

Coastal Corporation Limited

September 24, 2026

Facilities/Instruments	Name of the Regulator ¹	Amount (₹ crore)	Rating ²	Rating Action
Long Term / Short Term Bank Facilities	RBI	273.50	CARE B+; Stable / CARE A4	Upgraded from CARE D / CARE D ; Stable outlook assigned
Long Term Bank Facilities	RBI	68.28	CARE B+; Stable	Upgraded from CARE D ; Stable outlook assigned

Details of instruments/facilities in Annexure-1.

Rationale and key rating drivers

The revision in the ratings assigned to the bank facilities of Coastal Corporation Limited (CCL) considers the company's demonstrated track record of over 90 days without any delays in debt servicing since the last reported instance. The earlier delays, as reported in the annual report, were largely attributable to value-dating instances, wherein repayment due dates fell on non-working days and payments were made on the immediately succeeding working day. Certain other delays were primarily due to mark-to-market (MTM) adjustments in debt availed in foreign currency, which resulted in a temporary shortfall in the designated source account. However, the company had adequate balances in its other bank accounts, indicating no material liquidity constraints. The rating revision also takes into account the company's satisfactory operational performance.

Rating sensitivities: Factors likely to lead to rating actions

Positive factors

- Improvement in overall gearing to below 1.0x and total debt to gross cash accruals (TD/GCA) below 3x, going forward.
- Profit before interest, lease rentals, depreciation, and taxation (PBILDT) margin improved to over 9% while consistent growth in TOI by over 30%.
- Stabilisation of ethanol plant with generation of adequate cash flow to support its obligations.

Negative factors

- Overall gearing deteriorates beyond 1.50x, going forward.
- Significant decline in TOI by over 30% y-o-y and decline in the PBILDT margins below 6%.

Analytical approach: Consolidated

Companies consolidated are listed under Annexure-6.

Consolidated business and financial risk profiles of CCL and its wholly owned subsidiaries, namely,

- Continental Fisheries India Private Limited (to export marine products)
- Seacrest Seafoods Inc. (USA) (To sell sea foods in the American markets)
- Coastal Bio-Tech Private Limited (To manufacture ethanol)

Outlook: Stable

CARE Ratings Limited (CareEdge Ratings) believes that the entity will continue to benefit from the promoters' extensive industry experience.

Detailed description of key rating drivers considered in the last surveillance and updated for FY26 performance.

Key weaknesses

Moderate capital structure and profitability

CCL's capital structure deteriorated as of March 31, 2026. Overall gearing increased to 1.70x in FY26 from 1.57x in FY25 due to higher total debt. Major debt comprises working capital, where utilisation is expected to remain high because of working capital intensive business, and term loan availed for ethanol plant capex and capacity upgradation. Coverage indicators deteriorated because of lower accruals due to higher interest cost. Profit before interest, lease rentals, depreciation and taxation (PBILDT) interest coverage ratio declined and stood moderate at 2.12x in FY26 compared to 1.74x in FY25. Other debt coverage indicator, total debt to gross cash accruals (TD/GCA) remained moderate at 11.32x in FY26 improved from 23.02x in FY25.

¹SEBI: Securities and Exchange Board of India; RBI: Reserve Bank of India; MCA: Ministry of Corporate Affairs; IRDAI: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India; PFRDA: Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority

²Complete definitions of the ratings assigned are available at www.careratings.com and in other CARE Ratings Limited's publications.

Geographical concentration risk with majority export sales from the US

CCL is an export-oriented entity with ~84% of total income coming from export sales, mainly from the US. This makes the company vulnerable to concentration in a single geography. As of August 07, 2025, a significant shift occurred in global shrimp market, with the US government imposing a 50% reciprocal tariff on Indian exports (including shrimp exports). Unfavourable change in the US government policy such as this has the potential to have a major impact on operational and financial performance.

With presence of over three decades, the group is among India's major seafood exporters. Following the tariff announcement, CCL entered Chinese, Russian, Japanese and European markets having equally high demand as the US. It is actively pursuing market diversification to reduce reliance on the US. Strategic partnerships with Japan's Toyo Reizo Co. Limited (Mitsubishi Corporation) and South Korea's SPC GFS Co. Limited, and expanding exports to Europe, China and Russia, are expected to mitigate geopolitical trade risks.

