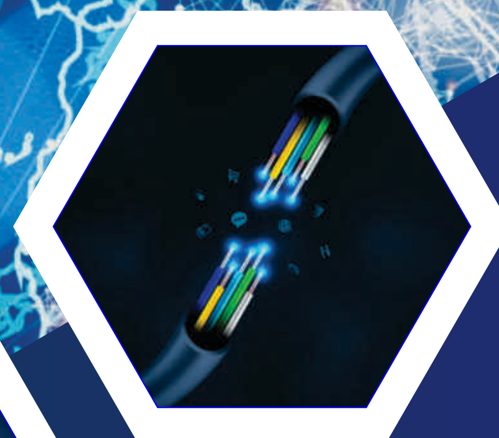
CORDS™



Annual Report 2020-21

CORDS CABLE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Naveen Sawhney	Managing Director
Mr. Sanjeev Kumar	Whole Time Director
Mr. Parveen Kumar	Non -Executive (Independent) Director
Mr. Prem Kumar Vohra	Non -Executive (Independent) Director
Mrs. Eila Bhatia	Non -Executive (Independent) Director
Mr. Rahul Mohnot	Non -Executive (Independent) Director

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Mr. Varun Sawhney	Vice President (Marketing, HR & IT)
Mr. Gaurav Sawhney	Vice President (Finance and Banking)
Mr. Hemant Kumar Pandita	Vice President (Marketing)
Mr. Pramod Singh Rawat	Works Manager
Mr. Anil Kumar Gupta	General Manager (Technical)
Mr. Jugendra Singh	General Manager (Sales & Marketing)
Mr. Ajay Dixit	General Manager (Sales & Marketing)

COMPANY SECRETARY
Ms. Garima Pant

REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER AGENT
Link Intime India Private Limited
Noble Heights, 1st Floor, C- 1 Block
LSC, Near Savitri Market
Janakpuri, New Delhi- 110028
Tel No - +91-011-41410592, 93,94
Fax No- +91-011-41410591
Email-delhi@linkintime.co.in

BANKERS / FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
Canara Bank
ICICI Bank Limited
Bandhan Bank Limited
Bank of Baroda
Karnataka Bank Limited
HDFC Bank Limited
IndusInd Bank Limited
Bajaj Finance Limited
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited
Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Industrial Corporation Ltd. (RIICO Ltd.)

Email ID-
For Investor - csco@cordscable.com
For Others - ccil@cordscable.com
Website - www.cordscable.com

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Mr. Sandeep Kumar

STATUTORY AUDITORS
M/s Alok Misra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
New Delhi

STOCK EXCHANGES
Bombay Stock Exchange Limited
National Stock Exchange of India Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE
Cords Cable Industries Limited
CIN : L74999DL1991PLC046092
94, 1st Floor, Shambhu Dayal Bagh Marg,
Near Okhla Industrial Area Phase-III,
Old Ishwar Nagar, New Delhi-110020
Tel No- +91-011-40551200
Fax No-+91-011-40551281

PLANT LOCATIONS
1) A-525, E-518, 519, 520, Industrial Area Chopanki, Bhiwadi, District Alwar (Rajasthan) 301 707

2) SP-239, 240, 241, Industrial Area Kahrani, Bhiwadi, District Alwar (Rajasthan) 301 019

REGIONAL OFFICES
(1) Mumbai (2) Hyderabad (3) Kolkata (4) Chennai

Management Discussion & Analysis

Global Economy

After an estimated contraction of -3.3 percent in 2020, the global economy is projected to grow at 6 percent in 2021, moderating to 4.4 percent in 2022 as per IMF. The contraction in 2020 is less than projected, reflecting the higher-than-expected growth outturns in the second half of the year for most regions after lockdowns were eased and as economies adapted to new ways of working. The projections for 2021 and 2022 are slight revised upwards reflecting additional fiscal support in a few large economies and the anticipated vaccine-powered recovery in the second half of the year.

Global growth is expected to moderate to 3.3 percent over the medium term—reflecting projected damage to supply potential and forces that predate the pandemic, including aging-related slower labour force growth in advanced economies and some emerging market economies. Thanks to unprecedented policy response, the COVID-19 recession is likely to leave smaller scars than the 2008 global financial crisis.

