

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Fiscal Year Ended: March 31, 2016

or

[] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-54030



NATURALSHRIMP INCORPORATED

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization

74-3262176

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

9400 North Central Expressway, Suite #910, Dallas, TX 75231

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(888) 791-9474

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class
None

Name of each exchange on which registered
N/A

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act:

Shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.0001

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter: \$173,734,170

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: 89,399,012 shares of common stock as of July 14, 2016.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes a number of forward-looking statements that reflect management's current views with respect to future events and financial performance. Forward-looking statements are projections in respect of future events or our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may,” “should,” “expects,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “potential” or “continue” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Those statements include statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of us and members of our management team as well as the assumptions on which such statements are based. Prospective investors are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risk and uncertainties, and that actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the risks in the section entitled “Risk Factors” set forth in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2016, any of which may cause our company’s or our industry’s actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks include, by way of example and not in limitation:

- substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern;
- our ability to obtain additional financing on terms that are acceptable to us or at all;
- our ability to continue to successfully commercialize our shrimp farming operations to produce a market-ready product in a timely manner and in enough quantity;
- absence of contracts with customers or suppliers;
- our ability to maintain and develop relationships with customers and suppliers;
- the impact of competitive products and pricing or our ability to maintain pricing;
- our ability to successfully acquire, develop or commercialize new products and equipment;
- our expectation that the demand for our products services will eventually increase;
- federal legislation and state legislative and regulatory initiatives relating to the agricultural industry;
- supply constraints or difficulties;
- general economic and business conditions;
- our ability to successfully recruit and retain qualified personnel in order to continue our operations; and
- our ability to successfully implement our business plan.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity or performance. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results.

Readers are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by us in this report and in our other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We undertake no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of unanticipated events or changes in the future operating results over time except as required by law. We believe that our assumptions are based upon reasonable data derived from and known about our business and operations. No assurances are made that actual results of operations or the results of our future activities will not differ materially from our assumptions.

As used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and unless otherwise indicated, the terms “Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to NaturalShrimp Incorporated and the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiaries (“Subsidiaries”), NaturalShrimp Corporation, NaturalShrimp Global, Inc. and Natural Aquatic Systems, Inc.. Unless otherwise specified, all dollar amounts are expressed in United States dollars.

Corporate History and Overview

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on July 3, 2008 under the name “Multiplayer Online Dragon, Inc.” Effective November 5, 2010, we effected an 8 for 1 forward stock split, increasing the issued and outstanding shares of our common stock from 12,000,000 shares to 96,000,000 shares. On October 29, 2014, we effected a 1 for 10 reverse stock split, decreasing the issued and outstanding shares of our common stock from 97,000,000 to 9,700,000.

On November 26, 2014, we entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement (the “Agreement”) with NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. a Delaware corporation (“NSH”), pursuant to which we agreed to acquire substantially all of the assets of NSH which assets consisted primarily of all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of NaturalShrimp Corporation (“NSC”), a Delaware corporation, and NaturalShrimp Global, Inc. (“NS Global”), a Delaware corporation, and certain real property located outside of San Antonio, Texas (the “Assets”).

On January 30, 2015, we consummated the acquisition of the Assets pursuant to the Agreement. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement, we issued 75,520,240 shares of our common stock to NSH as consideration for the Assets. As a result of the transaction, NSH acquired 88.62% of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock, NSC and NS Global became our wholly-owned subsidiaries, and we changed our principal business to a global shrimp farming company.

In connection with our receipt of approval from the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), effective March 3, 2015, we amended our Articles of Incorporation to change our name to “NaturalShrimp Incorporated”.

We are a biotechnology company and have developed a proprietary technology that allows us to grow Pacific White shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*, formerly *Penaeus vannamei*) in an ecologically controlled, high-density, low-cost environment, and in fully contained and independent production facilities. Our system uses technology which allows us to produce a naturally-grown shrimp “crop” weekly, and accomplishes this without the use of antibiotics or toxic chemicals. We have developed several proprietary technology assets, including a knowledge base that allows us to produce commercial quantities of shrimp in a closed system with a computer monitoring system that automates, monitors and maintains proper levels of oxygen, salinity and temperature for optimal shrimp production. Our initial production facility is located outside of San Antonio, Texas.

NS Global, a wholly owned subsidiary of NaturalShrimp Incorporated., owns 10% of NaturalShrimp International A.S. in Europe. Our European-based partner, NaturalShrimp International A.S., Oslo, Norway is responsible for the construction cost of their facility and initial operating capital.

The first facility built in Spain for NaturalShrimp International A.S. is GambaNatural de España, S.L. The land for the first facility was purchased in Medina del Campo, Spain and construction of the 75,000 sq. ft. facility and was completed in 2015. Medina del Campo is approximately seventy-five miles northwest of Madrid, Spain.

On June 15, 2015, we announced the expansion of our indoor shrimp operations. Since that time, we have continued to develop our indoor shrimp production system and expect to begin commercial shrimp sales in late 2016. Wholesale prices for the shrimp produced by the Company are expected to be between \$9.00 to \$12.00 per pound F.O.B, based on discussion with interested buyers.

On October 16, 2015, we formed Natural Aquatic Systems, Inc. (“NAS”). The purpose of the NAS is to formalize the business relationship between NaturalShrimp Incorporated and F&T Water Solutions LLC for the joint development of certain water technologies. The technologies shall include, but are not limited to, any and all inventions, patents, intellectual property and know-how dealing with enclosed aquatic production systems worldwide. This includes construction, operation, and management of enclosed aquatic production, other than shrimp, facilities throughout the world, co-developed by both parties at our facility located outside of La Coste, Texas.

Overview of Industry

Shrimp is a well-known and globally-consumed commodity, constituting one of the most important types of seafood and a staple protein source for much of the world. According to the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, the world consumes approximately 9 billion pounds of shrimp annually with over 1.3 billion pounds consumed in the United States alone. Approximately 65% of the global supply of shrimp is caught by ocean trawlers and the other 35% is produced by open-air shrimp farms, mostly in developing countries.

Shrimp boats catch shrimp through the use of large, boat-towed nets. These nets are quite toxic to the undersea environment as they disturb and destroy ocean-bottom ecosystems; these nets also catch a variety of non-shrimp sea life, which is typically killed and discarded as part of the shrimp harvesting process. Additionally, the world's oceans can only supply a finite amount of shrimp each year, and in fact, single-boat shrimp yields have fallen by approximately 20% since 2010 and continue to decrease. The shrimping industry's answer to this problem has been to deploy more (and bigger) boats that deploy ever-larger nets, which has in the short-term been successful at maintaining global shrimp yields. However, this benefit cannot continue forever, as eventually global demand has the potential of outstripping the oceans' ability to maintain the natural ecosystem's balance, resulting in a permanent decline in yields. When taken in light of global population growth and the ever-increasing demand for nutrient-rich foods such as shrimp, this is clearly an unsustainable production paradigm.

Shrimp farming, known in the industry as "aquaculture," has ostensibly stepped in to fill this demand/supply imbalance. Shrimp farming is typically done in open-air lagoons and man-made shrimp ponds connected to the open ocean. Because these ponds constantly exchange water with the adjacent sea, the farmers are able to maintain the water chemistry that allows the shrimp to prosper. However, this method of cultivating shrimp also carries severe ecological peril. First of all, most shrimp farming is primarily conducted in developing countries, where poor shrimp farmers have little regard for the global ecosystem. Because of this, these farmers use large quantities of antibiotics and other chemicals that maximize each farm's chance of producing a crop, putting the entire system at risk. For example, a viral infection that crops up in one farm can spread to all nearby farms, quite literally wiping out an entire region's production. In 1999, the White Spot virus invaded shrimp farms in at least five Latin American countries: Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Panama and Ecuador and in 2013-14 EMS (Early Mortality Syndrome) wiped out most of the Asia Pacific region and Mexico. Secondly, there is also a finite amount of coastline that can be used for shrimp production – eventually shrimp farms that are dependent on the open ocean will have nowhere to expand. Again, this is an ecologically damaging and ultimately unsustainable system for producing shrimp.

In both the cases, the current method of shrimp production is unsustainable. As global populations rise and the demand for shrimp continues to grow, the current system is bound to fall short. Shrimp trawling cannot continue to increase production without completely depleting the oceans' natural shrimp population. Trends in per-boat yield confirm that this industry has already crossed the overfishing threshold, putting the global open-ocean shrimp population in decline. While open-air shrimp aquaculture may seem to address this problem, it is also an unsustainable system that destroys coastal ecological systems and produces shrimp with very high chemical contamination levels. Closed-system shrimp farming is clearly a superior alternative, but its unique challenges have prevented it from becoming a widely-available alternative – until now.

Of the 1.7 billion pounds of shrimp consumed annually in the United States, over 1.3 billion pounds are imported – much of this from developing countries' shrimp farms. These farms are typically located in developing countries and use high levels of antibiotics and pesticides that are not allowed under USDA regulations. As a result, these shrimp farms produce chemical-laden shrimp in an ecologically unsustainable way.

Unfortunately, most consumers here in the United States are not aware of the origin of their store-bought shrimp or worse, that which they consume in restaurants. This is due to a USDA rule that states that only bulk-packaged shrimp must state the shrimp's country of origin; any "prepared" shrimp, which includes arrangements sold in grocery stores and seafood markets, as well as all shrimp served in restaurants, can simply be sold "as is." Essentially, this means that most U.S. consumers may be eating shrimp laden with chemicals and antibiotics. NaturalShrimp's product is free of pesticide chemicals and antibiotics, a fact that we believe is highly attractive and beneficial in terms of our eventual marketing success.

Our Business

NaturalShrimp Incorporated is a global shrimp farming and biotechnology company that has developed a technology to produce shrimp in an indoor, re-circulating, saltwater facility. Our eco-friendly, bio-secure design does not rely on ocean water; it recreates the natural ocean environment allowing for high-density production which can be replicated anywhere in the world.

Our self-contained shrimp aquiculture system allows for the production of Pacific White (*Litopenaeus vannamei*, formerly *Penaeus vannamei*) shrimp in an ecologically controlled fully contained and independent production system without the use of antibiotics or toxic chemicals.

The Company has developed several proprietary technology assets, including a knowledge base that allows the production of commercial quantities of shrimp in a closed system with a computer monitoring system that automates, monitors and maintains proper levels of oxygen, salinity and temperature for optimal shrimp production.

Our research and development facilities are located outside of San Antonio, Texas, and we hold a minority interest in a Norwegian company that owns and operates a similar shrimp production facility in Medina del Campo, Spain.

Technology

Intensive, Indoor, Closed-System Shrimp Production Technology

Historically, efforts to raise shrimp in a high-density, closed system at the commercial level have been met with either modest success or outright failure through “BioFloc Technology”. Infectious agents such as parasites, bacteria and viruses are the most damaging and most difficult to control. Bacterial infection can in some cases be combated through the use of antibiotics (although not always), and in general the use of antibiotics is considered undesirable and counter to “green” cultivation practices. Viruses can be even worse in that they are immune to antibiotics. Once introduced to a shrimp population, viruses can wipe out entire farms and shrimp populations, even with intense probiotic applications.

Our primary solution against infectious agents is our “Vibrio Suppression Technology”. We believe this system creates higher sustainable densities, consistent production, improved growth and survival rates and improved food conversion without the use of antibiotics, probiotics or unhealthy anti-microbial chemicals. Vibrio Suppression Technology helps to exclude and suppress harmful organisms that usually destroy “BioFloc” and other enclosed technologies.

Automated Monitoring and Control System

The Company’s “Automated Monitoring and Control System” uses individual tank monitors to automatically control the feeding, oxygenation, and temperature of each of the facility tanks independently. In addition, a facility computer running custom software communicates with each of the controllers and performs additional data acquisition functions that can report back to a supervisory computer from anywhere in the world. These computer automated water controls optimize the growing conditions for the shrimp as they mature to harvest size, providing a disease-resistant production environment.

The principle theories behind the the Company’s system are characterized as:

- High-density shrimp production
- Weekly production
- Natural ecology system
- Regional production
- Regional distribution

These principles form the foundation for the Company and our potential distributors so that consumers can be provided with continuous volumes of live and fresh shrimp at competitive prices.

Research and Development

In 2001, the Company began research and development (R&D) of a high density, natural aquaculture system that is not dependent on ocean water to provide quality, fresh shrimp every week, fifty-two weeks a year. The initial NaturalShrimp system was successful but the Company determined that it would not be economically feasible due to high operating costs. Over the next several years, using the knowledge we gained from the first R&D system, we developed a shrimp production system that eliminated the high costs associated with the previous system. We have continued to refine this technology, eliminating bacterial and other problems that affect enclosed systems and now have a successful shrimp growing process.

We have produced thousands of pounds of shrimp over the last few years in order to develop a design that will consistently produce quality shrimp that grow to a large size at a specific rate of growth. This included experimenting with various types of natural live and synthesized feed supplies before selecting the most appropriate nutritious and reliable combination. It also included utilizing monitoring and control automation equipment to minimize labor costs and to provide the necessary oversight for proper regulation of the shrimp environment.

After the implementation of the first R&D facility in La Coste, Texas, the Company has also made significant improvements that minimize the transfer of shrimp, which will reduce shrimp stress and labor costs. Our current system consists of a reception tank where the shrimp are acclimated, then moved to a larger grow-out tank for the rest of the twenty-week cycle.

Target Markets and Sales Price

Our goal is to establish production systems and distribution centers in metropolitan areas of the United States, as well as international distribution networks through joint venture partnerships throughout the world. This should allow the Company to capture a significant portion of world shrimp sales by offering locally grown, environmentally “green,” naturally grown, fresh shrimp at competitive wholesale prices.

The United States population is approximately 313 million people with an annual shrimp consumption of 1.3 billion pounds, of which less than 400 million pounds are domestically produced. According to IndexMundi.com, the wholesale price for frozen, commodity grade shrimp has risen 15% since January 2015 (shell-on headless, 26-30 count; which is comparable to our target growth size). With world shrimp problems, this price is expected to rise more in the next few years.

Additionally, from 2011 to 2013, we had two successful North Texas test markets that distributed fresh product to customers within 24 hours following harvest. The fresh product was priced from \$8.40 to \$12.00 per pound wholesale, heads on, net price to the Company.

We strive to build a profitable global shrimp production company. We believe our foundational advantage is that we can deliver fresh, organically grown, gourmet-grade shrimp, 52 weeks a year to retail and wholesale buyers in major market areas at competitive, yet premium prices. By locating regional production and distribution centers in close proximity to consumer demand, we can provide a fresh product to customers within 24 hours after harvest, which is unique in the shrimp industry. We can be the “first to market” and perhaps “sole weekly provider” of fresh shrimp and capture as much market share as production capacity can support.

For those customers that want a frozen product, we may be able to provide this in the near future and the product will still be differentiated as a “naturally grown, sustainable seafood” that will meet the increasing demand of socially conscious consumers.

Our patented technology and eco-friendly, bio-secure production processes enable the delivery of a chemical and antibiotic free, locally grown product that lives up to the Company’s mantra: “Always Fresh, Always Natural,” thereby solving the issue of “unsafe” imported seafood.

Product Description

Nearly all of the shrimp consumed today are shipped frozen. Shrimp are typically frozen from six to twenty-four months before consumption. Our system is designed to harvest a different tank each week, which provides for fresh shrimp throughout the year. We strive to create a niche market of “Always Fresh, Always Natural” shrimp. As opposed to many of the foreign shrimp farms, we can also claim that our product is 100% free of antibiotics. The ability to grow shrimp locally, year round allows us to provide this high-end product to specialty grocery stores and upscale restaurants throughout the world. We rotate the stocking and harvesting of our tanks each week, which allows for weekly shrimp harvests. Our product is free of all pollutants and is fed only all natural feeds.

The seafood industry lacks a consistent “Source Verification” method to track seafood products as they move through countries and customs procedures. With worldwide overfishing leading to declining shrimp freshness and sustainability around the world, it is vital for shrimp providers to be able to realistically identify the source of their product. We have well-managed, sustainable facilities that are able to track shrimp from hatchery to plate using environmentally responsible methods.

Shrimp Growth Period

Our production system is designed to produce shrimp at a harvest size of twenty-one to twenty-five shrimp per pound in a period of twenty-four weeks. The Company currently purchases post-larva shrimp that are approximately ten days old (PL 10). In the future, we plan to build our own hatcheries to control the supply of shrimp to each of our facilities. Our full-scale production systems include grow-out and nursery tanks, projected to produce fresh shrimp fifty-two weeks per year.

Distribution and Marketing

We plan to build these environmentally “green” production systems near major metropolitan areas of the United States. Today, we have one pilot production facility in La Coste, Texas (near San Antonio) and plan to begin construction of a full-scale production facility in La Coste and plans for Nevada and New York. Over the next five years, our plan is to increase construction of new facilities each year. In the fifth year, we plan for a new system to be completed each month, expanding first into the largest shrimp consumption markets of the United States.

Unique Product

We plan to sell and distribute the vast majority of our shrimp production through distributors which have established customers and sufficient capacity to deliver a fresh product within hours following harvest. We believe we have the added advantage of being able to market our shrimp as fresh, natural and locally grown using sustainable, eco-friendly technology, a key differentiation from all existing shrimp producers. Furthermore, we believe that our ability to advertise our product in this manner along with the fact that it is a locally grown product, provides us with a marketing advantage over the competition.