Operating cycle remains elongated despite improved and working capital intensive operations

CCL operates in an industry with high working capital requirement. The company procures raw material from local suppliers and agents which it later processes and exports overseas. Average collection period remained at 25-40 days, which is better than competitors. However, working capital cycle increased from 111 days in FY22 to 163 days in FY24, though it improved to 153 days in FY25, due to higher inventory level given the high transit time due to the Red Sea crisis, where the company had to reroute its transits. Maximum utilisation of fund-based working capital limits for 12 months ended June 2025 stood at 96%.

Geographical concentration risk

CCL is a 100% export-oriented unit. Customer base is concentrated mainly in the US, which contributes ~84%, followed by China, South Korea, Japan and others. This dependency resulted in lower profitability margins in FY25 and H1FY26 due to imposition of countervailing duty by the US government. The company has started exports to Russia and Japan, which is expected to support profitability.

Presence in a highly competitive industry

The seafood industry is exposed to intense competition as there are several small and large players. Players also face intense competition from Southeast Asian exporters, impacting realisations. The seafood export segment is marked by stringent regulations and quality requirements. Many export destinations, such as the US, Japan and European countries, implement timely regulations (including anti-dumping duty, food safety regulations and quality requirements) that need to be complied with.

Vulnerability to adverse changes in export incentives, international trade policies and forex risk

CCL's profitability is supported by export incentives received from the Government of India (GoI). The GoI replaced the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) with the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) scheme in January 2021. Rate of incentive for CCL under RoDTEP is 2.5% against 5% received earlier under MEIS. Such changes in export incentives may impact margins of players in the industry. Adverse or unfavourable changes in trade policies of importing countries may affect the company's business profile, as seen in FY25 with imposition of tariffs on Indian exports in the US. The company remains exposed to forex fluctuation risks in the absence of formal hedging policy.

Disease-prone industry with dependence on climatic conditions

Shrimp farming being an agro commodity is exposed to climatic conditions. Production and raw material prices tend to fluctuate and may depend on vagaries of nature. Shrimp farming is disease-prone, as there are a variety of lethal viral and bacterial diseases that affect shrimp. However, after repeated tests, Vannamei shrimps are more resistant than Black Tiger to diseases. There has been no major disease outbreak in the last decade in the Indian seafood sector.

Unrelated diversification

The company has set up a 100% subsidiary named Coastal Biotech Private Limited for ethanol manufacturing with a capacity of 198 KLPD in Odisha. The project was delayed, limiting financial flexibility, which was already impacted by lower profitability in shrimp business. The project saw a cost overrun of ₹35 crore due to infrastructure additions and delay in machinery supply by EPC contractor with commencement of the plant from May 2025. There is pressure on liquidity due to debt repayments and interest charges from the loans taken for the Ethanol project. While the concerns related to volatile prices of raw materials and regulated pricing of ethanol, the company has reported net profit for FY26.

Key Strengths

Qualified management and satisfactory track record in the aquaculture industry

T Valsaraj, Managing Director, heads the company and is actively involved in day-to-day operations from sourcing orders to final delivery. He is supported by a highly experienced and professional team. The company has developed long-standing relationships with the US and European importers in the last decade. CCL has also built a strong network of suppliers for aqua cultured products, mainly Vannamei shrimps, throughout the aquaculture zone in Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh.

Geographical advantage due to presence in the aquaculture zone in Andhra Pradesh

CCL has three processing units in the prime aquaculture zone near the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh, enabling the company to procure raw materials and process them immediately after harvest. Purchases are made from major coastal regions of Andhra Pradesh such as Srikakulam, Tuni, Kakinada, Amalapuram, Bhimavaram, Narasapuram, Machilipatnam, Repalle, Ongole, and Nellore. Apart from these places, CCL also procures from Gujarat and Odisha in May-July and August-November seasons every year.