The factors shaping the appropriate stance of policy vary by country, especially progress toward normalization. Hence, countries will need to tailor their policy responses to the stage of the pandemic, strength of the recovery, and structural characteristics of the economy. Once vaccination becomes widespread and spare capacity in health care systems is generally restored to pre-COVID-19 levels, restrictions can begin to be lifted.

While the pandemic continues, policies should first focus on escaping the crisis, prioritizing health care spending, providing well-targeted fiscal support, and maintaining accommodative monetary policy while monitoring financial stability risks. Strong international cooperation is vital for achieving these objectives and ensuring that emerging market economies and low-income developing countries continue to narrow the gap between their living standards and those of high-income countries. On the health care front, this means ensuring adequate worldwide vaccine production and universal distribution at affordable prices—including through sufficient funding for the vaccine facility—so that all countries can quickly and decisively beat back the pandemic.

Indian Economy

2020-21 was one of the most difficult & challenging year globally as well as for India. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has presented India with complex economic and public health challenges. Furthermore, these two crises interact with each other in unpredictable ways where there is considerable uncertainty in designing a policy response. To prevent the spread of the virus, nationwide lockdowns were implemented by the Government, bringing the whole economy to the standstill for over 2 months. India, perhaps, had implemented one of the strictest lockdowns in comparison to other nations globally.

To support the economy in the midst of distress, the Indian Government unveiled a stimulus package targeted at reviving the economy through a combination of fiscal and monetary support. This included relief to small businesses, taxpayers, shadow banks, power distribution companies, real estate, organised sector employees and contractors working with the government. This lockdown brought much of economic and social activity to a halt. However, this had a salutary effect on cutting down the mortality from COVID. The lockdown had also given the country's health system time to strengthen its response.

The next leg of the recovery strategy was structural reforms. These include amendment of Essential Commodities Act to allow farmers to sell their produce at the highest price anywhere in the country, limit for foreign direct investment (FDI) in the defence sector was raised from 49% to 74% and modification of labour laws to make it more flexible etc. Perhaps, the most impactful reform undertaken during the year was the "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" which promotes the country to be self-reliant. This will be achieved by India developing a manufacturing hub that is globally competitive and through switching of tastes from imported to domestic products.

Early signs of economic revival became visible during the second half of the year with easing of lockdown restrictions, recovery of economic activities and development of vaccines in India and throughout the world. However, as the vaccination drives started and the economy was strongly recovering from the wounds of the pandemic, much bigger second wave of COVID-19 struck again towards the end of FY21 bringing back the lockdown restrictions in almost all parts of the country.

As per the National Statistical Office, contraction in real GDP for 2020-21 is estimated at 8.0%. RBI, in its April-21 monetary policy committee meeting has estimated the real GDP growth for 2020-21 at 10.5% consisting of 26.2 per cent in Q1; 8.3 per cent in Q2; 5.4 per cent in Q3; and 6.2 per cent in Q4. Prospects for 2021-22 have strengthened with the progress of the vaccination programme. MPC committee has unanimously decided to continue with the accommodative stance as long as necessary to sustain growth on a durable basis and continue to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the economy, while ensuring that inflation remains within the target going forward. The Government has retained the inflation target at 4 per cent with the lower and upper tolerance levels of 2 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively, for the next five years (April 2021-March 2026).

In contrast to the previous year, the hope generated by vaccination drives in several countries at the start of the year 2021 has been somewhat offset by rising infections and new mutant strains worldwide. Yet, the speed and collective endeavour with which the world mobilised scientific energies to develop vaccines, and pandemic-related protocols, that have now become a way of life, give the hope and confidence that economy will sail through this renewed second/third surge and will be on the new path of growth for years to come.

Industry Scenario

As per the report released by India Ratings & Research, the revenue growth at about 11% CAGR witnessed over FY11-FY20 in the cables and wires industry could continue even during the next decade. The growth is likely to be backed by continued urbanisation, higher infrastructure spending, increase in electrification and data communication. Sector consolidation will shift gears into market share gains for organised players, despite rising competition.