Harvesting, Packaging and Shipment

Each location is projected to include production, harvesting/processing and general shipping and receiving area, in addition to warehousing space for storage of necessary supplies and products required to grow, harvest, package and otherwise make ready for delivery, a fresh shrimp crop on a weekly basis to consumers in each individual market area within 24 hours following harvest.

The seafood industry lacks a consistent source verification method to track seafood products as they move through countries and customs procedures. With worldwide overfishing leading to declining shrimp freshness and sustainability around the world, it is vital for shrimp providers to be able to realistically identify the source of their product. Our future facilities will be designed to track shrimp from hatchery to plate using environmentally responsible methods.

International

We own one hundred percent of NaturalShrimp Global, Inc. which was formed to create international partnerships. Each international partnership is expected to use the Company’s proprietary technology to penetrate shrimp markets throughout the world utilizing existing food service distribution channels.

Because our system is enclosed and also indoors, it is not affected by weather or climate and does not depend on ocean proximity. As such we believe we will be able to provide, naturally grown, high-quality, fresh shrimp to major market customers each week. This will allow distribution companies to leverage their existing customer relationships by offering an uninterrupted supply of high quality, fresh and locally grown shrimp. We will utilize distributors that currently supply fresh seafood to upscale restaurants, country clubs, specialty super markets and retail stores whose clientele expect and appreciate fresh, natural products.

NaturalShrimp Global, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of NaturalShrimp Incorporated., owns a percentage of NaturalShrimp International A.S. in Europe. Our European-based partner, NaturalShrimp International A.S., Oslo, Norway is responsible for the construction cost of their facility and initial operating capital.

The first facility built in Spain for NaturalShrimp International A.S. is GambaNatural de España, S.L. The land for the first facility was purchased in Medina del Campo, Spain and construction of the 75,000 sq. ft. facility should be completed in 2016. Medina del Campo is approximately seventy-five miles northwest of Madrid, Spain.

We will seek potential partners throughout open territories as we are able to obtain the adequate funding to complete the first two facilities at the La Coste location.

Go to Market Strategy and Execution

Our strategy is to develop regional production and distribution centers near major metropolitan areas throughout the United States and internationally. Today, we have 53,000 sq. ft. of R&D facilities, which includes, a pilot production system, greenhouse/reservoirs and utility buildings in La Coste, TX (near San Antonio). We intend to begin construction of a new free-standing facility with the next generation shrimp production system in place, on the property, in 2016.

The reasoning behind building additional shrimp production systems in La Coste is availability of trained production personnel, our research and development team, and an opportunity to develop the footprint and model for additional facilities. Our current plan is to develop six regional production and distribution centers near major markets in 2016 and adding one system per month in a selected production center depending on market demand.

We have sold product to restaurants at \$12.00 per pound and to retail consumers at \$16.50 to \$21.00 per pound, depending on size which helps to validate our pricing strategy. Additionally, from 2011 to 2013, we had two successful North Texas test markets which distributed thousands of pounds of fresh product to customers within 24 hours following harvest. The fresh product was priced from \$8.40 to \$12.00 per pound wholesale, heads on, net price to the Company.

Current Systems and Expansion

The pilot system is near completion in La Coste, Texas and is projected to produce approximately 6,000 pounds every month. The next facility in La Coste will be substantially larger than the current system. The target yield of shrimp for the new facility will be approximately 6,000 pounds per week. Both facilities combined are projected to produce over 7,000 pounds of shrimp per week in La Coste. By staging the stocking and harvests from tank to tank, it enables us to produce weekly and therefore deliver fresh shrimp every week.

After the completion of the next system in La Coste, our long-term plan is to build additional production systems in Las Vegas, Chicago and New York. These locations are targeted to begin construction in 2017 and the funding for these plans are projected to come from profits, agricultural guaranty programs, and investors. These cities are not surrounded by commercial shrimp production and we believe there will be a high demand for fresh shrimp in all of these locations. In addition, the Company will continue to use the land it owns in La Coste to build as many systems as the Texas market demands.

Competition

There are a number of companies conducting research and development projects in their attempt to develop closed-system technologies in the U.S., some with reported production and sales. Florida Organic Aquaculture uses a Bio-Floc Raceway System to intensify shrimp growth, while Marvesta Shrimp Farms tanks in water from the Atlantic and use in their indoor system. Since these are privately-held companies, it is not possible to know, with certainty, their state of technical development, production capacity, need for water exchange, location requirements, financial status and other matters. To the best of our knowledge, none are producing significant quantities of shrimp relative to their local markets, and such fresh shrimp sales are likely confined to an area near the production facility.

Additionally, any new competitor would face significant barriers for entry into the market and would likely need years of research and development to develop the proprietary technology necessary to produce similar shrimp at a commercially viable level. We believe our technology and business model sets us apart from any current competition. It is possible that additional competitors will arise in the future, but with the size and growth of the worldwide shrimp market, many competitors could co-exist and thrive in the fresh shrimp industry.

Intellectual Property

We intend to take appropriate steps to protect our intellectual property. We have registered the trademark “NATURALSHRIMP” which had been approved and was published in the Official Gazette on June 5, 2012. There are potential technical processes for which the Company may be able to file a patent. However, there are no assurances that such applications, if filed, would be issued and no right of enforcement is granted to a patent application. Therefore, the Company has filed a provisional patent with the U.S. Patent Office and plans to use a variety of other methods, including copyright registrations as appropriate, trade secret protection, and confidentiality and non-compete agreements to protect its intellectual property portfolio.

Source and Availability of Raw Materials

Raw materials are received in a timely manner from established suppliers. Currently, we buy our feed from Zeigler, a leading producer of aquatic feed. Post larvae (“PL”) shrimp are purchased from Shrimp Improvement Systems (SIS) in Florida and Global Blue Technologies in Texas.

There have not been any issues regarding the availability of our raw materials. We have favorable contacts and past business dealings with other major shrimp feed producers if current suppliers are not available.

Government Approvals and Regulations

We are subject to government regulation and require certain licenses. Following are regulations to which we are subject and/or the permits and licenses we currently hold:

- Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) - “Exotic species permit” to raise exotic shrimp (non-native to Texas). The La Coste facility is north of the coastal shrimp exclusion zone (east and south of H-35, where it intersects Hwy 21 down to Laredo) and therefore outside of TPWD’s major area of concern for exotic shrimp. Currently Active - Expires 12/31/17.
- Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) - “Aquaculture License” for aquaculture production facilities. License to “operate a fish farm or cultured fish processing plant.” Currently Active – Expires 4/30/17.
- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) - Regulates facility wastewater discharge. According to the TCEQ permit classification system, we are rated Level 1 – Recirculation system with no discharge. Currently Active – No expiration.
- San Antonio River Authority - No permit required, but has some authority over any effluent water that could impact surface and ground waters.
- OSHA - No permit required but has right to inspect facility.
- HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point) - Not needed unless we process shrimp on site. Training and preparation of HACCP plans remain to be completed. There are multiple HACCP plans listed at <http://seafood.ucdavis.edu/haccp/Plans.htm> and other web sites that can be used as examples.
- Texas Department of State Health Services - Food manufacturer license # 1011080.
- Aquaculture Certification Council (ACC) and Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) - Provide shrimp production certification for shrimp marketing purposes to mainly well-established vendors. ACC and BAP certifications require extensive record keeping. No license is required at this time.

We are subject to certain regulations regarding the need for field employees to be certified. We strictly adhere to these regulations. The cost of certification is an accepted part of expenses. Regulations may change and become a cost burden but compliance and safety are our main concern.

Market Advantages and Corporate Drivers

The following are what we consider to be our advantages in the marketplace:

- Early-mover Advantage: Commercialized technology in a large growing market with no significant competition yet identified. Most are early stage start-ups or early stage companies with limited production and distribution.
- Locally Produced: This has significant advantages including reduced transportation costs and a product that is more attractive to local consumers.
- Bio-secured Building: Our process is a re-circulating, highly-filtered water technology in an indoor-regulated environment. External pathogens are excluded.
- Eco-friendly “Green” Technology: Our closed-loop, re-circulating system has no ocean water exchange requirements, does not use chemical or antibiotics and therefore is sustainable, eco-friendly, environmentally sound and produces a superior quality shrimp that is totally natural.
- Availability of Weekly Fresh Shrimp: Assures consumers of optimal freshness, taste, and texture of product which will command premium prices.
- Sustainability: Our naturally grown product does not deplete wild supplies, has no by-catch kill of marine life, does not damage sensitive ecological environments and avoids potential risks of imported seafood.

Subsidiaries

The Company has three wholly-owned subsidiaries including NaturalShrimp Corporation, NaturalShrimp Global, Inc. and Natural Aquatic Systems, Inc.

Employees

As of March 31, 2016, we had 4 full-time employees and 2 part-time employees. We intend to hire additional staff and to engage consultants in general administration. We also intend to engage experts in general business to advise us in various capacities.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below together with all of the other information included in our public filings before making an investment decision with regard to our securities. The statements contained in or incorporated into this document that are not historic facts are forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in or implied by forward-looking statements. If any of the following events described in these risk factors actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be harmed. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. Moreover, additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently deem less significant also may impact our business, financial condition or results of operations, perhaps materially. For additional information regarding risk factors, see Item 1 – “Forward-Looking Statements.”

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

The market for our product may be limited, and as a result our business may be adversely affected.

The feasibility of marketing our product has been assumed to this point and there can be no assurance that such assumptions are correct. It is possible that the costs of development and implementation of our shrimp production technology may be too expensive to market our shrimp at a competitive price. It is likewise possible that competing technologies will be introduced into the marketplace before or after the introduction of our product to the market, which may affect our ability to market our product at a competitive price.

Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the prices we determine to charge for our product will be commercially acceptable or that the prices that may be dictated by the market will be sufficient to provide us sufficient revenues to profitably operate and provide a financial return to our investors.

Our business and operations are affected by the volatility of prices for shrimp.

Our business, prospects, revenues, profitability and future growth are highly dependent upon the prices of and demand for shrimp. Our ability to borrow and to obtain additional capital on attractive terms is also substantially dependent upon shrimp prices. These prices have been and are likely to continue to be extremely volatile for seasonal, cyclical and other reasons. Any substantial or extended decline in the price of shrimp will have a material adverse effect on our financing capacity and our prospects for commencing and sustaining any economic commercial production. In addition, increased availability of imported shrimp can affect our business by lowering commodity prices. This could reduce the value of inventories, held both by us and by our customers, and cause many of our customers to reduce their orders for new products until they can dispose of their higher cost inventories.

Market demand for our products may decrease.

We face competition from other producers of seafood as well as from other protein sources, such as pork, beef and poultry. The bases on which we expect to compete include, but may not be limited to:

- price;
- product quality;
- brand identification; and
- customer service.

Demand for our products will be affected by our competitors' promotional spending. We may be unable to compete successfully on any or all of these bases in the future, which may have a material adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations.

Moreover, although historically the logistics and perishability of seafood has led to regionalized competition, the market for fresh and frozen seafood is becoming increasingly globalized as a result of improved delivery logistics and improved preservation of the products. Increased competition, consolidation, and overcapacity may lead to lower product pricing of competing products that could reduce demand for our products and have a material adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations.

Competition and unforeseen limited sources of supplies in the industry may result in occasional spot shortages of equipment, supplies and materials. In particular, we may experience possible unavailability of post-larvae and materials and services used in our shrimp production facilities. Such unavailability could result in increased costs and delays to our operations. If we cannot find the products, equipment, supplies and materials that we need on a timely basis, we may have to suspend our production plans until we find the products, equipment and materials that we need.

If we lose our key management and technical personnel, our business may be adversely affected.

In carrying out our operations, we will rely upon a small group of key management and technical personnel including our Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board and President. We do not currently maintain any key man insurance. An unexpected partial or total loss of the services of these key individuals could be detrimental to our business.

Our expansion plans for our shrimp production facilities reflects our current intent and is subject to change.

Our current plans regarding expansion of our shrimp production facilities are subject to change. Whether we ultimately undertake our expansion plans will depend on the following factors, among others:

- availability and cost of capital;
- current and future shrimp prices;
- costs and availability of post-larvae shrimp, equipment, supplies and personnel necessary to conduct these operations;
- success or failure of system design and activities in similar areas;
- changes in the estimates of the costs to complete production facilities; and
- decisions of operators and future joint venture partners.

We will continue to gather data about our production facilities, and it is possible that additional information may cause us to alter our schedule or determine that a certain facility should not be pursued at all.

Our product is subject to regulatory approvals and if we fail to obtain such approvals, our business may be adversely affected.

Most of the jurisdictions in which we operate will require us to obtain a license for each facility owned and operated in that jurisdiction. We have obtained and currently hold a license to own and operate each of our facilities where a license is required. In order to maintain the licenses, we have to operate our current farms and, if we pursue acquisitions or construction of new farms, we will need to obtain additional licenses to operate those farms, where required. We are also exposed to dilution of the value of our licenses where a government issues new licenses to fish farmers other than us, thereby reducing the current value of our fish farming licenses. Governments may change the way licenses are distributed or otherwise dilute or invalidate our licenses. If we are unable to maintain or obtain new fish farming licenses or if new licensing regulations dilute the value of our licenses, this may have a material adverse effect on our business.

It is possible that regulatory authorities could make changes in regulatory rules and policies and we would not be able to market or commercialize our product in the intended manner and/or the changes could adversely impact the realization of our technology or market potential.

Failure to ensure food safety and compliance with food safety standards could result in serious adverse consequences for us.

As our end products are for human consumption, food safety issues (both actual and perceived) may have a negative impact on the reputation of and demand for our products. In addition to the need to comply with relevant food safety regulations, it is of critical importance that our products are safe and perceived as safe and healthy in all relevant markets.

Our products may be subject to contamination by food-borne pathogens, such as *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Clostridia*, *Salmonella* and *E. Coli* or contaminants. These pathogens and substances are found in the environment; therefore, there is a risk that one or more of these organisms and pathogens can be introduced into our products as a result of improper handling, poor processing hygiene or cross-contamination by us, the ultimate consumer or any intermediary. We have little, if any, control over handling procedures once we ship our products for distribution. Furthermore, we may not be able to prevent contamination of our shrimp by pollutants such as polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, dioxins or heavy metals.

An inadvertent shipment of contaminated products may be a violation of law and may lead to product liability claims, product recalls (which may not entirely mitigate the risk of product liability claims), increased scrutiny and penalties, including injunctive relief and plant closings, by regulatory agencies, and adverse publicity.

Increased quality demands from authorities in the future relating to food safety may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flow. Legislation and guidelines with tougher requirements are expected and may imply higher costs for the food industry. In particular, the ability to trace products through all stages of development, certification and documentation is becoming increasingly required under food safety regulations. Further, limitations on additives and use of medical products in the farmed shrimp industry may be imposed, which could result in higher costs for us.

The food industry in general experiences high levels of customer awareness with respect to food safety and product quality, information and traceability. We may fail to meet new and exacting customer requirements, which could reduce demand for our products.

Our success is dependent upon our ability to commercialize our shrimp production technology.

Although we plan to commence commercial operations in late 2016, until then, we will have been engaged principally in the research and development of the NaturalShrimp technology. Therefore, we have a limited operating history upon which an evaluation of our prospects can be made. Our prospects must be considered in light of the risk, uncertainties, expenses, delays and difficulties associated with the establishment of a new business in the evolving food industry, as well as those risks encountered in the shift from development to commercialization of new technology and products or services based upon such technology.

We have developed our first commercial system that employs the NaturalShrimp technology but additional work is required to incorporate that technology into a system capable of accommodating thousands of customers, which is the minimum capability we believe is necessary to compete in the marketplace.

Our shrimp production technology may not operate as intended.

Although we have successfully tested our NaturalShrimp technology, our approach, which is still fairly new in the industry, may not operate as intended or may be subject to other factors that we have not yet considered. These may include the impact of new pathogens or other biological risks, low oxygen levels, algal blooms, fluctuating seawater temperatures, predation or escapes. Any of the foregoing may result in physical deformities to our shrimp or affect our ability to increase shrimp production, which may have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Our success is dependent upon our ability to protect our intellectual property.

Our success will depend in part on our ability to obtain and enforce protection for our intellectual property in the United States and other countries. It is possible that our intellectual property protection could fail. It is possible that the claims for patents or other intellectual property protections could be denied or invalidated or that our protections will not be sufficiently broad to protect our technology. It is also possible that our intellectual property will not provide protection against competitive products, or will not otherwise be commercially viable.

Our commercial success will depend in part on our ability to commercialize our shrimp production without infringing on patents or proprietary rights of others. We cannot guarantee that other companies or individuals have not or will not independently develop substantially equivalent proprietary rights or that other parties have not or will not be issued patents that may prevent the sale of our products or require licensing and the payment of significant fees or royalties in order for us to be able to carry on our business.

As the owner of real estate, we are subject to risks under environmental laws, the cost of compliance with which and any violation of which could materially adversely affect us.

