provisions of clause (vi) of the Order are not applicable tothe Company.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance contributions are not applicable to the Company.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance contributions are not applicable to the Company.

(c) There were no amounts which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2020 on account of disputes.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not issued debentures and has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institution, banks or government. Therefore, reporting under clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/ provided any managerial remuneration during the year. Therefore, reporting under clause (xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, reporting under the clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any transactions with the related parties during the year. Therefore, reporting under the clause (xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(xv) 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. Therefore, reporting under clause (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) 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)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No. 101708)
UDIN: 20101708AAAABX7430

Mumbai, May 22, 2020

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020

	Notes	As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	1,904,973	2,044,806
Other current assets	5	102,642	104,429
Total assets		**2,007,615**	**2,149,235**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	6	2,600,000	2,600,000
Other Equity	7	(594,585)	(486,088)
Total equity		**2,005,415**	**2,113,912**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payable	8	-	32,973
Other current liabilities	9	2,200	2,350
		2,200	**35,323**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,007,615**	**2,149,235**

Significant accounting policies 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.: 117366W / W100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.: 101708)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 22, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Ravi K. Sheth
Director
(DIN No : 00022121)

Vipul I. Acharya
Director
(DIN No : 00149614)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2020 ₹	Year Ended March 31, 2019 ₹
Income:			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Total Income		**-**	**-**
Expenses :			
Other expenses	10	108,497	131,086
Total expenses		**108,497**	**131,086**
Loss before tax		**(108,497)**	**(131,086)**
Tax expense			
- Current tax		-	-
- Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		**-**	**-**
Loss for the year		**(108,497)**	**(131,086)**
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(108,497)**	**(131,086)**
Earnings per equity share:			
Nominal value of ₹10 each			
- Basic	12	(0.42)	(0.50)
- Diluted	12	(0.42)	(0.50)
Significant accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.: 117366W / W100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.: 101708)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 22, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Ravi K. Sheth
Director
(DIN No : 00022121)

Vipul I. Acharya
Director
(DIN No : 00149614)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2020 ₹	Year ended March 31, 2019 ₹
Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Loss for the year as per the Statement of Profit and Loss		**(108,497)**	**(131,086)**
Adjustments for Working Capital Changes			
Decrease / (Increase) in other current assets		1,787	(44,079)
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payable		(32,973)	32,973
(Decrease) in other current liabilities		(150)	(225)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(A)	**(139,833)**	**(142,417)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities	(B)	-	-
Cash Flow From Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issue of Share Capital		-	-
Net Cash From Financing Activities	(C)	**-**	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(A+B+C)**	**(139,833)**	**(142,417)**
Cash and cash equivalents as at April 1, 2019		2,044,806	2,187,223
Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2020 (See note 4)		**1,904,973**	**2,044,806**

As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.: 117366W / W100018)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.: 101708)

Ravi K. Sheth
Director
(DIN No : 00022121)

Vipul I. Acharya
Director
(DIN No : 00149614)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 22, 2020

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

A EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Amount in ₹

Balance as at April 1, 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2020
2,600,000	-	2,600,000

Balance as at April 1, 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2019
2,600,000	-	2,600,000

B OTHER EQUITY

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**(486,088)**	**(486,088)**
Loss for the year	(108,497)	(108,497)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(594,585)**	**(594,585)**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2018	**(355,002)**	**(355,002)**
Profit for the year	(131,086)	(131,086)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**(486,088)**	**(486,088)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.: 117366W / W100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.: 101708)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 22, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Ravi K. Sheth
Director
(DIN No : 00022121)

Vipul I. Acharya
Director
(DIN No : 00149614)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

1 Background

Greatship Oilfield Services Limited (the Company) is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated on July 9, 2015 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Greatship (India) Limited. During the year, the Company has been exploring possible business oppurtunities and has renewed its Document of Complaince (DOC) certification issued by Director General of Shipping.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020 were approved for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on May 22, 2020.

2 Statement of Compliance with IND AS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

3 Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation :

These financial statements for the year ended March, 31 2020 are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016.