Cables & Wire has a strong growth potential, given lower per capita consumption in India than global counterparts. Key end-user segments include real estate, construction, power, consumer electricals and agriculture. The government thrust to invest in infrastructure and focus on renewable energy and advancement in telecommunication technology all augur well for a sustained strong growth rate in the long term. The sector revenue growth rate has a high correlation with gross fixed capital formation nominal at about 0.8x on a three-year rolling average basis. Also, the historical sector revenue growth median multiplier is at about 1.1x to nominal GDP and 1.3x to gross fixed capital formation.

As per the industry report by Yes Securities, the Cables & Wires (C&W) industry grew by a whopping 23% CAGR in volume between FY 2013-14 and FY 2017-18 to touch 14.5 million kms. In terms of sales value, it recorded 11% CAGR over the same period. The market size of C&W industry is expected to grow by 15% CAGR from Rs. 525 billion in FY 2017-18 to Rs. 1,033 billion in FY 2022-23. The factors behind the cable industry growth in the industry has been and will be due to the huge growth in infrastructure by the government majorly led by investments in smart cities, railways, metro railways, airport development & modernization, power sector and hydrocarbon sector etc.

The prospects of the Wire and Cable industry are interlinked with the other industries viz: Power, Telecom, Railways, Real estate, Steel, Cement, Refineries, Infrastructure etc. With investments across different infrastructure segments in the background of government initiatives, the demand for cables is expected to increase considerably. With the growth of other related industries, the Indian Wire and Cable industry is indeed bound to grow & prosper.

Company Overview

Cords Cable Industries Limited (CORDS) is a specialised Control & Instrumentation cable company offering wide range of cable products to multiple industries. CORDS has over 3 decades of rich experience and enjoys a strong brand image in the B2B segment. CORDS designs, develops and manufactures a varied range of Power, Control, Instrumentation, Thermocouple Extension / Compensating and Communication cables. The company's state of the art manufacturing plants are located in Rajasthan at 2 locations.

CORDS is in the business of providing cost-effective and quality solutions for various electrical connectivity requirements. CORDS has carved a niche in manufacturing of customised cables as per the customers' specifications. Investments in infrastructure and various industries will prove to be a big positive for the company. CORDS continuously strives to achieve higher efficiencies, cost control, better preventive maintenance and focuses on improving its product mix to attain economies of scale.

Company's current capacity stands at ~65,000 Kms p.a. spread across 2 manufacturing facilities in Rajasthan. Chopanki unit has a capacity of ~30,000 Kms p.a. while Kahrani unit has a capacity of ~35,000 kms p.a. The cable manufactured conform to International standards such as EN, BS, IEC & VDE. The cables cater to various areas which include oil & gas, hydrocarbons, airports, railways, metro rail, smart cities as well as power sector.

COVID-19 Impact

COVID-19 Pandemic has disrupted businesses around the world. This the most difficult economic challenge faced by economies in recent history. In responding to this crisis, company's primary objective is to ensure the safety of our employees, to deliver client commitments, and put in place mechanisms to protect the financial well-being of the Company and protect its long-term prospects.

Company has implemented strict guidelines and undertaken necessary precautionary measures for social distancing, limited manpower, staggered working, work from home, regular screening and sanitisation and necessary guidance and advisory for providing a safe working environment to all employees.

Government has been pushing Public Sector Companies to fast-track capex as a part of the government's drive to boost investment in the economy and revive growth. Separately, the government is looking at ways to fast-track some of the investment as part of the over Rs 100-lakh-crore National Infrastructure Pipeline as higher spending in creating assets is expected to spur the demand for cement, steel and other crucial inputs, in addition to creating employment. These measures are expected to improve demand scenario for all kinds of cables ranging from industrial, power and specialised which augurs well for the company in the long term. Company has adequate capital to meet business requirements and is servicing all debts & financial commitments as and when due. The company is in a firm position to grab the business these new opportunities may bring in.