Our operating expenses could be higher than anticipated due to the cost of complying with existing and future laws and regulations. Various environmental laws may impose liability on the current or prior owner or operator of real property for removal or remediation of hazardous or toxic substances. Current or prior owners or operators may also be liable for government fines and damages for injuries to persons, natural resources and adjacent property. These environmental laws often impose liability whether or not the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence or disposal of the hazardous or toxic substances. The cost of complying with environmental laws could materially adversely affect our results of operations, and such costs could exceed the value of our facility. In addition, the presence of hazardous or toxic substances, or the failure to properly manage, dispose of or remediate such substances, may adversely affect our ability to use, sell or rent our property or to borrow using our property as collateral which, in turn, could reduce our revenue and our financing ability. We have not engaged independent environmental consultants to assess the likelihood of any environmental contamination or liabilities and have not obtained a Phase I environmental assessments on our property. However, even if we did obtain a Phase I environmental assessment report, such reports are limited in scope and may not reveal all existing material environmental contamination.

Expansion of our operations will require significant capital expenditures for which we may be unable to obtain sufficient financing.

Our need for additional capital may adversely affect our financial condition. We have no sustained history of earnings and have operated at a loss since we commenced business. We have relied, and continue to rely, on external sources of financing to meet our capital requirements, to continue developing our proprietary technology, to build our production facilities, and to otherwise implement our corporate development and investment strategies.

We plan to obtain the future funding that we will need through the debt and equity markets but there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional funding when it is required. If we fail to obtain the funding that we need when it is required, we may have to forego or delay potentially valuable opportunities to build shrimp production facilities or default on existing funding commitments to third parties. Our limited operating history may make it difficult to obtain future financing.

Our ability to generate positive cash flows is uncertain.

To develop and expand our business, we will need to make significant up-front investments in our manufacturing capacity and incur research and development, sales and marketing and general and administrative expenses. In addition, our growth will require a significant investment in working capital. Our business will require significant amounts of working capital to meet our production requirements and support our growth.

We cannot provide any assurance that we will be able to raise the capital necessary to meet these requirements. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on satisfactory terms, we may be required to significantly curtail our operations and may not be able to fund our current production requirements - let alone fund expansion, take advantage of unanticipated acquisition opportunities, develop or enhance our products, or respond to competitive pressures. Any failure to obtain such additional financing could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Because we may never have net income from our operations, our business may fail.

We have no history of revenues and profitability from operations. There can be no assurance that we will ever operate profitably. Our success is significantly dependent on uncertain events, including successful development of our technology, establishing satisfactory manufacturing arrangements and processes, and distributing and selling our products.

Before receiving revenues from sales to customers of our products, we anticipate that we will incur increased operating expenses without realizing any revenues. We therefore expect to incur significant losses. If we are unable to generate significant revenues from sales of our products, we will not be able to earn profits or continue operations. We can provide no assurance that we will generate any revenues or ever achieve profitability. If we are unsuccessful in addressing these risks, our business will fail and investors may lose all of their investment in our Company.

We need to raise additional funds and such funds may not be available on acceptable terms or at all.

We may consider issuing additional debt or equity securities in the future to fund our business plan, for potential acquisitions or investments, or for general corporate purposes. If we issue equity or convertible debt securities to raise additional funds, our existing stockholders may experience dilution, and the new equity or debt securities may have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of our existing stockholders. If we incur additional debt, it may increase our leverage relative to our earnings or to our equity capitalization, requiring us to pay additional interest expenses. We may not be able to obtain financing on favorable terms, or at all, in which case, we may not be able to develop or enhance our products, execute our business plan, take advantage of future opportunities or respond to competitive pressures.

Our margins fluctuate which leads to further uncertainty in our profitability model.

While we will have the potential ability to negotiate prices that benefit our clients and affect our profitability as it garners market-share and increases our book of business, margins in the aquaculture business are fluid, and our margins vary based upon production volume and the customer. This may lead to continued uncertainty in margins from quarter to quarter.

Risks Related to Doing Business in Foreign Countries

Our operations in foreign countries are subject to political, economic, legal and regulatory risks.

The following aspects of political, economic, legal and regulatory systems in foreign countries create uncertainty with respect to many of the legal and business decisions that we make:

- cancellation or renegotiation of contracts due to uncertain enforcement and recognition procedures of judicial decisions;
- disadvantages of competing against companies from countries that are not subject to U.S. laws and regulations, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act;
- changes in foreign laws or regulations that adversely impact our business;
- changes in tax laws that adversely impact our business, including, but not limited to, increases in the tax rates and retroactive tax claims;
- royalty and license fee increases;
- expropriation or nationalization of property;
- currency fluctuations;
- foreign exchange controls;
- import and export regulations;
- changes in environmental controls;
- risks of loss due to civil strife, acts of war and insurrection; and
- other risks arising out of foreign governmental sovereignty over the areas in which our operations are conducted.

Consequently, our development and production activities in foreign countries may be substantially affected by factors beyond our control, any of which could materially adversely affect our business, prospects, financial position and results of operations. Furthermore, in the event of a dispute arising from our operations in other countries, we may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of courts outside the United States or may not be successful in subjecting non-U.S. persons or entities to the jurisdiction of the courts in the United States, which could adversely affect the outcome of a dispute.

The cost of complying with governmental regulations in foreign countries may adversely affect our business operations.

We may be subject to various governmental regulations in foreign countries. These regulations may change depending on prevailing political or economic conditions. In order to comply with these regulations, we believe that we may be required to obtain permits for producing shrimp and file reports concerning our operations. These regulations affect how we carry on our business, and in order to comply with them, we may incur increased costs and delay certain activities pending receipt of requisite permits and approvals. If we fail to comply with applicable regulations and requirements, we may become subject to enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities requiring us to cease or curtail our operations, or take corrective measures involving capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. We may be required to compensate third parties for loss or damage suffered by reason of our activities, and may face civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing our operations and activities could affect us in a materially adverse way and could force us to increase expenditures or abandon or delay the development of shrimp production facilities.

Our international operations involve the use of foreign currencies, which subjects us to exchange rate fluctuations and other currency risks.

The revenues and expenses of our international operations are generally denominated in local currencies, which subject us to exchange rate fluctuations between such local currencies and the U.S. dollar. These exchange rate fluctuations will subject us to currency translation risk with respect to the reported results of our international operations, as well as to other risks sometimes associated with international operations. In the future, we could experience fluctuations in financial results from our operations outside of the United States, and there can be no assurance we will be able, contractually or otherwise, to reduce the currency risks associated with our international operations.

Our insurance coverage may be inadequate to cover all significant risk exposures.

We will be exposed to liabilities that are unique to the products we provide. While we intend to maintain insurance for certain risks, the amount of our insurance coverage may not be adequate to cover all claims or liabilities, and we may be forced to bear substantial costs resulting from risks and uncertainties of our business. It is also not possible to obtain insurance to protect against all operational risks and liabilities. The failure to obtain adequate insurance coverage on terms favorable to us, or at all, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We do not have any business interruption insurance. Any business disruption or natural disaster could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources.

Risks Related to Ownership of our Common Stock

We have limited capitalization and may require financing, which may not be available.

We have limited capitalization, which increases our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions, limits our flexibility in planning for or reacting to changes in our business and industry and may place us at a competitive disadvantage to competitors with sufficient or excess capitalization. If we are unable to obtain sufficient financing on satisfactory terms and conditions, we will be forced to curtail or abandon our plans or operations. Our ability to obtain financing will depend upon a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control.

A limited public trading market exists for our common stock, which makes it more difficult for our stockholders to sell their common stock in the public markets. Any trading in our shares may have a significant effect on our stock prices.

Although our common stock is listed for quotation on the OTC Marketplace, QB Tier, under the symbol "SHMP", the trading volume of our stock is limited and a market may not develop or be sustained. As a result, any trading price of our common stock may not be an accurate indicator of the valuation of our common stock. Any trading in our shares could have a significant effect on our stock price. If a more liquid public market for our common stock does not develop, then investors may not be able to resell the shares of our common stock that they have purchased and may lose all of their investment. No assurance can be given that an active market will develop or that a stockholder will ever be able to liquidate its shares of common stock without considerable delay, if at all. Many brokerage firms may not be willing to effect transactions in the securities. Even if an investor finds a broker willing to effect a transaction in our securities, the combination of brokerage commissions, state transfer taxes, if any, and any other selling costs may exceed the selling price. Furthermore, our stock price may be impacted by factors that are unrelated or disproportionate to our operating performance. These market fluctuations, as well as general economic, political and market conditions, such as recessions, interest rates or international currency fluctuations may adversely affect the market price and liquidity of our common stock.

Our stock price may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock is likely to be highly volatile and could fluctuate widely in price in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including the following:

- our stock being held by a small number of persons whose sales (or lack of sales) could result in positive or negative pricing pressure on the market price for our common stock;
- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results;
- changes in our earnings estimates;
- our ability to obtain adequate working capital financing;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- publication (or lack of publication) of research reports about us;
- changes in applicable laws or regulations, court rulings, enforcement and legal actions;
- loss of any strategic relationships;
- additions or departures of key management personnel;
- actions by our stockholders (including transactions in our shares);
- speculation in the press or investment community;
- increases in market interest rates, which may increase our cost of capital;
- changes in our industry;
- competitive pricing pressures;
- our ability to execute our business plan; and
- economic and other external factors.

In addition, the securities markets have from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Our stock is categorized as a penny stock. Trading of our stock may be restricted by the SEC's penny stock regulations which may limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

Our stock is categorized as a "penny stock", as that term is defined in SEC Rule 3a51-1, which generally provides that "penny stock", is any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than US\$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Our securities are covered by the penny stock rules, including Rule 15g-9, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the SEC which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer's confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade our securities and reduces the number of potential investors. We believe that the penny stock rules discourage investor interest in and limit the marketability of our common stock.

According to SEC Release No. 34-29093, the market for "penny stocks" has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include: (1) control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer; (2) manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases; (3) boiler room practices involving high-pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons; (4) excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differential and markups by selling broker-dealers; and (5) the wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker-dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, along with the resulting inevitable collapse of those prices and with consequent investor losses. The occurrence of these patterns or practices could increase the future volatility of our share price.

FINRA sales practice requirements may also limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

In addition to the "penny stock" rules described above, FINRA has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. The FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for our shares.

To date, we have not paid any cash dividends and no cash dividends will be paid in the foreseeable future.

We do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future and we may not have sufficient funds legally available to pay dividends. Even if the funds are legally available for distribution, we may nevertheless decide not to pay any dividends. We presently intend to retain all earnings for our operations.

The existence of indemnification rights to our directors, officers and employees may result in substantial expenditures by our Company and may discourage lawsuits against our directors, officers and employees.

Our bylaws contain indemnification provisions for our directors, officers and employees, and we have entered into indemnification agreements with our officer and directors. The foregoing indemnification obligations could result in us incurring substantial expenditures to cover the cost of settlement or damage awards against directors and officers, which we may be unable to recoup. These provisions and resultant costs may also discourage us from bringing a lawsuit against directors and officers for breaches of their fiduciary duties, and may similarly discourage the filing of derivative litigation by our stockholders against our directors and officers even though such actions, if successful, might otherwise benefit us and our stockholders.

If we fail to develop or maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent financial fraud. As a result, current and potential stockholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting.

We are subject to the risk that sometime in the future, our independent registered public accounting firm could communicate to the board of directors that we have deficiencies in our internal control structure that they consider to be "significant deficiencies". A "significant deficiency" is defined as a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal controls over financial reporting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal controls.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, we could be subject to regulatory action or other litigation and our operating results could be harmed. We are required to document and test our internal control procedures to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act" or "SOX"), which requires our management to annually assess the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

We currently are not an "accelerated filer" as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("Section 404") requires us to include an internal control report with our Annual Report on Form 10-K. That report must include management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the fiscal year. This report must also include disclosure of any material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting that we have identified. As of March 31, 2016, the management of the Company assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") and SEC guidance on conducting such assessments. Management concluded, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, that the Company's internal controls and procedures were not effective to detect the inappropriate application of U.S. GAAP rules. Management realized there were deficiencies in the design or operation of the Company's internal control that adversely affected the Company's internal controls which management considers to be material weaknesses. A material weakness in the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting could result in an increased chance of fraud and the loss of customers, reduce our ability to obtain financing and require additional expenditures to comply with these requirements, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. For additional information, see Item 9A – Controls and Procedures.

Our intended business, operations and accounting are expected to be substantially more complex than they have been in the past. It may be time consuming, difficult and costly for us to develop and implement the internal controls and reporting procedures required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We may need to hire additional financial reporting, internal controls and other finance personnel in order to develop and implement appropriate internal controls and reporting procedures. If we are unable to comply with the internal controls requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, then we may not be able to obtain the independent accountant certifications required by such act, which may preclude us from keeping our filings with the SEC current.

If we are unable to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, as those standards are modified, supplemented, or amended from time to time, we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404. Failure to achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment could cause us to face regulatory action and cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, either of which could adversely affect the value of our common stock.

As a public company, we will incur significant increased operating costs and our management will be required to devote substantial time to new compliance initiatives.

Although our management has significant experience in the food industry, it has only limited experience operating the Company as a public company. To operate effectively, we will be required to continue to implement changes in certain aspects of our business and develop, manage and train management level and other employees to comply with on-going public company requirements. Failure to take such actions, or delay in the implementation thereof, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, as well as rules subsequently implemented by the SEC, imposes various requirements on public companies, including requiring establishment and maintenance of effective disclosure and financial controls and changes in corporate governance practices. Our management and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to these new compliance initiatives. Moreover, these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly.

Our independent registered public accounting firm has issued its audit opinion on our consolidated financial statements appearing in our annual report on Form 10-K, including an explanatory paragraph as to substantial doubt with the respect to our ability to continue as a going concern.

The report of Turner, Stone & Company, our independent registered public accounting firm, with respect to our consolidated financial statements and the related notes for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, indicates that there was substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from this uncertainty. For additional information, see Item 7 – Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – “Going Concern.”

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our principal offices are located at 2068 North Valley Mills Road, Waco, TX 76710, where we pay \$500 per month under an operating lease that expires on a month to month lease.

We also own an R&D facility at 833 County Road 583, Medina, TX, which consists of a 32,760 square foot production facility on 37 acres.

We own no other properties.

Our registered agent is Business Filings Incorporated, located at 701 S. Carson Street, Suite 200, Carson City, Nevada 89701.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We know of no material proceedings in which any of our directors, officers or affiliates, or any registered or beneficial stockholder is a party adverse to our company or our Subsidiaries or has a material interest adverse to our company or our Subsidiaries.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market information

Our common stock is quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol "SHMP". The closing price of our common stock on July 5, 2016 was \$0.44 per share. Set forth below are the range of high and low bid quotations for the period indicated as reported by the OTC Markets Group (www.otcmarkets.com). The market quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

Quarter Ended	Bid High	Bid Low
March 31, 2016	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.35
December 31, 2015	\$ 2.00	\$ 0.30
September 30, 2015	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.31
June 30, 2015	\$ 3.25	\$ 1.00
March 31, 2015	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.90
December 31, 2014	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00
September 30, 2014(1)	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10
June 30, 2014(1)	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10
March 31, 2014(1)	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10
December 31, 2013(1)	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10
September 30, 2013(1)	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10
June 30, 2013(1)	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10

(1) All per share amounts reflected hereafter give effect to the 1-for-10 reverse split.

Transfer Agent

Our transfer agent is Island Stock Transfer, Inc., and is located at 15500 Roosevelt Boulevard, Suite 301, Clearwater, Florida 33760. Their telephone number is (727) 289-0010.

Holders of Common Stock

As of July 14, 2016, there were 72 shareholders of record of our common stock. As of such date, 89,399,012 shares were issued and outstanding.

Registration Rights

We currently do not have any investment agreements in place with registration rights.

Dividends

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain future earnings, if any, to increase our working capital and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

Between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016, we entered into a form of Subscription Agreement (the "Agreement") and consummated initial closings of a private placement offering of the Company's common stock (the "Offering"). As of March 31, 2016 an aggregate of 2,393,956 shares of common stock had been sold at a price of \$0.35 per share to investors pursuant to the Agreement, for net proceeds of 836,848.

The above sales of securities conducted by the Company on a "best efforts" basis wherein up to 7,142,858 shares of common stock at a price of \$0.35 per share were available to be sold, for an aggregate offering of up to \$2,500,000. The shares were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(a)(2) and Regulation D (Rule 506) under the Securities Act and corresponding provisions of state securities laws for offerings to "accredited investors" as such term is defined in the Securities Act, based upon representations made by such investors. The Company intends to use the proceeds of the offering for general corporate purposes, including working capital needs.

During the year ended March 31, 2016, we reached an agreement with certain vendors in which we issued 199,103 shares of our common stock in full payment of debt of \$35,000, accrued interest of \$23,927 and recorded a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$319,369.

On August 7, 2015, we reached an agreement with a professional advisor in which the Company issued 28,571 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$49,999.