(b) Use of Estimates :

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liability at the date of financial statements, income and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.

(c) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities :

Provisions are recognised in the financial statement in respect of present probable obligations, the amount of which can be reliably estimated.

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence is confirmed by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. No disclosure is made in case of possible obigations in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources is remote.

(d) Earnings per share :

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events, such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue and shares split that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(e) Financial Instruments :

Initial Recognition

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction 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 profit or loss.

Subsequent Recognition

Financial Assets

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. The purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and balances with banks which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
Balances with banks		
-Current accounts	1,904,973	2,044,806
	1,904,973	**2,044,806**

5 Other Current Assets

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
- Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	102,642	83,445
- Security deposit	-	10,000
- Advances to suppliers	-	10,984
	102,642	**104,429**

6 Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	₹	No. of Shares	₹
Authorised				
Equity Shares of par value ₹10/-	510,000	5,100,000	510,000	5,100,000
		5,100,000		**5,100,000**
Issued, subscribed and paid up				
Equity Shares of par value ₹10/- fully paid up	260,000	2,600,000	260,000	2,600,000
Total		**2,600,000**		**2,600,000**

(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the end of the year :

Details	As at March 31, 2020 No. of Shares	As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 No. of Shares	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
Equity Shares of par value ₹10/- fully paid up				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	260,000	2,600,000	260,000	2,600,000
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**260,000**	**2,600,000**	**260,000**	**2,600,000**

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares :

Equity Shares :

The holders of equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

(c) Shares held by the holding company :

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
Equity Shares		
2,60,000 equity shares (March 31, 2019: 2,60,000 equity shares) are held by Greatship (India) Limited along with its nominees	2,600,000	2,600,000

(d) Details of the Shareholders holding more than 5 % of the shares in the Company:

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2020 % of Holding	As at March 31, 2020 No. of Shares held	As at March 31, 2019 % of Holding	As at March 31, 2019 No. of Shares held
Equity Shares				
Greatship (India) Limited	100%	260,000	100%	260,000

The company's immediate holding company is Greatship (India) Limited and ultimate Holding Company is "The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited", a company incorporated in India, as defined under IND AS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements and IND AS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

(e) The Company has not alloted any shares as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash.

(f) The Company has not issued any bonus shares and no shares has been bought back.

7 Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
RETAINED EARNINGS		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(486,088)	(355,002)
Add: Loss for the year	(108,497)	(131,086)
Balance at the end of the year	**(594,585)**	**(486,088)**

8 Trade Payables

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
Payable to others	-	32,973
	-	**32,973**

9 Other Current Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
Statutory Liabilities	2,200	2,350
	2,200	**2,350**

10 Other Expenses

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
Legal and professional fees	105,425	128,171
Bank charges	3,072	2,915
	108,497	**131,086**

11 Related Party Disclosure

a) Holding Company :

Greatship (India) Limited

b) Key Management Personnel :

Mr. Ravi K. Sheth - Director

Mr. Vipul I. Acharya - Director

Ms. Amisha Ghia - Director

No transactions with related parties in current and previous year.

12 Earning Per Share

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
Loss attributable to Equity share holders		(108,497)	(131,086)
Number of Equity shares at the beginning of the year		260,000	260,000
Number of Equity shares at the end of the year		260,000	260,000
Weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year		260,000	260,000
Face value of per Equity share	₹	10	10
Basic earnings per share	₹	(0.42)	(0.50)
Diluted earnings per share	₹	(0.42)	(0.50)

13 Financial Instruments

(a) Capital Management

The Capital Structure of the Company consists of Equity Share Capital.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's risk management committee reviews the capital structure of the company on a regular basis considering the requirements of the business.

(b) Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories are as follows :

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
Financial Assets		
Measured at Amortised Cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,904,973	2,044,806
	1,904,973	**2,044,806**

(c) The company does not have any exposure to the market risk, credit risk or liquidity risk as there are no operations during the year.

14 Subsequent Events

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements.

GREATSHIP (INDIA) LIMITED

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