Government support to aqua industry

In FY25 (FY refers to April 01 to March 31), India exported 17,81,602 metric tonne seafood worth ₹60,523.89 crore (US\$7.38 billion), an all-time high by value. The US continued to be major importer of Indian seafood in value terms, with imports worth US\$2,549.15 million, accounting for 34.53% share in USD value. Exports increased by 1.42% in INR and 7.46% in quantity; however, they declined by 3.15% in USD terms in FY25. The increase was mainly due to higher exports of frozen shrimps accounting for 41% share in quantity and 67.72% of total USD earnings. To support the fisheries sector, Honourable Prime Minister of India launched Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) on September 10, 2020, to transform the fisheries sector and strengthen efforts to build an Aatmanirbhar Bharat. PMMSY is a flagship scheme for focused and sustainable development of the fisheries sector. The scheme aims to support farmers with assistance and envisages doubling their income. Being an export-oriented entity, CCL is eligible for financial incentives such as Duty Drawback and RoDTEP. Starting January 01, 2021, the Indian government announced a new WTO-compliant scheme called RoDTEP, which replaced MEIS. Although there is a slight reduction in percentage of benefit for exporters, the impact is shared across the value chain and profitability margins of exporters are expected to remain stable.

Moderate operational performance with few ongoing and some completed capex

The company's capacity utilisation levels declined and stood at 60% for the last three-year period ended March 2024. Considering increasing demand, the company set up an additional processing plant (Unit-III) with a capacity of 35 metric tonne per day at KSEZ, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh funded through a debt-equity mix of 25:75. The plant commenced commercial operations in May 2022. The company planned to upgrade its capacity further with an additional Unit-IV at Odisha with 12 metric tonne per day, but the project is postponed because of the current geopolitical scenario. Sales realisation slightly improved to ₹6.75 lakh/metric tonne in FY25 from ₹6.45 lakh/metric tonne in FY24 (₹7.15 lakh/metric tonne in FY23), though volume improved by ~48%. In 9MFY26, CCL sold 5928 metric tonne with a sales value of ₹456.57 crore. Sales realisation in 9MFY26 stood at ₹7.7 lakh/metric tonne. Raw material price stood at ₹3.68 lakh/metric tonne in 9MFY26.

Significant improvement in TOI although moderation in profitability in FY25 and 9MFY26

CCL's TOI improved 44.50% from ₹439.71 crore in FY24 to ₹635.40 crore in FY25. Revenue improvement was mainly due to increase in sales volume driven by a 48% rise in production volumes to 9,329 metric tonne. However, PBILDT margins moderated to 5.93% in FY25 from 7.39% in FY24 due to continued inflation in input raw material and freight costs. Despite higher TOI, the company reported ₹4.48 crore PAT and PBILDT of ₹37.71 crore in FY25 compared to ₹4.52 crore and ₹32.49 crore in FY24. PAT margins declined to 0.71% in FY25 compared to 1.03% in FY24. Due to higher interest costs of ₹21.70 crore, profit levels were significantly lower than FY24 and FY23. In 9MFY26, CCL achieved TOI of ₹645.99 crore, ~37.11% increase compared to 9MFY25 TOI of ₹471.14 crore. PBILDT margin improved from 5.53% in 9MFY25 to 6.86% in 9MFY26 due to higher sales realisations. PAT margins improved to 2.56% in 9MFY26 from 1.17% in 9MFY25. At absolute levels, PAT stood at ₹16.51 crore in 9MFY26 compared to ₹5.51 crore in 9MFY25.

Liquidity: Stretched

The company's liquidity position remains stretched due to incremental debt levels; however, it is supported by improved profitability and adequate cash balances to meet scheduled repayments in FY26 and FY27. The working capital intensive nature of operations continues to result in high utilisation of fund-based working capital limits, which remained elevated at ~85% in the 12 months ended February 28, 2026. The term loan availed under the CGSE scheme in December 2025 provides near-term liquidity support, as it carries a 12-month moratorium followed by a monthly repayment over a tenure of 36 months.

Assumptions/Covenants: NA

Environment, social, and governance (ESG) risks: NA

Applicable criteria

[Consolidation](#)

[Definition of Default](#)

[Liquidity Analysis of Non-financial sector entities](#)

[Rating Outlook and Rating Watch](#)

[Manufacturing Companies](#)

[Financial Ratios – Non financial Sector](#)

[Short Term Instruments](#)

About the company and industry

Industry classification

Macroeconomic indicator	Sector	Industry	Basic industry
Fast Moving Consumer Goods	Fast Moving Consumer Goods	Food Products	Seafood

CCL was incorporated by T Valsaraj in 1981. The company engages in processing and exporting frozen aqua and seafood products, mainly shrimps. Key product line comprises sea-caught and aquaculture shrimps, value-added and processed, raw or cooked in frozen blocks or IQF forms, per customer specifications. CCL got listed on BSE in 1986. On October 08, 2021, the company was approved for equity share listing on NSE. CCL's promoter has over 30 years of association with the seafood industry and manages the company.