We relied on an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act with respect to the foregoing issuances.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

There were no equity compensation plans formally approved by the shareholders of the Company as of March 31, 2016.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, we did not purchase any of our equity securities.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not applicable.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward Looking Statements

The information contained in Item 7 contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Actual results may materially differ from those projected in the forward-looking statements as a result of certain risks and uncertainties set forth in this report. Although management believes that the assumptions made and expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, there is no assurance that the underlying assumptions will, in fact, prove to be correct or that actual results will not be different from expectations expressed in this report.

We desire to take advantage of the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. This filing contains a number of forward-looking statements that reflect management's current views and expectations with respect to our business, strategies, products, future results and events, and financial performance. All statements made in this filing other than statements of historical fact, including statements addressing operating performance, clinical developments which management expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including statements related to our technology, market expectations, future revenues, financing alternatives, statements expressing general optimism about future operating results, and non-historical information, are forward looking statements. In particular, the words "believe," "expect," "intend," "anticipate," "estimate," "may," variations of such words, and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements, and their absence does not mean that the statement is not forward-looking. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, including those discussed below. Our actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from historical results as well as those expressed in, anticipated, or implied by these forward-looking statements. We do not undertake any obligation to revise these forward-looking statements to reflect any future events or circumstances.

Readers should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which are based on management's current expectations and projections about future events, are not guarantees of future performance, are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions (including those described below), and apply only as of the date of this filing. Our actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from the results expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. Factors which could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, the risks to be discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in the press releases and other communications to shareholders issued by us from time to time which attempt to advise interested parties of the risks and factors which may affect our business. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. For additional information regarding forward-looking statements, see Item 1 – Our Business – “Forward-Looking Statements.”

Use of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) Financial Measures

We use United States GAAP financial measures in the section of this report captioned “Management’s Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation” (MD&A), unless otherwise noted. All of the GAAP financial measures used by us in this report relate to the inclusion of financial information. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this annual report. All references to dollar amounts in this section are in United States dollars, unless expressly stated otherwise. Please see Item 1A [Missing Graphic Reference] “Risk Factors” for a list of our risk factors.

Overview

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on July 3, 2008 under the name “Multiplayer Online Dragon, Inc.” Effective November 5, 2010, we effected an 8 for 1 forward stock split, increasing the issued and outstanding shares of our common stock from 12,000,000 shares to 96,000,000 shares. Effective October 29, 2014, we effected a 1 for 10 reverse stock split, decreasing the issued and outstanding shares of our common stock from 97,000,000 to 9,700,000.

On November 26, 2014, we entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement (the “Agreement”) with NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. a Delaware corporation (“NSH”), pursuant to which we agreed to acquire substantially all of the assets of NSH which assets consisted primarily of all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of NaturalShrimp Corporation (“NSC”), a Delaware corporation, and NaturalShrimp Global, Inc. (“NS Global”), a Delaware corporation, and certain real property located outside of San Antonio, Texas (the “Assets”).

On January 30, 2015, we consummated the acquisition of the Assets pursuant to the Agreement. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement, we issued 75,520,240 shares of our common stock to NSH as consideration for the Assets. As a result of the transaction, NSH acquired 88.62% of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock, NSC and NS Global became our wholly-owned subsidiaries, and we changed our principal business to a global shrimp farming and biotechnology company.

In connection with our receipt of approval from the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), effective March 3, 2015, we amended our Articles of Incorporation to change our name to “NaturalShrimp Incorporated”.

We are a biotechnology company and have developed a proprietary technology that allows us to grow Pacific White shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*, formerly *Penaeus vannamei*) in an ecologically controlled, high-density, low-cost environment, and in fully contained and independent production facilities. Our system uses technology which allows us to produce a naturally-grown shrimp “crop” weekly, and accomplishes this without the use of antibiotics or toxic chemicals. We have developed several proprietary technology assets, including a knowledge base that allows us to produce commercial quantities of shrimp in a closed system with a computer monitoring system that automates, monitors and maintains proper levels of oxygen, salinity and temperature for optimal shrimp production. Our initial production facility is located outside of San Antonio, Texas.

NS Global, a wholly owned subsidiary of NaturalShrimp Incorporated., owns 10% of NaturalShrimp International A.S. in Europe. Our European-based partner, NaturalShrimp International A.S., Oslo, Norway is responsible for the construction cost of their facility and initial operating capital.

The first facility built in Spain for NaturalShrimp International A.S. is GambaNatural de España, S.L. The land for the first facility was purchased in Medina del Campo, Spain and construction of the 75,000 sq. ft. facility and was completed in 2015. Medina del Campo is approximately seventy-five miles northwest of Madrid, Spain.

On June 15, 2015, we announced the expansion of our indoor shrimp operations. We expect that this will enable us to begin expanding our current indoor shrimp production system to launch commercial shrimp sales in the first quarter of calendar 2017. Wholesale prices for the shrimp produced by the Company are expected to be between \$9.00 to \$12.00 per pound F.O.B.

On October 16, 2015, we formed Natural Aquatic Systems, Inc. (“NAS”). The purpose of the NAS is to formalize the business relationship between NaturalShrimp Incorporated and F&T Water Solutions LLC for the joint development of certain water technologies. The technologies shall include, but are not limited to, any and all inventions, patents, intellectual property and know-how dealing with enclosed aquatic production systems worldwide. This includes construction, operation, and management of enclosed aquatic production, other than shrimp, facilities throughout the world, co-developed by both parties at our facility located outside of La Coste, Texas.

Development Plan

Our plan of operation over the next 24 months is to:

Domestically

- Secure capital and upgrade the existing research and development facility located in La Coste, Texas;
- Begin the retrofit of existing system to a commercial shrimp production pilot plant;
- Following the completion of a capital raise and new production system build-out in La Coste, TX, identify and build-out up to six shrimp production systems in major market areas; and
- Begin build-out of one full scale production system per month.

Internationally

- Begin proprietary genetics and hatchery programs;
- Build hatchery at Medina del Campo facility;
- Work with NaturalShrimp AS, a minority owned entity, to secure additional capital to build additional production systems at the Gamba Natural operations located outside of Madrid, Spain in Medina del Campo; and
- Locate additional target markets and initiate five-year system rollout for Europe and other world markets as cash flow and capital allow.

Results of Operations

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 805-40-45-1 and 45-2, consolidated financial statements following a reverse acquisition are issued under the name of the legal parent (accounting acquiree), but described in the notes as a continuation of the financial statements of the legal subsidiary (accounting acquirer), with one adjustment, which is to retroactively adjust the accounting acquirer’s legal capital to reflect the legal capital of the accounting acquiree. That adjustment is required to reflect the capital of the legal parent (the accounting acquiree). Comparative information presented in those consolidated financial statements also is retroactively adjusted to reflect the legal capital of the legal parent (accounting acquiree). The consolidated financial statements reflect all of the following: (a) The assets and liabilities of the legal subsidiary (the accounting acquirer) recognized and measured at their pre-combination carrying amounts; (b) the assets and liabilities of the legal parent (the accounting acquiree) recognized and measure in accordance with the guidance in Topic 805 “*business combinations*”; (c) the retained earnings and other equity balances of the legal subsidiary (accounting acquirer) before the business combination; and (d) the amount recognized as issued equity interests in the consolidated financial statements determined by adding the issued equity interest of the legal subsidiary (the accounting acquirer) outstanding immediately before the business combination based on the fair value of the legal parent (accounting acquiree) determined in accordance with the guidance in this topic applicable to business combinations. However, the equity structure (that is, the number and type of equity interest issued) reflects the equity structure of the legal parent (the accounting acquiree), including the equity interests the legal parent issued to effect the combination. Accordingly, the equity structure of the legal subsidiary (the accounting acquirer) is restated using the exchange ratio established in the acquisition agreement to reflect the number of shares of the legal parent (the accounting acquiree) issued in the reverse acquisition.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 805-40-45-4 and 45-5, in calculating the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (the denominator of the earnings-per-share ("EPS") calculation) during the period in which the reverse acquisition occurs: (a) The number of common shares outstanding from the beginning of that period to the acquisition date shall be computed on the basis of the weighted-average number of common shares of the legal acquirer (accounting acquirer) outstanding during that period multiplied by the exchange ratio established in the merger agreement; and (b) the number of common shares outstanding from the acquisition date to the end of that period shall be the actual number of common shares of the legal acquirer (the accounting acquiree) outstanding during that period. The basic EPS for each comparative period before the acquisition date presented in the consolidated financial statements following a reverse acquisition shall be calculated by dividing (a) by (b): (a) The income of the legal acquiree attributable to common shareholders in each of those periods; and (b) the legal acquiree's historical weighted-average number of common shares outstanding multiplied by the exchange ratio established in the acquisition agreement.

Comparison of the Twelve Months Ended March 31, 2016 and the Twelve Months Ended March 31, 2015

Revenue

We have not earned any significant revenues since our inception and we do not anticipate earning revenues in the near future.

Expenses

Our expenses for the twelve months ended March 31, 2016 are summarized as follows in comparison to our expenses for twelve months ended March 31, 2015:

	<u>Year Ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Salaries and related expenses	\$ 471,948	\$ 584,026
Stock-based compensation	-	304,018
Rent	12,622	14,570
Professional fees	566,096	75,000
Other general and administrative expenses	362,999	275,976
Facility operations	183,662	158,825
Depreciation	74,680	82,936
Total	<u>\$ 1,672,007</u>	<u>\$ 1,487,851</u>

Operating expenses increased \$184,156 from \$1,487,851 for the year ended March 31, 2015 to \$1,659,507 for the year ended March 31, 2016, an increase of 12%. The primary reason for the change is the increase in professional fees and the increase in other general and administrative expenses associated with the reverse acquisition transaction in comparison to the previous year. This was partially reduced by a decline in stock-based compensation.

Liquidity, Financial Condition and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents on hand of \$6,158 and a working capital deficiency of \$4,836,356, as compared to cash equivalents on hand of \$220,874 and a working capital deficiency of \$4,013,654 as of March 31, 2015. The increase in working capital deficiency is mainly due to an increase in accounts payable and a decrease in cash and equivalents for the year ended March 31, 2016.

Private Placement Offering

Between February 13, 2015 and July 14, 2016, we entered into subscription agreements with various accredited investors and multiple closings of a private placement offering of the Company's common stock (the "Offering"). An aggregate of 4,114,755 shares of common stock had been sold to investors at a price of \$0.35 per share, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$ 1,360,350.

Short-Term Debt and Lines of Credit

On November 3, 2015, we entered into a short-term note agreement with Community National Bank for a total value of \$50,000. As of March 31, 2016, the Company has drawn \$50,000 on this short-term note. The short-term note has a stated interest rate of 5.25%, maturity date of November 3, 2016 and an initial interest payment on February 3, 2016. The short-term note was guaranteed by an officer and director.

We have a working capital line of credit with Community National Bank for \$30,000. The line of credit bears an interest rate of 7.0% and is payable quarterly. The line of credit matured on February 28, 2014, is secured by various assets of the Company's subsidiaries, and is also guaranteed by two directors of the Company. The balance of the line of credit at March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$14,129 and \$27,009, respectively.

We also have a working capital line of credit with Extraco Bank. On March 12, 2015, the Company renewed the line of credit for \$475,000. The line of credit bears an interest rate of 4.0% that is compounded monthly on unpaid balances and is payable monthly. The line of credit matures on April 30, 2017, and is secured by certificates of deposit and letters of credit owned by directors and shareholders of the Company. The balance of the line of credit was \$473,029 and \$473,029 at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively.

We also have additional lines of credit with Extraco Bank for \$100,000 and \$200,000, which were renewed on January 19, 2016 and March 30, 2015, respectively, with maturity dates of January 19, 2017 and April 30, 2017, respectively. The lines of credit bear an interest rate of 4.5% that is compounded monthly on unpaid balances and is payable monthly. They are secured by certificates of deposit and letters of credit owned by directors and shareholders of the Company. The balance of the lines of credit was \$278,470 and \$278,470 at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively.

We have a working capital line of credit with Capital One Bank for \$50,000. The line of credit bears an interest rate of prime plus 25.9 basis points, which totaled 25.24% as of March 31, 2016. The line of credit is unsecured. The balance of the line of credit was \$9,580 and \$9,580 at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively.

We have a working capital line of credit with Chase Bank for \$25,000. The line of credit bears an interest rate of prime plus 10 basis points, which totaled 13.98% as of March 31, 2016. The line of credit is secured by assets of the Company's subsidiaries. The balance of the line of credit is \$12,261 and \$13,546 at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively.

Notes Payable

Baptist Community Services (BCS)

Pursuant to an assignment agreement dated March 26, 2009, Amarillo National Bank sold and transferred a note to Baptist Community Services (BCS), a shareholder of the Company, in the amount of \$2,004,820. The interest rate under the terms of the agreement is 2.25% and is payable monthly. The note is collateralized by all inventories, accounts, equipment, and all general intangibles related to the Company's shrimp production facility in La Coste, Texas. Payment of the note is also guaranteed by High Plains Christian Ministries Foundation, a shareholder of the Company. The balance of the note at March 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$2,004,820 and is classified as a current liability on the consolidated balance sheets.

Effective December 31, 2008, the Company entered into a subordinated promissory note agreement with BCS for \$70,000 (BCS subordinated note) to provide working capital to pay accrued interest due under the BCS note and other operating expenses. On April 7, 2009, the BCS subordinated note was increased to \$125,000 to provide additional working capital for the Company. The balance of the BCS subordinated note at March 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$2,305,953 and \$2,279,283, respectively, and is classified as a current liability on the consolidated balance sheets. During the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company incurred \$27,446 and \$25,478 in interest expense on the subordinated note. At March 31, 2015 and 2014, accrued interest payable was \$101,760 and \$76,984, respectively.

On January 25, 2010, the Company received notice from BCS notifying it that the Company was in default of its obligations to BCS and that both the BCS note and the BCS subordinated note, as well as all accrued interest, fees and expenses, were payable in full. Pursuant to a forbearance agreement dated January 25, 2010, BCS agreed to forbear from exercising any remedies available under the notes until January 25, 2011 or when the Company fails to promptly perform any of its covenants or obligation under the forbearance agreement, whichever occurs first. In 2015, a fifth forbearance agreement was executed extending the forbearance terms to December 31, 2016.

Shareholder Notes

The Company has entered into several working capital notes payable to Bill Williams, an officer, a director, and a shareholder of the Company, for a total of \$486,500 since inception. These notes are demand notes, had stock issued in lieu of interest and have no set monthly payment or maturity date. The balance of these notes at March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$426,404 and \$426,404, respectively, and is classified as a current liability on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company repaid \$0 during the year ended March 31, 2016. At March 31, 2016 and 2015, accrued interest payable was \$142,296 and \$111,784, respectively.

We have entered into several working capital notes payable to (i) multiple shareholders and (ii) Bill Williams, an officer, a director, and a shareholder of the Company, for a total of \$486,500 since inception. These notes are demand notes, had stock issued in lieu of interest and have no set monthly payment or maturity date. The balance of these notes at March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$426,404 and \$426,404, respectively, and is classified as a current liability on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company repaid \$0 and \$16,000 during the years ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively. At March 31, 2016 and 2015, accrued interest payable was \$142,296 and \$111,784, respectively.

In 2009, we entered into a note payable to Randall Steele, a shareholder of the Company, for \$50,000. The note bears interest at 6.0% and was payable upon maturity on January 20, 2011 and has been renewed annually. In addition, the Company issued 100,000 shares of common stock for consideration. The shares were valued at the date of issuance at fair market value. The value assigned to the shares of \$50,000 was recorded as increase in common stock and additional paid-in capital and was limited to the value of the note. The assignment of a value to the shares resulted in a financing fee being recorded for the same amount. The note is unsecured. The balance of the note at March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$50,000, respectively, and is classified as a current liability on the consolidated balance sheets. Interest expense on the note was \$3,000 and \$3,025 during the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. At March 31, 2016 and 2015, accrued interest payable was \$ 1,543 and \$795 respectively.

Beginning in 2010, we started entering into several working capital notes payable with various shareholders of the Company for a total of \$290,000 and bearing interest at 8%. The balance of these notes at March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$30,000, and is classified as a current liability on the consolidated balance sheets. At March 31, 2016 and 2015, accrued interest payable was \$800 and \$400, respectively.

On January 1, 2016 we entered into a notes payable agreement with NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc., a shareholder. Between January 16, 2016 and March 7, 2016 we borrowed \$134,750 under this agreement. The note payable has no set monthly payment or maturity date with a stated interest rate of 2%.

Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, assuming the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. For the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company incurred losses from operations of \$2,151,546. At March 31, 2016, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$28,842,092 and a working capital deficit of \$4,836,356. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to raise the required additional capital or debt financing to meet short and long-term operating requirements. During the 2016 fiscal year, the Company received net cash proceeds of \$836,850 from the additional sales of common stock and \$134,750 from a borrowing on notes payable - related party. Management believes that private placements of equity capital and/or additional debt financing will be needed to fund our long-term operating requirements. The Company may also encounter business endeavors that require significant cash commitments or unanticipated problems or expenses that could result in a requirement for additional cash. If the Company raises additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership of our current shareholders could be reduced, and such securities might have rights, preferences or privileges senior to our common stock. Additional financing may not be available upon acceptable terms, or at all. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, the Company may not be able to take advantage of prospective business endeavors or opportunities, which could significantly and materially restrict our operations. The Company continues to pursue external financing alternatives to improve our working capital position. If the Company is unable to obtain the necessary capital, the Company may have to cease operations.