Opportunities in various sectors

Oil & Gas

As per IBEF, Oil and gas sector is among the eight core industries in India and plays a major role in influencing decision making for all other important sections of the economy. India's economic growth is closely related to its energy demand; therefore, the need for oil and gas is projected to grow more, thereby making the sector quite conducive for investment. The Government has adopted several policies to fulfil the increasing demand. It has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in many segments of the sector, including natural gas, petroleum products and refineries among others.

According to the data released by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade Policy (DPIIT), the petroleum and natural gas sector attracted FDI worth US$ 7.91 billion between April 2000 and December 2020. Energy demand of India is anticipated to grow faster than energy demand of all major economies on the back of continuous robust economic growth. India's energy demand is expected to double to 1,516 Mtoe by 2035 from 753.7 Mtoe in 2017. Moreover, the country's share in global primary energy consumption is projected to increase by two-fold by 2035. This will be led by huge investments in Oil & Gas industry indirectly creating a long-term demand for the industrial cables.

Source – IBEF https://www.ibef.org/industry/oil-gas-india.aspx

Railways, including Metro Rails

Cables are an integral part of the railway infrastructure for current supply, control tasks, data transmission etc. Indian Railways is among the world's largest rail network, and its route length network is spread over 67,956 kms, with 13,169 passenger trains and 8,479 freight trains, plying 23 million travellers and 3 million tonnes (MT) of freight daily from 7,349 stations. India's railway network is recognised as one of the largest railway systems in the world under single management.

Government of India has focused on investing in railway infrastructure by making investor-friendly policies. It has moved quickly to enable Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in railways to improve infrastructure for freight and high-speed trains. At present, several domestic and foreign companies are also looking to invest in Indian rail projects. Indian Railway network is growing at a healthy rate. In the next five years, Indian railway market will be the third largest, accounting for 10% of the global market. Indian Railways, which is one of the country's biggest employers, can generate one million jobs, according to Mr Piyush Goyal, Union Minister for Railways and Coal. Cables being one of the most important components in railway network is bound to be a being beneficiary from continuous expansion of the railways.

Source - - https://www.ibef.org/industry/indian-railways.aspx#:~:text=Indian%20Railways'%20revenue%20increased%20at,US%24%207.55%20billion%20in%20FY19P.

Power

Power is among the most critical component of infrastructure, crucial for the economic growth and welfare of nations. The existence and development of adequate infrastructure is essential for sustained growth of the Indian economy. India's power sector is one of the most diversified in the world. Sources of power generation range from conventional sources such as coal, lignite, natural gas, oil, hydro and nuclear power to viable non-conventional sources such as wind, solar, and agricultural and domestic waste. Electricity demand in the country has increased rapidly and is expected to rise further in the years to come. In order to meet the increasing demand for electricity in the country, massive addition to the installed generating capacity is required.

The Government of India's focus on attaining 'Power for all' has accelerated capacity addition in the country. At the same time, the competitive intensity is increasing at both the market and supply sides (fuel, logistics, finances, and manpower). Between April 2000 and September 2020, the industry attracted US$ 15.23 billion in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), accounting for 3% of total FDI inflow in India. Large scale investments in the power sector will lead to sustained long term demand for the power cables.

Source – IBEF - https://www.ibef.org/industry/power-sector-india.aspx

RISKS AND CONCERNS

Finance Cost Risk: Finance Cost risk arises due to payment of high rate of interest & charges on term loans and other funds & non-fund-based facilities being availed by the company from banks and other financial institutions. The company tries to minimize this risk by keeping a check on the interest rates & charges charged by various banks & financial institutions and by swapping its long term/short term loans with banks/ FIs charging lesser interest rates and other charges.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk is the risk that the company may be unable to meet short term financial demands. This usually occurs due to the inability to convert a security or hard asset to cash without a loss of capital or income in the process. The company manages the liquidity risk by ensuring the availability of adequate funds at all times to meet its liability obligations on before the due dates.

Raw Material Availability and Price Fluctuations: Scarce availability and price-volatility in Company's Basic Raw Materials - Copper, Aluminium, Steel, and PVC etc. can severely impact the profits of the Company. To mitigate these risks, the Company inculcates MOUs with its suppliers, price escalation clauses for large orders and hedges these raw-materials on the commodity exchange.