Brief Financials (₹ crore)	March 31, 2024 (A)	March 31, 2025 (A)	March 31, 2026 (A)
Total operating income	439.71	635.40	982.99
PBILDT*	32.49	37.71	72.81
Profit after tax (PAT)	4.52	4.48	26.65
Overall gearing (x)	1.28	1.57	1.70
Interest coverage (x)	2.12	1.74	2.12

A: Audited; UA: Unaudited; Note: these are latest available financial results

*PBILDT: Profit before interest, lease rentals, depreciation, and tax

Status of non-cooperation with previous CRA: NA

Any other information: NA

Rating history for last three years: Annexure-2

Detailed explanation of covenants of rated instrument / facility: Annexure-3

For complexity level of instruments rated refer to Annexure-1

Lender details: Annexure-4

Disclosure on facilities/instruments and name of the regulators:

A list of facilities / instruments falling under the purview of various financial sector regulators (FSRs) along with the names of respective FSRs has been duly disclosed by CareEdge Ratings on its website. A link to the same has been provided below for ready reference:

https://www.careratings.com/activities_and_regulators

Note: For facilities or instruments falling under the purview of FSRs other than Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the grievance / dispute redressal mechanisms and investor protection mechanisms provided by SEBI shall not be available.

Annexure-1: Details of instruments/facilities

Name of the Instrument	Name of the Regulator	Complexity Level	ISIN	Date of Issuance (DD-MM-YYYY)	Coupon Rate (%)	Maturity Date (DD-MM-YYYY)	Size of the Issue (₹ crore)	Rating Assigned and Rating Outlook
Fund-based - LT-Term Loan	RBI	Simple	-		-	31-01-2030	68.28	CARE B+; Stable
Fund-based - LT/ ST-EPC/PSC	RBI	Simple	-		-	-	260.00	CARE B+; Stable / CARE A4
Fund-based - LT/ ST-Working Capital Demand loan	RBI	Simple	-		-	-	13.50	CARE B+; Stable / CARE A4

Annexure-2: Rating history for last three years

Sr. No.	Name of the Instrument/Bank Facilities	Current Ratings			Rating History			
		Type	Amount Outstanding (₹ crore)	Rating	Date(s) and Rating(s) assigned in 2026-2027	Date(s) and Rating(s) assigned in 2025-2026	Date(s) and Rating(s) assigned in 2024-2025	Date(s) and Rating(s) assigned in 2023-2024
1	Fund-based - LT/ST-EPC/PSC	LT/ST	260.00	CARE B+; Stable / CARE A4	1)CARE D / CARE D (06-Aug-26) 2)CARE BB; Stable / CARE A4 (07-Apr-26)	1)CARE BB; Stable / CARE A4 (08-Jan-26)	1)CARE BB; Stable / CARE A4 (07-Mar-25) 2)CARE BB; Stable / CARE A4 (22-Nov-24)	1)CARE BBB-; Stable / CARE A3 (02-Jan-24) 2)CARE BBB-; Stable / CARE A3 (08-Jun-23)
2	Fund-based - LT/ST-Working Capital Demand loan	LT/ST	13.50	CARE B+; Stable / CARE A4	1)CARE D / CARE D (06-Aug-26) 2)CARE BB; Stable / CARE A4 (07-Apr-26)	-	-	-
3	Fund-based - LT-Term Loan	LT	68.28	CARE B+; Stable	1)CARE D (06-Aug-26) 2)CARE BB; Stable (07-Apr-26)	-	-	-

LT: Long term; ST: Short term; LT/ST: Long term/Short term

Annexure-3: Detailed explanation of covenants of rated instruments/facilities: NA**Annexure-4: Lender details**To view lender-wise details of bank facilities please [click here](#)

Annexure-5: List of entities consolidated

Sr. No.	Name of the entity	Extent of consolidation	Rationale for consolidation
1	Continental Fisheries India Pvt Ltd	Full	Wholly owned subsidiary
2	Seacrest Seafoods Inc.	Full	Wholly owned subsidiary
3	Coastal Bio-Tech Private Limited	Full	Wholly owned subsidiary

Note on complexity levels of rated instruments: CareEdge Ratings has classified instruments rated by it based on complexity. Investors/market intermediaries/regulators or others are welcome to write to care@careedge.in for clarifications.

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