Working Capital Deficiency

	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Current assets	\$ 6,158	\$ 224,077
Current liabilities	4,842,514	4,237,731
Working capital deficiency	<u>\$ 4,836,356</u>	<u>\$ 4,013,654</u>

The decrease in current assets is mainly due to a decrease of in cash and equivalents. The increase in current liabilities is primarily due to increase in accounts payable, related party accrued interest, short-term promissory note and line of credit and notes payable related party. Management is attempting raise more capital in order to increase the Company's cash position and pay down current liabilities.

Cash Flows

	Year Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (1,205,372)	\$ (1,200,607)
Net cash used in investing activities	(35,980)	(27,105)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,026,636	1,436,837
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ (214,716)</u>	<u>\$ 209,125</u>

The decrease in net cash used in operating activities in the twelve months ended March 31, 2016, compared to the same period last year is mainly related to an increase in operating expenses. The increase in cash provided by financing activities is mainly due to a decrease in cash flows from financing activities, namely proceeds from the sale of our common stock.

Given our cash position of approximately \$1,200 as of July 12, 2016, management believes that our cash on hand and working capital are not sufficient to meet our current anticipated cash requirements through 2016.

Future Financing

We will require additional funds to implement our growth strategy for our business. In addition, while we have received capital from various private placements that have enabled us to fund our operations, these funds have been largely used to develop our processes, although additional funds are needed for other corporate operational and working capital purposes. Therefore, we will need to raise an additional \$1,700,000 to cover all of our operational expenses over the next 12 months. These funds may be raised through equity financing, debt financing, or other sources, which may result in further dilution in the equity ownership of our shares. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available to us when needed or, if available, that it can be obtained on commercially reasonable terms. If we are not able to obtain the additional financing on a timely basis should it be required, or generate significant material revenues from operations, we will not be able to meet our other obligations as they become due and we will be forced to scale down or perhaps even cease our operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to stockholders.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in the notes to our consolidated financial statements included herein for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. We believe that the accounting policies below are critical for one to fully understand and evaluate our financial condition and results of operations.

Fair Value Measurement

The fair value measurement guidance clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in the valuation of an asset or liability. It establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under the fair value measurement guidance are described below:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; or

Level 3 - Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

Recent Accounting Standards

During the year ended March 31, 2016 and through July 5, 2016, there were several new accounting pronouncements issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Each of these pronouncements, as applicable, has been or will be adopted by the Company. Management does not believe the adoption of any of these accounting pronouncements has had or will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Volatility in Stock-Based Compensation

The volatility is based on historical volatilities of companies in comparable stages as well as the historical volatility of companies in the industry and, by statistical analysis of the daily share-pricing model. The volatility of stock-based compensation granted after March 31, 2016 is based on historical volatility of the Company for the last two years.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-10, Development Stage Entities (Topic 915): Elimination of Certain Financial Reporting Requirements, Including an Amendment to Variable Interest Entities Guidance in Topic 810, Consolidation (“ASU 2014-10”). The amendments in ASU 2014-10 remove an exception provided to development stage entities in Topic 810, Consolidation, for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity. The revised consolidation standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within that reporting period, with early application permitted. The Company has elected to early adopt the provisions of ASU 2014-10 for these consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. ASU 2014-15 defines management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization’s ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. The amendments in this ASU are effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter, although early adoption is permitted. This guidance is not expected to have an impact on the financial statements of the Company. If any event occurs in future periods that could affect our ability to continue as going concern, we will provide appropriate disclosures as required by ASU 2014-15.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not Applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The information called for by Item 8 is included following the "Index to Financial Statements" on page F-1 contained in this annual report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (who is our Principal Executive Officer) and our Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (who is our Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer), of the effectiveness of the design of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined by Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e)) as of March 31, 2016 pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Based upon that evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of March 31, 2016 in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s (the “SEC”) rules and forms. This conclusion is based on findings that constituted material weaknesses. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company’s interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, which currently consists of our Chief Executive Officer and Treasurer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on criteria established in the framework in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO” - 2013) and SEC guidance on conducting such assessments. Our management concluded, as of March 31, 2016, that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective. Management realized there were deficiencies in the design or operation of the Company’s internal control that adversely affected the Company’s internal controls which management considers to be material weaknesses.

In performing the above-referenced assessment, management had concluded that as of March 31, 2016, there were deficiencies in the design or operation of our internal control that adversely affected our internal controls which management considers to be material weaknesses including those described below:

(i) Lack of Formal Policies and Procedures. We utilize a third party independent contractor for the preparation of our financial statements. Although the financial statements and footnotes are reviewed by our management, we do not have a formal policy to review significant accounting transactions and the accounting treatment of such transactions. The third party independent contractor is not involved in the day to day operations of the Company and may not be provided information from management on a timely basis to allow for adequate reporting/consideration of certain transactions.

(ii) Audit Committee and Financial Expert. We do not have a formal audit committee with a financial expert, and thus we lack the board oversight role within the financial reporting process.

(iii) Insufficient Resources. We have insufficient quantity of dedicated resources and experienced personnel involved in reviewing and designing internal controls. As a result, a material misstatement of the interim and annual financial statements could occur and not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

(iv) Entity Level Risk Assessment. We did not perform an entity level risk assessment to evaluate the implication of relevant risks on financial reporting, including the impact of potential fraud related risks and the risks related to non-routine transactions, if any, on internal control over financial reporting. Lack of an entity-level risk assessment constituted an internal control design deficiency which resulted in more than a remote likelihood that a material error would not have been prevented or detected, and constituted a material weakness.

(v) Lack of Personnel with GAAP Experience. We lack personnel with formal training to properly analyze and record complex transactions in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Our management feels the weaknesses identified above have not had any material affect on our financial results. However, we are currently reviewing our disclosure controls and procedures related to these material weaknesses and expect to implement changes in the near term as resources permit, including identifying specific areas within our governance, accounting and financial reporting processes to add adequate resources to potentially mitigate these material weaknesses.

Our management will continue to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of our internal controls and procedures and our internal controls over financial reporting on an ongoing basis and is committed to taking further action and implementing additional enhancements or improvements, as necessary and as funds allow.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended March 31, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting. We believe that a control system, no matter how well designed and operated, cannot provide absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within any company have been detected.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company reached an agreement with certain vendors in which the Company issued 199,103 shares of common stock in full payment of debt of \$35,000, accrued interest of \$23,927 and recorded a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$319,369.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Set forth below are the present directors and executive officers of the Company. Except as set forth below, there are no other persons who have been nominated or chosen to become directors nor are there any other persons who have been chosen to become executive officers. Other than as set forth below, there are no arrangements or understandings between any of the directors, officers and other persons pursuant to which such person was selected as a director or an officer.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Since</u>
Bill G. Williams	81	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer	2015
Gerald Easterling	68	President, Secretary, Director	2015
Scott Stubblefield	45	Director of Sales and Marketing	2015
William Delgado	57	Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer, Director	2014

The Board of Directors is comprised of only one class. All of the directors serve for a term of one year and until their successors are elected at the Company's annual shareholders meeting and are qualified, subject to removal by the Company's shareholders. Each executive officer serves, at the pleasure of the Board of Directors, for a term of one year and until his successor is elected at a meeting of the Board of Directors and is qualified.

Our Board of Directors believes that all members of the Board and all executive officers encompass a range of talent, skill, and experience sufficient to provide sound and prudent guidance with respect to our operations and interests. The information below with respect to our directors and executive officers includes each individual's experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills that led our Board of Directors to the conclusion that he or she should serve as a director and/or executive officer.

Biographies

Set forth below are brief accounts of the business experience during the past five years of each director, executive officer and significant employee of the Company.

Bill G. Williams – Co-Founder, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Williams has served as Chairman of the Board and CEO of NSH since its inception in 2001. From 1997 to 2003, he was Chairman and CEO of Direct Wireless Communications, Inc. and its successor Health Discovery Corporation, a public company listed on the OTCBB exchange. From 1990 to 1997, Mr. Williams was Chairman and CEO of Cafe Quick Enterprises, which uses a unique, patented air impingement technology to cook fresh and frozen food in vending machines. From 1985 to 1990, Mr. Williams was Chairman and CEO of Ameritron Corporation, a multi-business holding company. Mr. Williams has also served a member of the board of directors of NaturalShrimp Corporation and NaturalShrimp Global, Inc. since 2001. We believe Mr. Williams is qualified to serve on our board of directors because of his business experiences, including his experience as a director of companies in similar industries, as described above.

Gerald Easterling – Co-Founder, President and Director

Mr. Easterling has served as President and a director of NSH since its inception in 2001. Mr. Easterling has experience in the food business and related industries. In the five years prior to the formation of NSH, Mr. Easterling was Chairman of the Board of Excel Vending Companies. He also was President and Director of Cafe Quick Enterprises and has been a member of the board since 1988. Mr. Easterling has also served a member of the board of directors of NaturalShrimp Corporation and NaturalShrimp Global, Inc. since 2001. We believe Mr. Easterling is qualified to serve on our board of directors because of his business experiences, including his experience as a director of companies in similar industries, as described above.

Thomas Untermeyer – Co-Founder and Chief Technology Consultant

Mr. Untermeyer is a co-founder of NSH, has served as an engineering consultant to NSH since 2001, and is the Company's Chief Technology Officer. Mr. Untermeyer holds a Bachelor of Science in electrical engineering from St. Mary's University. Mr. Untermeyer also serves as Senior Program Manager with Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio. Mr. Untermeyer is the inventor of the initial technology behind the computer-controlled shrimp-raising system used by the Company.

Scott Stubblefield – Director of Sales and Marketing

Scott drives NaturalShrimp's growth and marketing strategy with over 10 years of industry experience. His involvement with NaturalShrimp started in 2011 while in the financial marketing industry, and is responsible for NS Marketing, Corporate Communications and Public Relations initiatives while representing the brand and cultivating opportunities for NaturalShrimp and solutions in new and existing markets.

William J. Delgado – Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer (former President of Multiplayer Online Dragon, Inc.) and Director

Mr. Delgado has served as Director of the Company since May 19, 2014. Since August 2004, Mr. Delgado has served as a Director, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Global Digital Solutions, Inc. ("GDSI"), a publicly traded company that provides cyber arms manufacturing, complementary security and technology solutions and knowledge-based, cyber-related, culturally attuned social consulting in unsettled areas. Effective August 12, 2013, Mr. Delgado assumed the position of Executive Vice President of GDSI. He began his career with Pacific Telephone in the Outside Plant Construction. He moved to the network engineering group and concluded his career at Pacific Bell as the Chief Budget Analyst for the Northern California region. Mr. Delgado founded All Star Telecom in late 1991, specializing in OSP construction and engineering and systems cabling. All Star Telecom was sold to International FiberCom in April 1999. After leaving International FiberCom in 2002, Mr. Delgado became President/CEO of Pacific Comtel in San Diego, California, which was acquired by GDSI in 2004. Mr. Delgado holds a BS with honors in Applied Economics from the University of San Francisco and Graduate studies in Telecommunications Management at Southern Methodist University. We believe Mr. Delgado is qualified to serve on our board of directors because of his business experiences, including his experience in management and as a director of public companies, as described above.

Family Relationships

There are no other family relationships between or among any of our directors, executive officers and any incoming directors or executive officers.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

No director, executive officer, significant employee or control person of the Company has been involved in any legal proceeding listed in Item 401(f) of Regulation S-K in the past 10 years.

Committees of the Board

Our Board of Directors held no formal meetings in the prior fiscal year. All proceedings of the Board of Directors were conducted by resolutions consented to in writing by the directors and filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the directors. Such resolutions consented to in writing by the directors entitled to vote on that resolution at a meeting of the directors are, according to the Nevada Revised Statutes and the bylaws of our Company, as valid and effective as if they had been passed at a meeting of the directors duly called and held. We do not presently have a policy regarding director attendance at meetings.

We do not currently have a standing audit, nominating or compensation committee of the Board of Directors, or any committee performing similar functions. Our Board of Directors performs the functions of audit, nominating and compensation committees.

Audit Committee

Our Board of Directors has not established a separate audit committee within the meaning of Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Instead, the entire Board of Directors acts as the audit committee within the meaning of Section 3(a)(58)(B) of the Exchange Act and will continue to do so until such time as a separate audit committee has been established.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

We currently have not designated anyone as an "audit committee financial expert," as defined in Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K as we have not yet created an audit committee of the Board of Directors.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act requires our executive officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of our common stock, to file reports regarding ownership of, and transactions in, our securities with the Securities and Exchange Commission and to provide us with copies of those filings.

Based solely on our review of the copies of such forms received by us, or written representations from certain reporting persons, we believe that during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, our officers, directors and greater than 10% percent beneficial owners complied with all applicable filing requirements.

Nominations to the Board of Directors

Our directors take a critical role in guiding our strategic direction and oversee the management of the Company. Board candidates are considered based upon various criteria, such as their broad-based business and professional skills and experiences, a global business and social perspective, concern for the long-term interests of the stockholders, diversity, and personal integrity and judgment.

In addition, directors must have time available to devote to Board activities and to enhance their knowledge in the growing business. Accordingly, we seek to attract and retain highly qualified directors who have sufficient time to attend to their substantial duties and responsibilities to the Company.

In carrying out its responsibilities, the Board will consider candidates suggested by stockholders. If a stockholder wishes to formally place a candidate's name in nomination, however, he or she must do so in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Bylaws. Suggestions for candidates to be evaluated by the proposed directors must be sent to the Board of Directors, c/o NaturalShrimp Incorporated, 9400 North Central Expressway, Suite #910, Dallas, TX 75231.

Director Nominations

As of March 31, 2016, we did not effect any material changes to the procedures by which our shareholders may recommend nominees to our Board of Directors.

Board Leadership Structure and Role on Risk Oversight

Bill G. Williams currently serves as the Company's principal executive officer and a director. The Company determined this leadership structure was appropriate for the Company due to our small size and limited operations and resources. The Board of Directors will continue to evaluate the Company's leadership structure and modify as appropriate based on the size, resources and operations of the Company. It is anticipated that the Board of Directors will establish procedures to determine an appropriate role for the Board of Directors in the Company's risk oversight function.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

No interlocking relationship exists between our board of directors and the board of directors or compensation committee of any other company, nor has any interlocking relationship existed in the past.

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a written code of ethics that governs the Company's employees, officers and directors. A copy of such code of ethics is available upon written request to the Company.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

General Philosophy

Our Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and administering the Company's executive and director compensation.

Executive Compensation

The following summary compensation table indicates the cash and non-cash compensation earned from the Company during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 by the current and former executive officers of the Company and each of the other two highest paid executives or directors, if any, whose total compensation exceeded \$100,000 during those periods.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	All Other Compensation	Total
Bill G. Williams Chairman of the Board, CEO	2016	\$ 96,000	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96,000
	2015	\$ 68,000	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68,000
Gerald Easterling President	2016	\$ 96,000	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96,000
	2015	\$ 68,000	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68,000

We have employment agreements in place with Bill G. Williams and Gerald Easterling.

Employment Agreements

Bill G. Williams

On April 1, 2015, the Company entered into an employment agreement with Bill G. Williams as the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The agreement is terminable at will and provides for a base annual salary of \$96,000. In addition, the agreement provides that the Mr. Williams is entitled, at the sole and absolute discretion of the Company's Board of Directors, to receive performance bonuses. Mr. Williams will also be entitled to certain benefits including health insurance and monthly allowances for cell phone and automobile expenses.

The agreement provides that in the event Mr. Williams is terminated without cause or resigns for good reason (each as defined in the agreement), Mr. Williams will receive, as severance, his base salary for a period of 60 months following the date of termination. In the event of a change of control of the Company, Mr. Williams may elect to terminate the agreement within 30 days thereafter and upon such termination would receive a lump sum payment equal to 500% of his base salary. The agreement contains certain restrictive covenants relating to non-competition, non-solicitation of customers and non-solicitation of employees for a period of one year following termination of the agreement.

Gerald Easterling

On April 1, 2015, the Company entered into an employment agreement with Gerald Easterling as the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The agreement is terminable at will and provides for a base annual salary of \$96,000. In addition, the agreement provides that the Mr. Easterling is entitled, at the sole and absolute discretion of the Company's Board of Directors, to receive performance bonuses. Mr. Easterling will also be entitled to certain benefits including health insurance and monthly allowances for cell phone and automobile expenses.

The agreement provides that in the event Mr. Easterling is terminated without cause or resigns for good reason (each as defined in the agreement), Mr. Easterling will receive, as severance, his base salary for a period of 60 months following the date of termination. In the event of a change of control of the Company, Mr. Easterling may elect to terminate the agreement within 30 days thereafter and upon such termination would receive a lump sum payment equal to 500% of his base salary.

The agreement contains certain restrictive covenants relating to non-competition, non-solicitation of customers and non-solicitation of employees for a period of one year following termination of the agreement.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control

SEC regulations state that we must disclose information regarding agreements, plans or arrangements that provide for payments or benefits to our executive officers in connection with any termination of employment or change in control of the Company. Such payments are set forth above in the section entitled "Employment Agreements."