Foreign Exchange Risk: Foreign exchange risk is a financial risk posed by an exposure to unanticipated changes in the exchange rate between two currencies. Company may import a part of its raw materials, spare parts etc. and is also engaged in export of its products. To mitigate this risk, the company resorts to forward booking where deemed appropriate.

Human Resource Risk: In the absence of quality human resources, the company may not be able to execute its growth plans. To mitigate this risk, the company places due importance to its human capital assets and invests in building and nurturing a strong talented pool to gain strategic edge and achieve operational excellence in all its goals.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (INR in Lacs)

Particulars	**FY'21**	**FY'20**
Gross Sales	37,851.44	48,508.64
Net Income from Operations	32,337.00	42,089.07
Total Expenditure		
Consumption of Raw Material	24,162.82	32,655.24
Manufacturing Expenses	1,654.79	1,949.49
Staff Cost	1,997.04	2,349.60
Administrative & Other expenses	1,049.24	978.64
OPBITDA	3473.11	4,156.10
Depreciation & Amortisation	708.31	661.33
OPBIT	2764.80	3,494.77
Finance charges (Net)	2283.32	2,561.83
OPBT	481.48	932.94
Non Operating Income / Other Income	137.60	151.75
PBT	619.08	1,084.69
Current Year tax	200.70	281.84
Deferred tax (Assets)	(17.15)	(263.91)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	6.06	(12.49)
PAT	441.59	1,054.27

During the year under review, Net Sales from Operations stood at ` 32,337.00 Lacs, as against ` 42,089.07 Lacs in FY'20.

The Operational Profit, before making provision for Interest, Depreciation and Amortization, stood at ` 3,473.11 Lacs for FY'21 as against ` 4,156.10 Lacs in FY'20. Thereby, the Profit After Tax during the year stood at ` 441.59 Lacs, as against ` 1,054.27 Lacs in the previous Financial Year' 20.

Your Company in the last Financial Year obtained approval from prestigious domestic / global customers covering sector like Hydrocarbon, Fertilisers and Chemicals, Cements, Metros and Railways and have obtained approval from various customers like Cinda, HRRL, HURL U P Jal Nigam, Rajasthan Water Supply and Sewerage Management for Power, Control, Instrumentation and Communication cables.

Your Company has also executed large volume orders between INR 20 to 30 Cr. from prestigious customers like BGR - A/c Ghatampur Power Station, L&T Hydrocarbon - A/c IOCL Paradip and HURL, Petrofac - A/c BPCL Kochi, Technip, - A/c HURL, Ultratech Cement, Nayara Energy and others.

Your Company's current focus is on increasing its business from various sectors, including Hydrocarbons, Freight Corridor, Metros, Water Projects, Process Industry, Railway signalling and Protection systems and infrastructure projects among others.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN FINANCIAL RATIOS

During the year, on a standalone basis, there was no significant change i.e. which are more than 25% as compared to the previous year, in the financial ratios compared to the previous year. However, there is a slight change in following ratio's as compared to the previous year which is summarized below:

Particular	**Consolidated**		**Change (%)**	**Reason for Change**
	FY 2020-21	**FY 2019-20**		
Debt Equity Ratio	0.15%	0.08%	0.07%	This ratio has increased due to ECL Term Loan and Term Loan sanctioned under COVID 19 package by Banks and Financial Institutions.
Net Profit Ratio	1.35%	2.54%	1.19%	These ratios have been impacted on account of disruption in business operations due to the nation wide lockdowns imposed to prevent the spread of COVID 19 by Government. Consequently resulted in lower turnover/ lower Net Profit during the financial year 20-21.
Return on Net Worth	3.03%	7.73%	4.7%	

SEGMENTAL OVERVIEW

The company operates under a single product segment i.e. Cables. The company mainly focuses on specialized instrumentation cable and control cables which differentiates it from most other wire & cable players in the country.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The system of Internal Control provides for maintenance of proper accounting records, reliability of financial information and assures its operations are effective and efficient, and its activities comply with applicable laws and regulations. The internal audit is carried out by an independent firm of Chartered Accountants and covers all the key areas of the company's business.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND HUMAN CAPITAL