None of our executive officers or directors received, nor do we have any arrangements to pay out, any bonus, stock awards, option awards, non-equity incentive plan compensation, or non-qualified deferred compensation.

Compensation of Directors

We have no standard arrangement to compensate directors for their services in their capacity as directors. Directors are not paid for meetings attended. However, we intend to review and consider future proposals regarding board compensation. All travel and lodging expenses associated with corporate matters are reimbursed by us, if and when incurred.

Stock Option Plans - Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End

None.

Pension Table

None.

Retirement Plans

We do not offer any annuity, pension, or retirement benefits to be paid to any of our officers, directors, or employees in the event of retirement. There are also no compensatory plans or arrangements with respect to any individual named above which results or will result from the resignation, retirement, or any other termination of employment with our company, or from a change in the control of our Company.

Compensation Committee

The Company does not have a separate Compensation Committee. Instead, the Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves executive compensation policies and practices, reviews salaries and bonuses for other officers, administers the Company's stock option plans and other benefit plans, if any, and considers other matters.

Risk Management Considerations

We believe that our compensation policies and practices for our employees, including our executive officers, do not create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on our Company.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

The following table sets forth certain information as of July 14, 2016, with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock for (i) each director and officer, (ii) all of our directors and officers as a group, and (iii) each person known to us to own beneficially five percent (5%) or more of the outstanding shares of our common stock. As of July 14, 2016, there were 89,399,012 shares of common stock outstanding.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner ⁽¹⁾	Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage Owned ⁽²⁾
Directors and Executive Officers		
Bill G. Williams 2086 N. Valley Mills Rd. Waco, TX 76710	75,520,240 ⁽³⁾	84.48%
Gerald Easterling 2086 N. Valley Mills Rd. Waco, TX 76710	75,520,240 ⁽⁴⁾	84.48%
Tom Untermeyer 2086 N. Valley Mills Rd. Waco, TX 76710	50,000	<1%
Scott Stubblefield 2086 N. Valley Mills Rd. Waco, TX 76710	-	-
William Delgado 2086 N. Valley Mills Rd. Waco, TX 76710	7,530,962 ⁽⁵⁾	8.42%
Total:	83,101,202	93.0%
5% Stockholders		
NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. 2086 N. Valley Mills Rd. Waco, TX 76710	75,520,240	84.48%
Dragon Acquisitions LLC 1621 Central Avenue Cheyenne, WY 82001	7,530,962	8.42%

⁽¹⁾ Beneficial ownership has been determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act. Pursuant to the rules of the SEC, shares of common stock which an individual or group has a right to acquire within 60 days pursuant to the exercise of options or warrants are deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of such individual or group, but are not deemed to be beneficially owned and outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person shown in the table.

⁽²⁾ Based on 89,399,012 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding as of July 14, 2016.

⁽³⁾ Bill G. Williams is the indirect owner, together with Gerald Easterling, of 75,520,240 shares of common stock, which are directly held by NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. Mr. Williams is the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Office of NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. and has shared voting and dispositive power over the shares held by NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc.

⁽⁴⁾ Gerald Easterling is the indirect owner, together with Bill G. Williams, of 75,520,240 shares of common stock, which are directly held by NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. Mr. Easterling is the President of NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. and has shared voting and dispositive power over the shares held by NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc.

⁽⁵⁾ William Delgado is the indirect owner of 7,530,962 shares of common stock, which are directly held by Dragon Acquisitions LLC. Mr. Delgado is the managing member of Dragon Acquisitions LLC and has shared voting and dispositive power over the shares held by Dragon Acquisitions LLC.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

None.

Non-Cumulative Voting

The holders of our shares of common stock do not have cumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of more than 50% of such outstanding shares, voting for the election of Directors, can elect all of the Directors to be elected, if they so choose. In such event, the holders of the remaining shares will not be able to elect any of our Directors.

Transfer Agent

Our transfer agent is Island Stock Transfer, Inc., and is located at 15500 Roosevelt Boulevard, Suite 301, Clearwater, Florida 33760. Their telephone number is (727) 289-0010.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Transactions with Related Persons

Except as set out below, as of March 31, 2016, there have been no transactions, or currently proposed transactions, in which we were or are to be a participant and the amount involved exceeds the lesser of \$120,000 or one percent of the average of our total assets at year-end for the last two completed fiscal years, and in which any of the following persons had or will have a direct or indirect material interest:

- any director or executive officer of our company;
- any person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, shares carrying more than 5% of the voting rights attached to our outstanding shares of common stock;
- any promoters and control persons; and
- any member of the immediate family (including spouse, parents, children, siblings and in laws) of any of the foregoing persons.

NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc.

On November 26, 2014, Multiplayer Online Dragon, Inc., a Nevada corporation (“MYDR”), entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement (the “Agreement”) with NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. a Delaware corporation (“NSH”), pursuant to which MYDR was to acquire substantially all of the assets of NSH which assets consist primarily of all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of NaturalShrimp Corporation (“NSC”), a Delaware corporation, and NaturalShrimp Global, Inc. (“NS Global”), a Delaware corporation, and certain real property located outside of San Antonio, Texas (the “Assets”).

On January 30, 2015, MYDR consummated the acquisition of the Assets pursuant to the Agreement. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement, the MYDR issued 75,520,240 shares of its common stock to NSH as consideration for the Assets. As a result of the transaction, NSH acquired 88.62% of MYDR's issued and outstanding shares of common stock, NSC and NS Global became MYDR's wholly-owned subsidiaries, and MYDR changed its principal business to a global shrimp farming company.

There were no material relationships between the MYDR and NSH or between the Company's or NSH's respective affiliates, directors, or officers or associates thereof, other than in respect of the Agreement. Effective March 3, 2015, MYDR amended its Articles of Incorporation to change its name to "NaturalShrimp Incorporated".

On January 1, 2016 we entered into a notes payable agreement with NSH. Between January 16, 2016 and March 7, 2016, we borrowed \$134,750 under this agreement. The note payable has no set monthly payment or maturity date with a stated interest rate of 2%.

Bill G. Williams

The Company has entered into several working capital notes payable to Bill Williams, an officer, a director, and a shareholder of the Company, for a total of \$486,500 since inception. These notes are demand notes, had stock issued in lieu of interest and have no set monthly payment or maturity date. The balance of these notes at March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$426,404 and \$426,404, respectively, and is classified as a current liability on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company repaid \$0 during the year ended March 31, 2016. At March 31, 2016 and 2015, accrued interest payable was \$142,296 and \$111,784, respectively.

Named Executive Officers and Current Directors

For information regarding compensation for our named executive officers and current directors, see "Executive Compensation".

Director Independence

Our board of directors consists of Bill G. Williams, Gerald Easterling and William Delgado. Our securities are quoted on the OTC Markets Group, which does not have any director independence requirements. We evaluate independence by the standards for director independence established by applicable laws, rules, and listing standards including, without limitation, the standards for independent directors established by The New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the NASDAQ National Market, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Subject to some exceptions, these standards generally provide that a director will not be independent if (a) the director is, or in the past three years has been, an employee of ours; (b) a member of the director's immediate family is, or in the past three years has been, an executive officer of ours; (c) the director or a member of the director's immediate family has received more than \$120,000 per year in direct compensation from us other than for service as a director (or for a family member, as a non-executive employee); (d) the director or a member of the director's immediate family is, or in the past three years has been, employed in a professional capacity by our independent public accountants, or has worked for such firm in any capacity on our audit; (e) the director or a member of the director's immediate family is, or in the past three years has been, employed as an executive officer of a company where one of our executive officers serves on the compensation committee; or (f) the director or a member of the director's immediate family is an executive officer of a company that makes payments to, or receives payments from, us in an amount which, in any twelve-month period during the past three years, exceeds the greater of \$1,000,000 or two percent of that other company's consolidated gross revenues. Based on these standards, we have determined that none of our directors are independent directors.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Audit and Accounting Fees

Effective April 11, 2015, WDM Chartered Accountants (“WDM”) was dismissed as the independent registered public accounting firm of the Company. The dismissal of WDM as the independent registered public accounting firm was approved by the Company’s Board of Directors. Effective April 11, 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company engaged Turner, Stone & Company (“TSC”) as its independent registered public accounting firm to audit the Company’s financial statements for the Company’s fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The following tables set forth the fees billed to the Company for professional services rendered by TSC for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

Services	2016	2015
Audit fees	\$ 48,700	\$ 7,027
Audit related fees	-	-
Tax fees	-	-
All other fees	-	-
Total fees	\$ 48,700	\$ 7,027

Audit Fees

The audit fees were paid for the audit services of our annual and quarterly reports and issuing consents for our registration statements.

Tax Fees

The tax fees were paid for reviewing various tax related matters.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Our board of directors preapproves all services provided by our independent registered public accounting firm. All of the above services and fees were reviewed and approved by the board of directors before the respective services were rendered. Our board of directors has considered the nature and amount of fees billed by TSC and believes that the provision of services for activities unrelated to the audit is compatible with maintaining their respective independence.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report:

No.	Description
2.1	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated November 26, 2014, by and between Multiplayer Online Dragon, Inc. and NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 3, 2014).
3.1(a)	Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 originally filed on June 11, 2009).
3.1(b)	Amendment to Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to our Amended Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A filed on May 19, 2014).
3.2	Bylaws (incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 originally filed on June 11, 2009).
10.1	Business Loan Agreement, dated September 13, 2005, by and among NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc., Amarillo National Bank, NSC, NaturalShrimp International, Inc., NaturalShrimp San Antonio, L.P., Shirley Williams, Gerald Easterling, Mary Ann Untermeyer, and High Plain Christian Ministries Foundation, as amended, modified and assigned (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 11, 2015).
10.2	Secured Promissory Note, dated September 13, 2005, issued by NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. to Amarillo National Bank in the original principal amount of \$1,500,000, as amended, modified and assigned (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 11, 2015).
10.3	Assignment Agreement, dated March 26, 2009, by and between Baptist Community Services, Amarillo National Bank and NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 11, 2015).
10.4	Fifth Forbearance Agreement, dated January 30, 2015, by and between the Company, NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. and Baptist Community Services (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 11, 2015).
10.5	Stock Pledge Agreement, dated January 30, 2015, by and between the Company and Baptist Community Services (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 11, 2015).
10.6	Agreement Regarding Loan Documents, dated January 30, 2015, by and between the Company and NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 11, 2015).
10.7	Exclusive Rights Agreement, dated August 19, 2014, between NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc., its subsidiaries and F&T Water Solutions, LLC (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 11, 2015).
10.8	Members Agreement, dated August 19, 2014, between NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc., F&T Water Solutions, LLC and the members of Natural Aquatic Systems, LLC (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 11, 2015).
10.9	Form of Subscription Agreement (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 7, 2015).
10.10	Form of Promissory Note with Shirley K. Williams, Kay Chafin and Jack Heald (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on July 28, 2015)
10.11	Form of Loan Agreement with Bill G. Williams (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on July 28, 2015)
10.12	Form of Security Agreement with Kay Chafin and Jack Heald (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on July 28, 2015)
10.13	Form of Line of Credit Agreement with Extraco Bank (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on July 28, 2015)
10.14*	Employment Agreement dated April 1, 2015 with Bill G. Williams
10.15*	Employment Agreement dated April 1, 2015 with Gerald Easterling
31.1*	Certification Statement of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the SarbanesOxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification Statement of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the SarbanesOxley Act of 2002
32.1*	Certification Statement of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the SarbanesOxley Act of 2002
32.2*	Certification Statement of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the SarbanesOxley Act of 2002
101*	Interactive Data Files

*Filed herewith

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

NATURALSHRIMP INCORPORATED

By: /s/ Bill G. Williams
Bill G. Williams
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson of the Board (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: July 14, 2016

By: /s/ William Delgado
William Delgado
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: July 14, 2016

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signatures	Title(s)	Date
<u>/s/ Bill G. Williams</u> Bill G. Williams	Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board (Principal Executive Officer)	Date: July 14, 2016
<u>/s/ Gerald Easterling</u> Gerald Easterling	President, Director	Date: July 14, 2016
<u>/s/ William Delgado</u> William Delgado	Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, Director	Date: July 14, 2016

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**NATURALSHRIMP INCORPORATED
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF MARCH 31, 2016**

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders of NaturalShrimp Incorporated:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of NaturalShrimp Incorporated and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' deficit and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of NaturalShrimp Incorporated and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 and the results of their consolidated operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations since inception and has a working capital deficiency both of which raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Turner, Stone & Company, L.L.P.

Dallas, Texas

July 14, 2016

NATURALSHRIMP INCORPORATED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2015</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,158	\$ 220,874
Accounts receivable	-	3,203
Total current assets	<u>6,158</u>	<u>224,077</u>
Fixed assets		
Land	202,293	202,293
Buildings	1,328,161	1,328,161
Machinery and equipment	929,214	893,234
Autos and trucks	14,063	14,063
Furniture and fixtures	22,060	22,060
Accumulated depreciation	(1,161,144)	(1,086,464)
Fixed assets, net	<u>1,334,647</u>	<u>1,373,347</u>
Other assets		
Deposits	11,500	11,500
Total other assets	<u>11,500</u>	<u>11,500</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,352,305</u>	<u>\$ 1,608,924</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 568,806	\$ 181,759
Accrued interest - related parties	320,822	238,010
Other accrued expenses	154,558	149,421
Short-term Promissory Note and Lines of credit	837,469	801,634
Notes payable - related parties	654,906	560,954
Notes payable in default - related party	2,305,953	2,305,953
Total current liabilities	<u>4,842,514</u>	<u>4,237,731</u>
Total liabilities	<u>4,842,514</u>	<u>4,237,731</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Stockholders' deficit		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 300,000,000 shares authorized 89,399,012 and 86,777,382 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively	8,940	8,678
Additional paid in capital	25,342,943	24,078,062
Subscription stock receivable	-	(25,001)
Accumulated deficit	(28,842,092)	(26,690,546)
Total stockholders' deficit	<u>(3,490,209)</u>	<u>(2,628,807)</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	<u>\$ 1,352,305</u>	<u>\$ 1,608,924</u>

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

NATURALSHRIMP INCORPORATED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Years Ended	
	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Sales	\$ -	\$ 924
Operating expenses:		
Facility operations	183,662	158,825
General and administrative	1,413,665	1,246,090
Depreciation	74,680	82,936
Total operating expenses	<u>1,672,007</u>	<u>1,487,851</u>
Operating (loss) before other income (expense)	<u>(1,672,007)</u>	<u>(1,486,927)</u>
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense	(169,700)	(143,898)
Other income	9,530	-
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(319,369)	-
Total other income (expense)	<u>(479,539)</u>	<u>(143,898)</u>
Loss before income taxes	(2,151,546)	(1,630,825)
Income taxes	-	-
Net loss	<u>\$ (2,151,546)</u>	<u>\$ (1,630,825)</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Basic)	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.07)</u>
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING (Basic)	<u>88,660,101</u>	<u>22,321,191</u>

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

NATURALSHRIMP INCORPORATED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Stock Receivable</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Total Stockholders' Deficit</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>				
Balance March 31, 2014	9,700,000	\$ 970	\$ 22,442,094	-	\$ (25,059,721)	\$ (2,616,657)
Effect of the capital transactions in NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc.:						
Issuance of shares for cash prior to reverse acquisition			911,101			911,101
Issuance of shares for compensation			304,018			304,018
Dividends			8,550			8,550
Effect of reverse acquisition on January 29, 2015:						
Shares issued to NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc.	75,520,240	7,552	(7,552)			-
Shares cancelled with acquisition						
Effect of reverse acquisition - MYDR accrued expenses			(124,994)			(124,994)
Issuance of shares for cash	1,485,712	149	519,851			520,000
Shares issued with proceeds receivable at March 31, 2015	71,430	7	24,994	(25,001)		-
Net loss					(1,630,825)	(1,630,825)
Balance March 31, 2015	<u>86,777,382</u>	<u>\$ 8,678</u>	<u>\$ 24,078,062</u>	<u>\$ (25,001)</u>	<u>\$ (26,690,546)</u>	<u>\$ (2,628,807)</u>
Issuance of shares for cash	2,393,956	239	836,609	25,001		861,849
Issuance of shares debt repayment	199,103	20	378,276			378,296
Issuance of shares for compensation	28,571	3	49,996			49,999
Net loss					(2,151,546)	(2,151,546)
Balance March 31, 2016	<u>89,399,012</u>	<u>\$ 8,940</u>	<u>\$ 25,342,943</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (28,842,092)</u>	<u>\$ (3,490,209)</u>

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

NATURALSHRIMP INCORPORATED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2015</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$ (2,151,546)	\$ (1,630,825)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation	49,999	304,018
Shares issued for dividends	-	8,550
Interest added to long term debt	-	26,670
Depreciation expense	74,680	82,936
Loss on extinguishment of debt	319,369	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	3,203	(72)
Other assets	-	(11,000)
Accounts payable	387,047	(14,332)
Other accrued expenses	5,137	(7,379)
Accrued interest - related parties	106,739	40,826
CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>(1,205,372)</u>	<u>(1,200,608)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash paid for purchase of fixed assets	(35,980)	(27,105)
CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>(35,980)</u>	<u>(27,105)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment of related party notes payable	(5,798)	(16,000)
Borrowing on debt	50,000	19,550
Borrowing on Notes payable - related party	134,750	
Borrowing on Short-term notes	(12,407)	(8,421)
Lines of credit	(1,758)	10,608
Proceeds from sale of stock pre-reverse acquisition	-	911,101
Proceeds from sale of stock post-reverse acquisition	861,849	520,000
CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>1,026,636</u>	<u>1,436,838</u>
NET CHANGE IN CASH	(214,716)	209,125
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	220,874	11,749
CASH AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 6,158</u>	<u>\$ 220,874</u>
INTEREST PAID DURING YEAR	<u>\$ 26,384</u>	<u>\$ 76,402</u>
NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS		
Accrued interest settled with debt	\$ 23,927	\$ -
Shares issued receivable	\$ -	\$ 25,001
Notes payable - related party settled with stock	\$ 35,000	\$ -

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

NATURALSHRIMP INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS

On November 26, 2014, Multiplayer Online Dragon, Inc., a Nevada corporation (“MYDR”), entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement (the “Agreement”) with NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. a Delaware corporation (“NSH” or the “Company”), pursuant to which MYDR was to acquire substantially all of the assets of NSH which assets consist primarily of all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of NaturalShrimp Corporation (“NSC”), a Delaware corporation, and NaturalShrimp Global, Inc. (“NS Global”), a Delaware corporation, and certain real property located outside of San Antonio, Texas (the “Assets”).

On January 30, 2015, MYDR consummated the acquisition of the Assets pursuant to the Agreement. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement, MYDR effected a 1 for 10 reverse stock split, decreasing the issued and outstanding shares of our common stock from 97,000,000 to 9,700,000 and MYDR issued 75,520,240 shares of its common stock to NSH as consideration for the Assets. As a result of the transaction, NSH acquired 88.62% of MYDR’s issued and outstanding shares of common stock, NSC and NS Global became MYDR’s wholly-owned subsidiaries, and MYDR changed its principal business to a global shrimp farming company. All per share amounts reflected hereafter give effect to the 1-for-10 reverse split.

As a result of the controlling financial interest of the former stockholders of NSH, for financial statement reporting purposes, the asset acquisition has been treated as a reverse acquisition with NSH deemed the accounting acquirer and the Company deemed the accounting acquiree under the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with ASC 805-10-55 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC). The reverse acquisition is deemed a capital transaction and the net assets of NSH (the accounting acquirer) are carried forward to the Company (the legal acquirer and the reporting entity) at their carrying value before the acquisition. The acquisition process utilizes the capital structure of the Company and the assets and liabilities of NSH which are recorded at their historical cost. The equity of the Company is the historical equity of NSH.

In connection with MYDR’s receipt of approval from the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), effective March 3, 2015, MYDR amended its Articles of Incorporation to change its name to “NaturalShrimp Incorporated” (the “Company”).

The Company relied on accounting guidance ASC 805-40 “Business Combinations – Reverse Acquisitions” to determine that, for the periods April 1, 2013 through March 31, 2015, NaturalShrimp Holding, Inc. is the accounting acquirer.

The Company has two wholly owned subsidiaries including NaturalShrimp Corporation and NaturalShrimp Global, Inc.

NaturalShrimp Corporation (NSC) was incorporated on August 12, 2005 under the laws of the State of Delaware and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. NSC merged with NaturalShrimp Corporation (a Texas corporation) on September 6, 2005 pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger (NSC Agreement). Under the NSC Agreement, common stock changed from no par value to \$0.01 par value and the number of shares authorized for issuance decreased to 1,000 shares. On March 24, 2008, NSC merged with NaturalShrimp San Antonio, L.P (NSSA) (a Texas limited partnership) pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger (NSSA Agreement). NSC continued to exist as the surviving corporation. NSC is an agro-tech company that grows and sells shrimp in an indoor controlled production facility.

NaturalShrimp Global (NSG), formerly NaturalShrimp International Inc., was incorporated on August 12, 2005, under the laws of the State of Delaware and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. NSG merged with NaturalShrimp International, Inc. (a Texas Corporation incorporated November 12, 1999, as Quantum Access Corporation) pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger (NSG Agreement) dated September 6, 2005. Under the NSG Agreement, common stock changed from no par value to \$0.01 par value and the number of shares authorized for issuance decreased to 1,000 shares. NSG continued to exist as the surviving corporation. NSG was created for the purpose of establishing and maintaining all of the Company’s international joint ventures.

Nature of the Business

NaturalShrimp Incorporated is a global shrimp farming company that has developed a technology to produce fresh, gourmet-grade shrimp reliably and economically in an indoor, re-circulating, saltwater facility. Our eco-friendly, bio-secure design does not rely on ocean water; it recreates the natural ocean environment allowing for high-density production which can be replicated anywhere in the world.

Our self-contained shrimp aquaculture system allows for the production of Pacific White (*Litopenaeus vannamei*, formerly *Penaeus vannamei*) shrimp in an ecologically controlled fully contained and independent production system without the use of antibiotics or toxic chemicals.

The Company has developed several proprietary technology assets, including a knowledge base that allows the production of commercial quantities of shrimp in a closed system with a computer monitoring system that automates, monitors and maintains proper levels of oxygen, salinity and temperature for optimal shrimp production.

Our research and development facilities are located outside of San Antonio, Texas, and we hold a minority interest in a Norwegian company that owns and operates a similar shrimp production facility in Medina del Campo, Spain.

Vibrio Suppression Technology

Historically, efforts to raise shrimp in a high-density, closed system at the commercial level have been met with either modest success or outright failure through “BioFloc Technology”. Infectious agents such as parasites, bacteria and viruses are the most damaging and most difficult to control. Bacterial infection can in some cases be combated through the use of antibiotics (although not always), and in general the use of antibiotics is considered undesirable and counter to “green” cultivation practices. Viruses can be even worse in that they are immune to antibiotics. Once introduced to a shrimp population, viruses can wipe out entire farms and shrimp populations, even with intense probiotic applications.

Our primary solution against infectious agents is our “Vibrio Suppression Technology”. We believe this system creates higher sustainable densities, consistent production, improved growth and survival rates and improved food conversion without the use of antibiotics, probiotics or unhealthy anti-microbial chemicals. Vibrio Suppression Technology helps to exclude and suppress harmful organisms that usually destroy “BioFloc” and other enclosed technologies.

Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, assuming the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. For the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company incurred losses from operations of \$2,151,546. At March 31, 2016, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$28,842,092 and a working capital deficit of \$4,836,356. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to raise the required additional capital or debt financing to meet short and long-term operating requirements. During the 2016 fiscal year, the Company received net cash proceeds of \$836,850 from the additional sales of common stock and \$134,750 from a borrowing on notes payable - related party. Management believes that private placements of equity capital and/or additional debt financing will be needed to fund our long-term operating requirements. The Company may also encounter business endeavors that require significant cash commitments or unanticipated problems or expenses that could result in a requirement for additional cash. If the Company raises additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership of our current shareholders could be reduced, and such securities might have rights, preferences or privileges senior to our common stock. Additional financing may not be available upon acceptable terms, or at all. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, the Company may not be able to take advantage of prospective business endeavors or opportunities, which could significantly and materially restrict our operations. The Company continues to pursue external financing alternatives to improve our working capital position. If the Company is unable to obtain the necessary capital, the Company may have to cease operations.

The Company plans to improve the growth rate of the shrimp and the environmental conditions of its production facilities. Management also plans to acquire a hatchery in which the Company can better control the environment in which to develop the post larvae. If management is unsuccessful in these efforts, discontinuance of operations is possible. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Company uses as guidance Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) as established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of NaturalShrimp Incorporated and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, NaturalShrimp Corporation and NaturalShrimp Global. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Reverse Acquisitions

Identification of the Accounting Acquirer

The Company considers factors in Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) paragraphs 805-10-55-10 through 55-15 in identifying the accounting acquirer. The Company uses the existence of a controlling financial interest to identify the acquirer—the entity that obtains control of the acquiree. Other pertinent facts and circumstances also shall be considered in identifying the acquirer in a business combination effected by exchanging equity interests, including the following: (a) the relative voting rights in the combined entity after the business combination. The acquirer usually is the combining entity whose owners as a group retain or receive the largest portion of the voting rights in the combined entity taking into consideration the existence of any unusual or special voting arrangements and options, warrants, or convertible securities; (b) the existence of a large minority voting interest in the combined entity if no other owner or organized group of owners has a significant voting interest. The acquirer usually is the combining entity whose single owner or organized group of owners holds the largest minority voting interest in the combined entity; (c) the composition of the governing body of the combined entity. The acquirer usually is the combining entity whose owners have the ability to elect or appoint or to remove a majority of the members of the governing body of the combined entity; (d) the composition of the senior management of the combined entity. The acquirer usually is the combining entity whose former management dominates the management of the combined entity; and (e) the terms of the exchange of equity interests. The acquirer usually is the combining entity that pays a premium over the pre-combination fair value of the equity interests of the other combining entity or entities. The acquirer usually is the combining entity whose relative size (measured in, for example, assets, revenues, or earnings) is significantly larger than that of the other combining entity or entities.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 805-40-05-2, as one example of a reverse acquisition, a private operating entity may arrange for a public entity to acquire its equity interests in exchange for the equity interests of the public entity. In this situation, the public entity is the legal acquirer because it issued its equity interests, and the private entity is the legal acquiree because its equity interests were acquired. However, application of the guidance in paragraphs 805-10-55-11 through 55-15 results in identifying: (a) The public entity as the acquiree for accounting purposes (the accounting acquiree); and (b) the private entity as the acquirer for accounting purposes (the accounting acquirer).

Measuring the Consideration Transferred and Non-controlling Interest

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 805-40-30-2 and 30-3 in a reverse acquisition, the accounting acquirer usually issues no consideration for the acquiree. Instead, the accounting acquiree usually issues its equity shares to the owners of the accounting acquirer. Accordingly, the acquisition-date fair value of the consideration transferred by the accounting acquirer for its interest in the accounting acquiree is based on the number of equity interests the legal subsidiary would have had to issue to give the owners of the legal parent the same percentage equity interest in the combined entity that results from the reverse acquisition. The fair value of the number of equity interests calculated in that way can be used as the fair value of consideration transferred in exchange for the acquiree. The assets and liabilities of the legal acquiree are measured and recognized in the consolidated financial statements at their pre-combination carrying amounts (see paragraph 805-40-45-2(a)). Therefore, in a reverse acquisition the non-controlling interest reflects the non-controlling shareholders' proportionate interest in the pre-combination carrying amounts of the legal acquiree's net assets even though the non-controlling interests in other acquisitions are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements Post Reverse Acquisition

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 805-40-45-1 and 45-2 consolidated financial statements following a reverse acquisition are issued under the name of the legal parent (accounting acquiree) but described in the notes as a continuation of the financial statements of the legal subsidiary (accounting acquirer), with one adjustment, which is to retroactively adjust the accounting acquirer's legal capital to reflect the legal capital of the accounting acquiree. That adjustment is required to reflect the capital of the legal parent (the accounting acquiree). Comparative information presented in those consolidated financial statements also is retroactively adjusted to reflect the legal capital of the legal parent (accounting acquiree). The consolidated financial statements reflect all of the following: (a) The assets and liabilities of the legal subsidiary (the accounting acquirer) recognized and measured at their pre-combination carrying amounts; (b) the assets and liabilities of the legal parent (the accounting acquiree) recognized and measured in accordance with the guidance in Topic 805 "business combinations"; (c) the retained earnings and other equity balances of the legal subsidiary (accounting acquirer) before the business combination; (d) the amount recognized as issued equity interests in the consolidated financial statements determined by adding the issued equity interest of the legal subsidiary (the accounting acquirer) outstanding immediately before the business combination to the fair value of the legal parent (accounting acquiree) determined in accordance with the guidance in this topic applicable to business combinations. However, the equity structure (that is, the number and type of equity interests issued) reflects the equity structure of the legal parent (the accounting acquiree), including the equity interests the legal parent issued to effect the combination. Accordingly, the equity structure of the legal subsidiary (the accounting acquirer) is restated using the exchange ratio established in the acquisition agreement to reflect the number of shares of the legal parent (the accounting acquiree) issued in the reverse acquisition; and (e) the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the legal subsidiary's (accounting acquirer's) pre-combination carrying amounts of retained earnings and other equity interests as discussed in paragraphs 805-40-25-2 and 805-40-30-3.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 805-40-45-4 and 45-5, in calculating the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (the denominator of the earnings-per-share ("EPS") calculation) during the period in which the reverse acquisition occurs: (a) The number of common shares outstanding from the beginning of that period to the acquisition date shall be computed on the basis of the weighted-average number of common shares of the legal acquiree (accounting acquirer) outstanding during the period multiplied by the exchange ratio established in the merger agreement; and (b) the number of common shares outstanding from the acquisition date to the end of that period shall be the actual number of common shares of the legal acquirer (the accounting acquiree) outstanding during that period. The basic EPS for each comparative period before the acquisition date presented in the consolidated financial statements following a reverse acquisition shall be calculated by dividing (a) by (b): (a) The income of the legal acquiree attributable to common shareholders in each of those periods; and (b) the legal acquiree's historical weighted-average number of common shares outstanding multiplied by the exchange ratio established in the acquisition agreement.

Use of Estimates

Preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of March 31, 2016, the Company did not have any off-balance sheet activities (including the use of structured finance or special purpose entities) or any trading activities in non-exchange traded commodity contracts that have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in the financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operation, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to our investors.

Basic Loss per Common Share

Basic and diluted earnings or loss per share (“EPS”) amounts in the consolidated financial statements are computed in accordance (ASC 260 – 10 ‘*Earnings per Share*’), which establishes the requirements for presenting EPS. Basic EPS is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted EPS is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and dilutive common stock equivalents. Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income or loss available to common stockholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding (denominator) during the period.

Fair Value Measurements

ASC Topic 820, “*Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*”, requires that certain financial instruments be recognized at their fair values at our balance sheets. However, other financial instruments, such as debt obligations, are not required to be recognized at their fair values, but GAAP provides an option to elect fair value accounting for these instruments. GAAP requires the disclosure of the fair values of all financial instruments, regardless of whether they are recognized at their fair values or carrying amounts in our balance sheets. For financial instruments recognized at fair value, GAAP requires the disclosure of their fair values by type of instrument, along with other information, including changes in the fair values of certain financial instruments recognized in income or other comprehensive income. For financial instruments not recognized at fair value, the disclosure of their fair values is provided below under “*Financial Instruments*.”

Nonfinancial assets, such as property, plant and equipment, and nonfinancial liabilities are recognized at their carrying amounts in the Company’s balance sheets. GAAP does not permit nonfinancial assets and liabilities to be remeasured at their fair values. However, GAAP requires the remeasurement of such assets and liabilities to their fair values upon the occurrence of certain events, such as the impairment of property, plant and equipment. In addition, if such an event occurs, GAAP requires the disclosure of the fair value of the asset or liability along with other information, including the gain or loss recognized in income in the period the remeasurement occurred.

At March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company did not have any assets or liabilities that would be required to be measured under ASC Topic 820.

Financial Instruments

The Company’s financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables, and debt and are accounted for under the provisions of ASC Topic 825, “*Financial Instruments*”. The carrying amount of these financial instruments, with the exception of discounted debt, as reflected in the consolidated balance sheets approximates fair value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. There were no cash equivalents at March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Inventories

Shrimp inventories are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market. Purchased shrimp (Post Larvae or “PL”) are carried at purchase costs plus costs of maintenance through the balance sheet dates. Inventories were not material at March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Fixed Assets

Equipment is carried at historical value at the date of the reverse acquisition or cost and is depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Depreciation on buildings is computed using the straight-line method, while depreciation on all other fixed assets is computed using the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS) method. MACRS does not materially differ from GAAP. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Autos and Trucks	5 years
Buildings	27.5 – 39 years
Other Depreciable Property	5 – 10 years
Furniture and Fixtures	3 – 10 years

Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. At the time of retirement or other disposition of equipment, the cost and accumulated depreciation will be removed from the accounts and the resulting gain or loss, if any, will be reflected in operations.

The consolidated statements of operations reflect depreciation expense of \$74,680 and \$82,936 for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues for products sold are recorded upon delivery of the products to customers, which is the point at which title to the products is transferred, and when payment has either been received or collection is reasonably assured. The Company has no warranty or return policy as all sales are final. The Company extends unsecured credit to its customers for amounts invoiced.

Bad Debts

Uncollectible accounts receivable are written off at the time amounts are determined to be a loss to the Company. An allowance for doubtful accounts receivable is maintained as necessary, based upon specific accounts receivable outstanding determined to be uncollectible and the appropriate charge is made to operations. As of March 31, 2016 and 2015, no allowance for doubtful accounts was deemed necessary.

Shipping and Handling

The Company reports shipping and handling charges to customers as part of sales and the associated expense as part of cost of sales.