The Company strives to provide the best working environment with ample opportunities to grow and explore. The Company maintained healthy, cordial and harmonious industrial relations at all levels throughout the year. Every initiative and policy of the Company takes care of welfare of all its employees. The human resource development function of the Company is guided by a strong set of values and policies.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The vision of CORDS is to be recognized as a leading global player, providing products and services, offering comprehensive solutions to the electrical, data and signal connectivity requirements of businesses, institutions as well as household users. It focuses on capturing new markets by developing customers in new and existing territories, to provide new cables for special applications like solar, marine, low temperature cables, cables for automobiles etc.

DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNTING TREATMENT

In the preparation of the financial statements, the Company has followed the Accounting Standards referred to in Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The significant accounting policies which are consistently applied are set out in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Statement made in this report in describing the company's objectives, estimates and expectations are "Forward looking Statement" within the meaning of applicable laws and regulations. They are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events but the company, however, cannot guarantee that these assumptions are accurate or will be materialized by the company. Actual results may vary from those expressed or implied, depending upon the economic conditions, Government policies and/or other related factors.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Naveen Sawhney
Managing Director
DIN : 00893704

Sanjeev Kumar
Whole Time Director
DIN : 07178759

New Delhi
August 24, 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To,
Dear Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the 30th Annual Report of your company together with the audited financial statement of your company for financial year ended March 31, 2021.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS *(` in Lacs)*

Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Revenue from Operations	32,337.00	42,089.07
Other Income	137.60	151.75
Total Income	32,474.60	42,240.82
Operating Expenditure	28,863.89	37,932.97
Profit before interest, tax and depreciation (PBITD)	3,610.71	4,307.85
Finance Cost	2,283.32	2,561.83
Depreciation	708.31	661.33
Profit before tax (PBT)	619.08	1,084.69
Provision for Tax (including deferred tax)	183.55	17.93
Other Comprehensive Income	6.06	(12.49)
Profit after Tax (PAT)	441.59	1,054.27
Profit brought forward from previous year	7562.46	6,894.04
Impairment of right of use assets / prior period taxes written off	-	(385.85)
Profit available for appropriations	8,004.06	7562.46
Transferred to General Reserve	-	-
Profit carried forward	8,004.06	7562.46

COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE/STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

During the financial year 2020-21 company's total income stood at ` 32,474.60 lacs as against ` 42,240.82 lacs in the previous year. Your Company earned Profit Before Interest, Tax and Depreciation of ` 3,610.71 lacs as against a PBITDA of ` 4,307.85 lacs in the previous year. The finance cost was ` 2,283.32 lac as against ` 2,561.83 lacs in the previous year. The finance cost includes the Preference Share Dividend and tax thereon as and when approved and declared in Annual General Meeting (AGM). Preference Dividend paid in F.Y. 2019-20 was ` 19.29 lacs and in the FY 2020-21 it is ` 16.00 lacs.

Your company earned profit after tax for the year of ` 441.59 lacs as against a PAT of ` 1054.27 lacs earned in the previous year.

In the financial year 2019-20, the company got registered as an approved vendor with one of the Japanese Engineering and consultancy & contracting major for supply of different types of cables.

Government rolled out the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) at the end of calendar year 2019, The NIP is introduced with a vision to spend '100 tn on infra over the five year between FY20-25 which twice the of the investment amount projected for last 5 years between FY 14-19.

FY21 & FY22 will witness peak investments under NIP thereby boosting demand for Cables across sectors. In the power (conventional and renewable energy), the NIP plans to Increase the total capacity from 356GW to 619GW.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, all rural households to have piped water supply by 2024, which will boost demand for cables used for water desalination process.

Newly added prestigious export/domestic clients

Your Company in the last Financial Year obtained approval from prestigious domestic / global customers covering sector like Hydrocarbon, Fertilisers and Chemicals, Cements, Metros and Railways and have obtained approval from various customers like Cinda, HRRL, HURL U P Jal Nigam, Rajasthan Water Supply and Sewerage Management for Power, Control, Instrumentation and Communication cables.