Environmental Costs

Environmental expenditures that relate to current operations are expensed or capitalized as appropriate. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations, and which do not contribute to current or future revenue generation, are expensed. Liabilities are recorded when environmental assessments and/or remedial efforts are probable, and the cost can be reasonably estimated. Generally, the timing of these accruals coincides with the earlier of completion of a feasibility study or the Company's commitments to a plan of action based on the then known facts.

As of March 31, 2016, there have been no environmental expenses incurred by the Company.

Income Taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed for differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Income tax expense is the tax payable or refundable for the period plus or minus the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation to employees in accordance with ASC 718. "Stock-based compensation to employees" is measured at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense over the requisite employee service period. The Company accounts for stock-based compensation to other than employees in accordance with ASC 505-50 "Equity instruments issued to other than employees" and are valued at the earlier of a commitment date or upon completion of the services, based on the fair value of the equity instruments and is recognized as expense over the service period. The Company estimates the fair value of stock-based payments using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model for common stock options and warrants and the closing price of the Company's common stock for common share issuances. Once the stock is issued the appropriate expense account is charged.

Impairment

The Company utilized the guidance provided by ASC 350-20-35 "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other" to assess value of Goodwill. Under the guidance Goodwill is excluded from amortization are assessed at least annually to ascertain whether impairment occurred. Management considers that impairment may be estimated by applying factors based on certain trigger events including historical experience and other data, operating activities and forecasted cash flow. In addition, management assesses the availability of financing on commercially viable terms in order to finance the development of the property.

Recent Accounting Standards

During the year ended March 31, 2016, there were several new accounting pronouncements issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Each of these pronouncements, as applicable, has been or will be adopted by the Company. Management does not believe the adoption of any of these accounting pronouncements has had or will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3 – SHORT-TERM DEBT AND LINES OF CREDIT

On November 3, 2015 the Company entered into a short-term note agreement with Community National Bank for a total value of \$50,000. As of March 31, 2016, the Company has drawn \$50,000 on this short-term note. The short-term note has a stated interest rate of 5.25%, maturity date of November 3, 2016 and an initial interest only payment on February 3, 2016. The short-term note is guaranteed by an officer and director.

The Company has a working capital line of credit with Community National Bank. On August 28, 2013, the Company renewed the line of credit for \$30,000. The line of credit bears an interest rate of 7.3% and is payable quarterly. The line of credit matured on February 28, 2014 and was renewed by the Company with a maturity date of June 10, 2017. It is secured by various assets of the Company's subsidiaries, and is guaranteed by two directors of the Company. The balance of the line of credit at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 was \$14,129 and \$27,009, respectively.

The Company also has a working capital line of credit with Extraco Bank. On March 12, 2015, the Company renewed the line of credit for \$475,000. The line of credit bears an interest rate of 4.0% that is compounded monthly on unpaid balances and is payable monthly. The line of credit matures on April 30, 2017, and is secured by certificates of deposit and letters of credit owned by directors and shareholders of the Company. The balance of the line of credit is \$473,029 and \$473,029 at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively.

The Company has additional lines of credit with Extraco Bank for \$100,000 and \$200,000, which were renewed on January 19, 2016 and April 30, 2016, with maturity dates of January 19, 2017 and April 30, 2017, respectively. The lines of credit bear an interest rate of 4.5% that is compounded monthly on unpaid balances and is payable monthly. They are secured by certificates of deposit and letters of credit owned by directors and shareholders of the Company. The balance of the lines of credit was \$278,470 and \$278,470 at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively.

The Company also has a working capital line of credit with Capital One Bank for \$50,000. The line of credit bears an interest rate of prime plus 25.9 basis points, which totaled 25.24% as of March 31, 2016. The line of credit is unsecured. The balance of the line of credit was \$9,580 and \$9,580 at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively.

The Company also has a working capital line of credit with Chase Bank for \$25,000. The line of credit bears an interest rate of prime plus 10 basis points, which totaled 13.98% as of March 31, 2016. The line of credit is secured by assets of the Company's subsidiaries. The balance of the line of credit is \$12,261 and \$13,546 at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively.

NOTE 4 – STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Common Stock

During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company reached an agreement with certain vendors in which the Company issued 199,103 shares of common stock in full payment of debt of \$35,000, accrued interest of \$23,927 and recorded a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$319,369.

On August 7, 2015, the Company reached an agreement with a professional advisor in which the Company issued 28,571 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$49,999. This amount was recorded as stock compensation cost for the year ended March 31, 2016.

On January 30, 2015, the NSH consummated the sale of substantially all of its assets to Multiplayer Online Dragon, Inc. ("MYDR"), a publicly-held Nevada corporation, pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement ("Agreement") dated November 26, 2014 by and between the Company and MYDR. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement, NSH received 75,520,240 shares of MYDR as consideration for the Assets, which consist primarily of certain real property located near San Antonio, Texas. As a result of the sale, NSH owns approximately 89% of MYDR's issued and outstanding shares of common stock. The Company evaluated this transaction using ASC 805-40 "*Business Combinations Reverse Acquisitions*". Due to the change in control of the Company, this transaction was accounted for as a reverse acquisition in accordance with ASC No. 805-40 whereby NSH was considered the accounting acquirer.

For the year ended March 31, 2015 NSH, sold to equity investors \$911,101, which has been included in additional paid-in capital.

On November 26, 2014, Multiplayer Online Dragon, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("MYDR"), entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") with NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. a Delaware corporation ("NSH"), pursuant to which MYDR was to acquire substantially all of the assets of NSH which assets consist primarily of all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of NaturalShrimp Corporation ("NSC"), a Delaware corporation, and NaturalShrimp Global, Inc. ("NS Global"), a Delaware corporation, and certain real property located outside of San Antonio, Texas (the "Assets").

On January 30, 2015, MYDR consummated the acquisition of the Assets pursuant to the Agreement. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement, the MYDR issued 75,520,240 shares of its common stock to NSH as consideration for the Assets. As a result of the transaction, NSH acquired 88.62% of MYDR's issued and outstanding shares of common stock, NSC and NS Global became MYDR's wholly-owned subsidiaries, and MYDR changed its principal business to a global shrimp farming company.

There were no material relationships between the MYDR and NSH or between the Company's or NSH's respective affiliates, directors, or officers or associates thereof, other than in respect of the Agreement. Effective March 3, 2015, MYDR amended its Articles of Incorporation to change its name to "NaturalShrimp Incorporated".

Between May 7, 2015 and January 5, 2016, NaturalShrimp Incorporated entered into a form of Subscription Agreement (the "Agreement") and consummated initial closings of a private placement offering of the Company's common stock (the "Offering"). As of March 31, 2016 an aggregate of 2,393,956 shares of common stock had been sold to investors pursuant to the Agreement at a price of \$0.35 per share.

Between February 13, 2015 and April 24, 2015, NaturalShrimp Incorporated entered into a form of Subscription Agreement (the “Agreement”) and consummated initial closings of a private placement offering of the Company’s common stock (the “Offering”). As of March 31, 2015 an aggregate of 1,557,142 shares of common stock had been sold to investors pursuant to the Agreement, 71,430 of those common shares were paid on April 1, 2015, at a price of \$0.35 per share.

NOTE 5 – OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

The Company has not granted any options or warrants since inception.

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Notes Payable – Related Parties

NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc.

On January 1, 2016 the Company entered into a notes payable agreement with NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc., a shareholder. Between January 16, 2016 and March 7, 2016 the Company borrowed \$134,750 under this agreement. The note payable has no set monthly payment or maturity date with a stated interest rate of 2%.

Baptist Community Services (BCS)

Pursuant to an assignment agreement dated March 26, 2009, Amarillo National Bank sold and transferred a note to Baptist Community Services (BCS), a shareholder of the Company, in the amount of \$2,004,820. The interest rate under the terms of the agreement is 2.25% and is payable monthly. The note is collateralized by all inventories, accounts, equipment, and all general intangibles related to the Company’s shrimp production facility in La Coste, Texas. Payment of the note is also guaranteed by High Plains Christian Ministries Foundation, a shareholder of the Company. The balance of the note at March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$2,004,820 and is classified as a current liability on the consolidated balance sheets.

Effective December 31, 2008, the Company entered into a subordinated promissory note agreement with BCS for \$70,000 (BCS subordinated note) to provide working capital to pay accrued interest due under the BCS note and other operating expenses. On April 7, 2009, the BCS subordinated note was increased to \$125,000 to provide additional working capital for the Company. The balance of the BCS subordinated note at March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$2,305,953 and \$2,305,953, respectively, and is classified as a current liability on the consolidated balance sheets. During the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company incurred \$75,222 and \$27,446 in interest expense on the subordinated note. At March 31, 2016 and 2015, accrued interest payable was \$176,982 and \$101,760, respectively.

On January 25, 2010, the Company received notice from BCS notifying it that the Company was in default of its obligations to BCS and that both the BCS note and the BCS subordinated note, as well as all accrued interest, fees and expenses, were payable in full. Pursuant to a forbearance agreement dated January 25, 2010, BCS agreed to forbear from exercising any remedies available under the notes until January 25, 2011 or when the Company fails to promptly perform any of its covenants or obligation under the forbearance agreement, whichever occurs first. In 2015, a fifth forbearance agreement was executed extending the forbearance terms to December 31, 2016.

Shareholder Notes

The Company has entered into several working capital notes payable to multiple shareholders and Bill Williams, an officer, a director, and a shareholder of the Company, for a total of \$486,500. These notes had stock issued in lieu of interest and have no set monthly payment or maturity date. The balance of these notes at March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$426,404 and \$426,404, respectively, and is classified as a current liability on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company repaid \$16,000 during the year ended March 31, 2015. At March 31, 2016 and 2015, accrued interest payable was \$142,296 and \$111,784, respectively.

Shareholders

In 2009, the Company entered into a note payable to Randall Steele, a shareholder of the Company, for \$50,000. The note bears interest at 6.0% and is payable upon maturity on January 20, 2011. In addition, the Company issued 100,000 shares of common stock for consideration. The shares were valued at the date of issuance at fair market value. The value assigned to the shares of \$50,000 was recorded as increase in common stock and additional paid-in capital and was limited to the value of the note. The assignment of a value to the shares resulted in a financing fee being recorded for the same amount. The note is unsecured. The balance of the note at March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$50,000, respectively, and is classified as a current liability on the consolidated balance sheets. Interest expense on the note was \$3,000 and \$3,025 during the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. At March 31, 2016 and 2015, accrued interest payable was \$ 1,543 and \$795 respectively.

Beginning in 2010, the Company started entering into several working capital notes payable with various shareholders of the Company for a total of \$290,000 and bearing interest at 8%. The balance of these notes at March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$30,000, and is classified as a current liability on the consolidated balance sheets. At March 31, 2016 and 2015, accrued interest payable was \$800 and \$400, respectively.

Beginning in 2009, the Company enter into notes payable with various shareholders of the Company. The notes bear interest at 15.0% and are payable generally twelve months from the date of the note. The notes are collateralized by the shrimp crop attributable to the post larvae (PLs) acquired from the note proceeds. On May 28, 2015 the Company reached an agreement with these various shareholders in which the Company issued 199,103 shares of common stock in full payment of debt of \$35,000, accrued interest of \$23,927 and recorded a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$319,369. At March 31, 2015 the balance of these notes totaled \$35,000 and is classified as current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. Interest expense on these notes totaled \$656 during the year ended March 31, 2016. At March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, accrued interest payable was \$0 and \$23,271, respectively.

NOTE 7 – FEDERAL INCOME TAX

The Company accounts for income taxes under ASC 740-10, which provides for an asset and liability approach of accounting for income taxes. Under this approach, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on anticipated future tax consequences, using currently enacted tax laws, attributed to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts calculated for income tax purposes.

The components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 consist of the following:

	2016	2015
Current tax provision	\$ (619,000)	\$ (280,000)
Deferred tax benefit	(180,000)	-
Valuation allowance	799,000	280,000
Total income tax provision	\$ -	\$ -

Significant components of the Company's estimated deferred tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 619,000	\$ 280,000
Deferred tax	180,000	-
Total deferred tax asset	799,000	280,000
Valuation allowance	(799,000)	(280,000)
	\$ -	\$ -

As of March 31, 2016, we had approximately \$3,260,000 of federal net operating loss carry forwards. These carry forwards, if not used, will begin to expire in 2028. Future utilization of our net operating loss carry forwards is subject to certain limitations under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code. The Company believes that the issuance of its common stock in exchange for Multiplayer Online Dragon, Inc. January 30, 2015 resulted in an "ownership change" under the rules and regulations of Section 382. Accordingly, our ability to utilize our net operating losses generated prior to this date is limited to approximately \$10,000 annually.

To the extent that the tax deduction is included in a net operating loss carry forward and is in excess of amounts recognized for book purposes, no benefit will be recognized until the loss carry forward is recognized. Upon utilization and realization of the carry forward, the corresponding change in the deferred asset and valuation allowance will be recorded as additional paid-in capital.

The Company provides for a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that we will not realize a portion of the deferred tax assets. The Company has established a valuation allowance against our net deferred tax asset due to the uncertainty that enough taxable income will be generated in those taxing jurisdictions to utilize the assets. Therefore, we have not reflected any benefit of such deferred tax assets in the accompanying financial statements. Our net deferred tax asset and valuation allowance increased by \$519,000 in the year ended March 31, 2016.

The Company reviewed all income tax positions taken or that we expect to be taken for all open years and determined that our income tax positions are appropriately stated and supported for all open years. The Company is subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations by tax authorities for years after 2012 due to unexpired net operating loss carryforwards originating in and subsequent to that year. The Company may be subject to income tax examinations for the various taxing authorities which vary by jurisdiction.

NOTE 8 – CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Company maintains cash balances at one financial institution. Accounts at this institution are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$250,000. As of March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company's cash balance did not exceed FDIC coverage.

NOTE 9 – REVERSE ACQUISITION

On November 26, 2014, Multiplayer Online Dragon, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("MYDR"), entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") with NaturalShrimp Holdings, Inc. a Delaware corporation ("NSH"), pursuant to which MYDR was to acquire substantially all of the assets of NSH which assets consist primarily of all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of NaturalShrimp Corporation ("NSC"), a Delaware corporation, and NaturalShrimp Global, Inc. ("NS Global"), a Delaware corporation, and certain real property located outside of San Antonio, Texas (the "Assets").

On January 30, 2015, MYDR consummated the acquisition of the Assets pursuant to the Agreement. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement, the MYDR issued 75,520,240 shares of its common stock to NSH as consideration for the Assets. As a result of the transaction, NSH acquired 88.62% of MYDR's issued and outstanding shares of common stock, NSC and NS Global became MYDR's wholly-owned subsidiaries, and MYDR changed its principal business to a global shrimp farming company.

There were no material relationships between the MYDR and NSH or between the Company's or NSH's respective affiliates, directors, or officers or associates thereof, other than in respect of the Agreement. Effective March 3, 2015, MYDR amended its Articles of Incorporation to change its name to "NaturalShrimp Incorporated".

The Company evaluated this transactions using ASC 805-40 "*Business Combinations Reverse Acquisitions*". Due to the change in control of the Company, this transaction was accounted for as a reverse acquisition in accordance with ASC No. 805-40 whereby NSH was considered the accounting acquirer.

NOTE 10 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Executive Employment Agreements – Bill Williams and Gerald Easterling

On April 1, 2015, the Company entered into employment agreements with each of Bill G. Williams, as the Company's Chief Executive Officer, and Gerald Easterling as the Company's President, effective as of April 1, 2015 (the "Employment Agreements").

The Employment Agreements are each terminable at will and each provide for a base annual salary of \$96,000. In addition, the Employment Agreements each provide that the employee is entitled, at the sole and absolute discretion of the Company's Board of Directors, to receive performance bonuses. Each employee will also be entitled to certain benefits including health insurance and monthly allowances for cell phone and automobile expenses.

Each Employment Agreement provides that in the event employee is terminated without cause or resigns for good reason (each as defined in their Employment Agreements), the employee will receive, as severance and employee's base salary for a period of 60 months following the date of termination. In the event of a change of control of the Company, the employee may elect to terminate the Employment Agreement within 30 days thereafter and upon such termination would receive a lump sum payment equal to 500% of the employee's base salary.

Each Employment Agreement contains certain restrictive covenants relating to non-competition, non-solicitation of customers and non-solicitation of employees for a period of one year following termination of the employee's Employment Agreement.

NATURALSHRIMP INCORPORATED
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Bill G. Williams, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of NaturalShrimp Incorporated;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ Bill G. Williams
Bill G. Williams
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)
Date: July 14, 2016

NATURALSHRIMP INCORPORATED
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, William Delgado, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of NaturalShrimp Incorporated;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ William Delgado

William Delgado

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: July 14, 2016

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with this Annual Report on Form 10-K of NaturalShrimp Incorporated (the "Company") as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, in the capacity and on the date indicated below, hereby certifies pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to his knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Company.

By: /s/ Bill G. Williams
Bill G. Williams
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)
Date: July 14, 2016

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with this Annual Report on Form 10-K of NaturalShrimp Incorporated (the "Company") as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, in the capacity and on the date indicated below, hereby certifies pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to his knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Company.

By: /s/ William Delgado

William Delgado

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: July 14, 2016