Your Company has also executed large volume orders between INR 20 to 30 Cr. from prestigious customers like BGR - A/c Ghatampur Power Station, L&T Hydrocarbon - A/c IOCL Paradip and HURL, Petrofac -

A/c BPCL Kochi, Technip, - A/c HURL, Ultratech Cement, Nayara Energy and others.

Your Company's current focus is on increasing its business from various factor including the Hydrocarbons, Freight Corridor, Metros, Water Projects, Process Industry, Railway signalling Protection systems and infrastructure projects, among others.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

During the Financial Year under review, Company has not issued any Equity/ Preference shares to its shareholders.

The Authorised Capital of the Company is ` 17,10,00,000/- (Rupees Seventeen Crores Ten Lakhs Only) divided into no(s) 1,35,00,000 (One Crore Thirty Five Lacs) Equity Shares of ` 10/- (Rupees Ten) each and no(s) 3,60,000 (Three Lacs Sixty Thousand) Cumulative Redeemable Non- Convertible Preference Share of ` 100/- (Rupees Hundred) each.

Also, the Issued, Subscribed and paid up share capital of the Company is ` 14,52,77,800/- (Rupees Fourteen Crores Fifty Two Lakhs Seventy Seven Thousand Eight Hundred only) divided into no(s) 1,29,27,780 (One Crore Twenty Nine Lakh Twenty Seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty only) Equity shares of ` 10/- (Rupees Ten) each and no(s) 1,60,000 (One Lakh Sixty Thousand) Cumulative Redeemable Non- Convertible Preference Shares of ` 100/- each fully paid.

APPROPRIATIONS

a) Transfer to Reserves

Your Directors do not propose to transfer any amount to reserves during the Financial Year ended March 31, 2021.

b) Dividend

The Board of Directors of your Company recommend a Dividend @ 10% p.a. on No(s) 1,60,000 Cumulative Redeemable Non-Convertible Preference Shares of ` 100 each (fully paid up) for the Financial Year 2020-21, subject to approval of the Members at the ensuing 30th (Thirtieth) Annual General Meeting (AGM). These shares are not listed on any stock exchanges.

The Board of Directors, after duly considering the requirement of funds for Working Capital and repayment of loan instalments, have not recommended any dividend on equity shares for the year under review in view to further strengthen the financial position of your Company.

CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY

There was no change in the nature of business of the Company during the financial year ended March 31, 2021.

PARTICULARS OF SUBSIDARIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES

As on date of this report, your company does not have any subsidiary, joint ventures and Associate Company. Further, during the period under review no company become or ceased to be its subsidiaries, joint venture or Associate Company.

LISTING OF SHARES

The shares of the Company are listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE). The listing fee for the year 2020-21 has already been paid to the stock exchanges.

ISO CERTIFICATES

Your company is to be awarded the globally recognized prestigious ISO 9001: 2015, ISO 14001:2015, ISO 9001:2015, ISO 45001:2018 and BS OHSAS 18001:2007 Certification, for meeting international standards of Quality, Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems.

CREDIT RATING

Credit Analysis and Research Ltd. (CARE Ratings) reaffirmed the credit ratings of the company's long term / short term bank facilities:

Facilities	Rating	Remarks	Rating Definition
Long term Bank Facilities	CARE BBB; Stable (Triple B; Outlook: Stable)	Reaffirmed	This rating is applicable to facilities having tenure of more than one year. Instruments with this rating are considered to have moderate degree of safety regarding timely servicing of financial obligations. Such instruments carry moderate credit risk. 'Stable' outlook indicates expected stability (or retention) of the credit ratings in the medium term on account of stable credit risk profile of the entity in the medium term.
Short term Bank Facilities	CARE A3 (A Three)	Reaffirmed	This rating is applicable to facilities having tenure up to one year. Instruments with this rating are considered to have moderate degree of safety regarding timely payment of financial obligations.

DEPOSITORY SYSTEM

Your Company's Equity Shares are available for dematerialization through National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL).