

Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
I ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1	122	125
(b) Right-of-use assets	2	338	403
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)	3.1	35	34
(d) Non-current tax assets (net)	3.4	328	218
(e) Other non-current assets	4	256	124
		1,079	904
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	5	7,201	1,238
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	113	458
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	3,602	2,153
(iii) Other financial assets	8	35	23
(c) Other current assets	4	1,344	125
		12,295	3,997
Total assets		13,374	4,901
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	4,000	4,000
(b) Other equity	10	(313)	(1,946)
Total equity		3,687	2,054
2 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	2	224	319
(b) Provisions	11	159	89
		383	408
3 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	2	163	119
(ii) Trade payables	12		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		12	1
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		8,563	2,221
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13	237	69
(b) Provisions	11	7	6
(c) Other current liabilities	14	322	23
		9,304	2,439
Total liabilities		9,687	2,847
Total equity and liabilities		13,374	4,901

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

Sumit Trivedi

Sumit Trivedi

Partner

(Membership No. 209354)

Place : Hyderabad

Date : 22 November 2021

Norio Iwano

Managing Director

and Chief Executive Officer



Arun Alagappan

Chairman

P. Ambarish

P. Ambarish

Company Secretary

Place : Chennai/London

Date : 22 November 2021

Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2021
(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
I Income			
Revenue from operations	15	14,687	8,126
Other income	16	238	121
Total income		14,925	8,247
II Expenses			
Purchases of stock-in-trade		17,819	5,883
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	17	(5,963)	749
Employee benefits expense	18	468	461
Finance costs	19	43	96
Depreciation and amortisation	20	171	158
Other expenses	21	706	774
Total expenses		13,244	8,121
III Profit before tax (I - II)		1,681	126
IV Tax expense/(benefit)			
(1) Current tax		50	-
(2) Deferred tax	3.1	(1)	(14)
		49	(14)
V Profit for the year (III-IV)		1,632	140
VI Other comprehensive Income			
(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		1	(5)
(b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		*	1
Total other comprehensive income		1	(4)
VII Total Comprehensive Income for the year (V+VI)		1,633	136
VIII Earnings per equity share (face value of ₹ 10 each)			
- Basic and Diluted - ₹	28	4.08	0.39

* Less than a Lakh

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

Sumit Trivedi

Sumit Trivedi
Partner
(Membership No. 209354)

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 22 November 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Norio Iwano
Norio Iwano
Managing Director
and Chief Executive Officer



Arun Alagappan
Arun Alagappan
Chairman

P. Ambarish
P. Ambarish
Company Secretary

Place : Chennai/London
Date : 22 November 2021

Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021
(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	1,681	126
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs recognised in profit or loss	43	96
Interest income recognised in profit or loss	(199)	(69)
(Profit)/loss on sale/write-off of property, plant and equipment	(8)	(2)
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	-	17
Depreciation and amortisation	171	158
Net foreign exchange loss/(gain)	(5)	64
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	1,683	390
Movements in working capital		
Decrease in trade and other receivables	345	452
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(5,963)	749
(Increase) in other assets	(1,352)	(232)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	6,358	(217)
Increase in provisions	72	55
Increase in other financial liabilities	168	15
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	299	(45)
Cash generated from operations	1,610	1,167
Direct taxes (net of refund)	(159)	7
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	1,451	1,174
B. Cash from investing activities:		
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital advances	(28)	(91)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	17	16
Interest received	187	50
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)	176	(25)
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	749
(Decrease) in short term borrowings (net)	-	(135)
Interest paid	(43)	(96)
Repayment of Lease liability	(135)	(94)
Net cash flow (used in) / from financing activities (C)	(178)	424
D. Net increase in cash or cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1,449	1,573
E. Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Refer Note 7)	2,153	580
F. Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 7)	3,602	2,153

Notes:

1.Reconciliation of Short-term borrowings:

Opening balance	-	135
Proceeds/(repayments) of short-term borrowings (net)	-	(135)
Closing balance	-	-

2. Reconciliation of lease liabilities:

Opening balance	438	-
Impact of Ind AS 116	-	212
Addition during the year	84	320
Repayment	(135)	(94)
Closing balance	387	438

3. Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard 7 on Cash Flow Statements. Cash and cash equivalents in the Cash Flow Statement comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits and cash equivalents which are short-term and held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

Sumit Trivedi

Sumit Trivedi
Partner
(Membership No. 209354)

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 22 November 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Norik Iwano
Norik Iwano
Managing Director
and Chief Executive Officer

Arun Alagappan
Arun Alagappan
Chairman

P. Ambarish
P. Ambarish
Company Secretary



Place : Chennai/London
Date : 22 November 2021

Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

	Amount
Balance at 1 April 2019	3,251
Add: Equity shares issued	749
Balance at 31 March 2020	4,000
Add: Equity shares issued	-
Balance at 31 March 2021	4,000

b. Other equity

	Reserves and Surplus	
	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 1 April 2019	(2,082)	(2,082)
Profit for the year	140	140
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	(4)	(4)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	136	136
Balance at 31 March 2020	(1,946)	(1,946)
Balance at 1 April 2020	(1,946)	(1,946)
Profit for the year	1,632	1,632
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	1	1
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	1,633	1,633
Balance at 31 March 2021	(313)	(313)

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

Sumit Trivedi

Sumit Trivedi
Partner
(Membership No. 209354)

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 22 November 2021

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Managing Director
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P. Ambarish
P. Ambarish
Company Secretary



Place : Chennai/London
Date : 22 November 2021

Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

1. Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Carrying amounts of:		
Plant and equipment	93	95
Office equipment	8	14
Furniture and fixtures	16	10
Vehicles	5	6
	122	125

Particulars	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Cost					
Balance at 1 April 2019	97	59	8	10	174
Additions	74	9	8	-	91
Disposals/adjustments	21	1	-	-	22
Balance at 31 March 2020	150	67	16	10	243
Additions	19	1	8	-	28
Disposals/adjustments	48	*	-	-	48
Balance at 31 March 2021	121	68	24	10	223
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 April 2019	46	44	4	3	97
Disposals / adjustments	7	1	-	-	8
Depreciation expense	16	10	2	1	29
Balance at 31 March 2020	55	53	6	4	118
Disposals / adjustments	39	*	-	-	39
Depreciation expense	12	7	2	1	22
Balance at 31 March 2021	28	60	8	5	101

* Less than a Lakh



Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

2. Right-of-use asset

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Carrying amounts of:		
Buildings	338	403
	<u>338</u>	<u>403</u>

Details of Right-of-use asset:

Particulars	Buildings	Total
Gross carrying value		
On initial adoption (refer note 31)	212	212
Additions	320	320
Disposals/adjustments	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2020	<u>532</u>	<u>532</u>
Additions	84	84
Disposals/adjustments	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2021	<u>616</u>	<u>616</u>
Accumulated amortisation		
Amortisation	129	129
Disposals/adjustments	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2020	<u>129</u>	<u>129</u>
Amortisation	149	149
Disposals/adjustments	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2021	<u>278</u>	<u>278</u>

Lease liabilities:

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Current	163	119
Non-current	224	319
	<u>387</u>	<u>438</u>

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Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3. Income tax

3.1 Deferred tax balances

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Deferred tax assets	35	34
Deferred tax (liabilities)	-	-
	35	34

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to :		
Property, plant and equipment	1	3
Provisions	6	7
Ind AS 116	13	9
Defined benefit obligation	15	15
	35	34

2020-21	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment	3	(2)	-	1
Provisions	7	(1)	-	6
Ind AS 116	9	4	-	13
Defined benefit obligation	15	-	*	15
	34	1	*	35

2019-20	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment	3	*	-	3
Provisions	7	*	-	7
Ind AS 116	-	9	-	9
Defined benefit obligation	9	5	1	15
	19	14	1	34

* Less than a Lakh

During the previous year, the Company elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019. Accordingly, the Company has recognised provision for Income tax for the year ended March 31, 2020 and remeasured its Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net) based on the rate prescribed in the said Act in the previous year. The full impact of this change has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020.

3.2 Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following:		
- unused tax losses	320	2,033
	320	2,033



Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3.3. Reconciliation of tax expense to the accounting profit's as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Accounting Profit before tax	1,681	126
Income tax expense calculated at 25.168% (2019-20: 25.168%)	423	32
Tax effect of amounts which are:		
- not deductible in determining taxable profit	53	46
- effect of Brought Forward Loss Adjustment	(371)	(79)
- others	(55)	1
Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	50	-

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
3.4 Tax assets		
Non-current		
Advance tax and tax deducted at source	123	13
Tax paid under protest	205	205
	328	218
4. Other assets		
Non-current assets		
Deposits	110	124
Fixed Deposits with more than 12 months Maturity from the Balance Sheet Date	146	-
	256	124
Current assets		
Employee advances	2	3
Prepaid expenses	10	7
Deposits	58	-
Others (including Goods and Services Tax balances)	1,274	115
	1,344	125
5. Inventories		
Stock in trade (including spare parts)	7,201	1,238
	7,201	1,238
The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 25.13		
6. Trade receivables		
(a) Considered good-Secured	113	34
(b) Considered good-Unsecured*	-	424
(c) Credit impaired	36	36
	149	494
Allowance for doubtful debts	(36)	(36)
	113	458

* includes Rs. 74 lakhs (2020: Rs. 51 lakhs) receivable from related party. Also refer Note 32 (c).

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 30 to 90 days. No interest is recovered on trade receivable for payments received after the due date except for few dealers.

Before accepting any new customer, the Company uses an Customer evaluation system to assess the potential customer's credit quality. Credit facility provided to customers' are reviewed at periodic intervals to adjust for change in conditions. The Company maintains 100% allowance for impairment of doubtful accounts for all trade receivables that are 180 days past due date for payment. The allowance is based on financial condition of the customer, aging of the customer account receivable and available collateral. This is the 7th year of operations and based on the historical trend for these seven years, for receivables less than 180 days the Company does not expect any impairment loss.

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

Balance at beginning of the year	36	19
Impairment losses recognised on receivables	-	17
Balance at end of the year	36	36



Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

At 31 March 2021, the Company had 8 customers (31 March 2020: 7 customers) that owed the Company more than ₹ 35 Lakhs each (31 March 2020: more than ₹ 35 Lakhs each) and accounted for 83% (31 March 2020: 82%) of the gross receivables outstanding.

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
7. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with Banks:		
- On current accounts	127	112
- On deposit accounts (Refer Note (i) below)	3,475	2,041
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	3,602	2,153

(i) Balance with banks on deposit accounts include deposits of ₹ 3,049 Lakhs as at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: ₹ 1,280 Lakhs) with original maturity more than 3 months.

8. Other financial assets

Current

Interest accrued but not due on deposits	35	23
	35	23

9. Equity share capital

Authorised Share capital :

4,00,00,000 fully paid equity shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2020: 4,00,00,000 fully paid equity shares of ₹ 10 each)	4,000	4,000
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Issued and subscribed capital comprises:

4,00,00,000 fully paid equity shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2020: 4,00,00,000 fully paid equity shares of ₹ 10 each)	4,000	4,000
	4,000	4,000

9.1 Reconciliation of number of equity shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

	Numbers of Shares	Amount in ₹ lakhs
Balance as at 1 April 2019	32,510,000	3,251
Add : Equity shares allotted	7,490,000	749
Balance as at 31 March 2020	40,000,000	4,000
Add : Equity shares allotted	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	40,000,000	4,000

9.2 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares				
Yanmar Asia (Singapore) Corporation Pte Ltd	16,000,000	40%	16,000,000	40%
Coromandel International Limited	16,000,000	40%	16,000,000	40%
Mitsui & Co, Japan	8,000,000	20%	8,000,000	20%
	40,000,000	100%	40,000,000	100%

9.3 Rights, preferences and restriction relating to each class of share capital:

Equity shares: The Company has one class of equity shares having a face value of ₹ 10/- each . Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in the case of interim dividend.



Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

10. Other equity

Retained earnings (Refer note (i) below)

Note:

i) Retained earnings represents the cumulative undistributed loss of the company.

11. Provisions

Non-current

Employee benefits

Provision for warranty (refer below)

Current

Employee benefits

Warranties (Refer Note (ii) below)

Balance at the beginning of the year

Provision recognised

Balance at the end of the year

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
	(313)	(1,946)
	(313)	(1,946)
	46	48
	113	41
	159	89
	7	6
	7	6
	41	-
	72	41
	113	41

Notes:

(i) The provision for employee benefits represents leave entitlements and gratuity. Refer Note 26 for details of gratuity plan as per Ind AS 19.

(ii) The Company has accounted for the provision for warranty on the basis of information available with management duly taking into account the current technical estimates.

12. Trade payables

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises

Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

	12	1
	8,563	2,221
	8,575	2,222

* includes amount payable to related party Rs. 7,809 lakhs (2020: Rs. 1803 lakhs). Also refer Note 32 (c).

The average credit period on purchase of goods range from 120 days to 180 days. No interest is charged on the outstanding trade payables. Refer note 33 for total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises.

13. Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Dealer deposits

	237	69
	237	69

14. Other current liabilities

Advances from customers

Other liabilities (including statutory remittances)

	298	13
	24	10
	322	23



Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15. Revenue from operations

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue:

Sales
Other operating revenue
Total Revenue from operations

Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
14,012	7,669
675	457
14,687	8,126

Other operating revenues comprise:

Service income
Development of spare part charges
Enrolment Fee -YFFC scheme
Warranty claims recovered
Marketing Promotion fee
Others

13	17
-	10
37	-
119	15
505	414
1	1
675	457

16. Other income

a) Interest income

Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss

- Bank deposits

199	69
199	69

b) Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income)

- Rental income
- Royalties
- Others
- Profit on sale/scrap of fixed assets (net)

1	2
17	15
8	33
8	2
34	52

c) Other gains

- Net foreign exchange gain

5	-
5	-
238	121

17. Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

Opening stock
Less: Closing stock

1,238	1,987
7,201	1,238
(5,963)	749

18. Employee benefits expense

Salaries and wages
Contribution to provident and other funds
Staff welfare expenses
Gratuity expenses (Refer Note 26)

429	418
17	15
15	22
7	6
468	461

19. Finance costs

a) Interest costs:

- Interest on bank overdrafts and loans
- Other borrowing costs and charges
- Lease interest cost (Refer Note 32)

-	48
2	1
41	47
43	96

20. Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment
Amortisation on Right-of-use assets (Refer Note 31)

22	29
149	129
171	158

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Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

21. Other expenses

Power and fuel	
Rent	
Repairs to:	
Buildings	
Machinery	
Others	
Insurance	
Rates and taxes	
Business promotion	
Printing and stationery	
Legal and professional charges	
Auditors remuneration (Refer Note 22)	
Travelling and local conveyance	
Recruitment expenses	
Provision for doubtful trade receivables (Refer Note 6)	
Net foreign exchange loss	
Warranty expenses	
Provision for warranty (Refer Note 11)	
Miscellaneous expenses	

Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
8	6
28	63
-	-
1	1
22	29
7	6
2	10
218	218
5	6
5	61
9	8
64	131
9	5
-	17
-	37
30	6
72	41
226	129
706	774
8	7
1	1
9	8

22. Payment to Auditors

- a) For audit
b) For tax audit

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Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

23. Financial instruments

23.1 Capital management

The Company's capital management is intended to maximise the return to shareholders for meeting the long-term and short-term goals of the Company through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual and long term-term operating plans and strategic investments plans. The funding requirements are met through equity and short term borrowings. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

For the purpose of capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. Debt includes all long and short-term borrowings.

The following table summarises the capital of the Company:

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Equity	3,687	2,054
Equity - % of total capital	100%	100%
Debt	-	-
Debt - % of total capital	-	-
Total capital (equity + debt)	3,687	2,054

23.2 Categories of financial instruments

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Cash and bank balances	3,602	2,153
(b) Other financial assets at amortised cost	148	481
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	9,199	2,729

23.3 Financial risk management objectives

The Company has adequate internal processes to assess, monitor and manage financial risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

23.4 Market risk

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to market rate changes. The Company is exposed to the following significant market risks:

- Foreign currency risk
- Interest rate risk
- Other price risk

Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis. There has been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are being managed and measured.

23.4.1 Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposed to exchange rate fluctuations.

(a) The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities based on gross exposure at the end of the reporting period is as under:

Currency	Liabilities		Assets	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
USD (millions)	0.04	0.07	-	-
INR (in lakhs)	29.58	51	-	-
JPY (millions)	9.52	4.68	-	-
INR (in lakhs)	63.07	32	-	-



Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Foreign currency forward contracts outstanding as at the Balance Sheet date:

There are no forward contracts taken during the year (Previous year : Nil) and outstanding as at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: Nil)

(c) Unhedged foreign currency exposure outstanding as at the Balance Sheet date:

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Amount in Foreign currency (millions)	Amount in ₹ in Lakhs	Amount in Foreign currency (millions)	Amount in ₹ in Lakhs
Trade Payables	USD 0.04	30	USD 0.07	51
	JPY 9.52	63	JPY 4.68	32

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to US Dollar (USD). The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a ₹ 1 increase and decrease against the USD ₹ 1 is the sensitivity used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a ₹ 1 change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the ₹ strengthens by ₹ 1 against the USD. For a ₹ 1 weakening of the ₹ against the USD, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity.

Currency USD impact on:

	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Profit or loss	1	1
Equity	1	1

23.4.2 Interest rate risk management

The Company borrowings are only towards working capital requirements and the Company resorts to working capital demand loan and overdraft facility with the banks both of which are exposed to change in the benchmark rates.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined for floating rate liabilities assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis points increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rate had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended 31 March 2021 would decrease/increase by ₹ Nil (31 March 2020: ₹ Nil).

23.5 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to the customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on their past performance. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and taken up on case to case basis. The Company has adopted a policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and the creditworthiness of its customers are continuously monitored.

The credit risk on cash and bank balances is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

23.6 Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Note 24.7 sets out details of additional undrawn facilities that the Company has at its disposal to reduce liquidity risk.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at 31 March 2021:

Particulars	Carrying amount	up to 1 year	1-3 year	More than 3 years	Total Contracted cash flows
Accounts payable and acceptances	8,575	8,575	-	-	8,575
Lease Liability	387	163	224	-	387
Other financial liabilities	237	237	-	-	237
Total	9,199	8,975	224	-	9,199

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at 31 March 2020:

Particulars	Carrying amount	up to 1 year	1-3 year	More than 3 years	Total Contracted cash flows
Accounts payable and acceptances	2,222	2,222	-	-	2,222
Lease Liability	438	119	319	-	438
Other financial liabilities	69	69	-	-	69
Total	2,729	2,410	319	-	2,729

23.7 Financing facilities

The Company has access to financing facilities of which ₹ 3,000 Lakhs (as at 31 March 2020: ₹ 3,000 Lakhs) were unused at the end of the reporting period. The Company expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

23.8 Fair value measurements

23.8.1 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required):

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortised cost:					
- Trade receivables	Level 2	113	113	458	458
- Cash and cash equivalents	Level 2	3,602	3,602	2153	2,153
- Other financial assets	Level 2	35	35	23	23
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:					
- Trade payables	Level 2	8,575	8,575	2,222	2,222
- Other financial liabilities	Level 2	237	237	69	69
- Lease liabilities	Level 2	387	387	438	438

1. In case of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, borrowings and other financial assets and liabilities it is assessed that the fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

2. The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

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Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

24. General information

Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company incorporated in India under the Companies Act 2013.

The Company's registered office is situated at 1-2-10, Coromandel House, Sardar Patel Road, Secunderabad, Telangana - 500033 and principal place of business is situated at No. 19, Qaiser Tower, 1st Floor, Kadhar Nawaz Khan Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai-600006.

The principal activities of the Company are sales and after sales service of agriculture machinery in India.

25. Significant accounting policies

25.1. Statement of compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, relevant amendment rules issued thereafter and other relevant provisions of the Act. The Company has consistently applied accounting policies to all periods.

25.2. Basis for preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

25.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances, taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. An entity shall recognise revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when the customer obtains control of that asset.

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Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

25.4 Other income

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

25.5 Leases

The Company's significant leasing arrangement are in respect of buildings. The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a time in exchange for a consideration. This policy has been applied to contracts existing and entered into on or after April 1, 2019.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the lease term.

25.6 Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted/ expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

25.7 Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. In case of advance consideration, the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income is the date when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency.

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

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks.

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Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

25.8 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

25.9 Employee benefits

25.9.1 Defined contribution plan

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

25.9.2 Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form reductions in future contributions to the plans.

25.9.3 Short-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

25.9.4 Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefit comprise of Leave encashment which is provided for based on the actuarial valuation carried out as at the end of the year.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

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25.10 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

25.11 Taxation

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

- Current tax

Current tax represents tax currently payable based on taxable profit for the year determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

- Deferred tax

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

- Current and deferred tax for the year

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

25.12 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price, attributable expenditure incurred in bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and cost of borrowing till the date of capitalisation in the case of assets involving material investment and substantial lead time.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the 2013 Act except in respect of following categories of assets in whose case the life of certain assets has been assessed based on technical advice taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, maintenance support etc.

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Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Asset	Useful lives (in years)
Certain Plant and equipment	5

Assets costing ₹ 5000 or less, individually, are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

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

25.13 Inventories

Stores and spares, packing materials are valued at or below cost. Raw materials and other inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. The method of determination of cost of various categories of inventories is as follows:

1. Stores and spares and packing materials – Weighted average cost.
2. Raw material – First-in-First-out basis. Cost includes purchase cost and other attributable expenses.
3. Finished goods and Work-in-process – Weighted average cost which comprises of direct material costs, direct wages and applicable overheads.
4. Stock-in-trade (including spare parts) – Weighted average cost

25.14 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and when a reasonable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Contingent liabilities are disclosed for (i) possible obligation which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or (ii) present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

25.15 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

25.15.1 Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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25.15.2 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows that give rise on specified dates to solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and by selling financial assets.

25.15.3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit or loss.

25.15.4 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

25.15.5 Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments recognised by the company are recognised at the proceeds received net off direct issue cost.

25.16 Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

25.17 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 25, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

25.17.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

In making their judgment, the management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue from the sale of goods set out in Ind AS 115 and, in particular, whether the Company had transferred control to the buyer.

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25.17.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Items requiring significant estimate	Assumption and estimation uncertainty
Useful lives of property, plant and equipment	The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. During the current year, there has been no change in life considered for the assets.
Revenue recognition	The Company provides customer incentives, such as rebates, based on quantity purchased, timing of collections etc. Various estimates are made to recognise the impact of rebates and other incentives on revenue. These estimates are made based on historical and forecasted data, contractual terms and current conditions.
Provision for doubtful receivables	The Company makes provision for doubtful receivables based on a day's outstanding from the date the invoices are due for payment which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for current estimates.
Estimation of net realisable value of inventories	Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In estimating the net realisable value of inventories the Company makes an estimate of future selling prices and costs necessary to make the sale.
Provision for employee benefits	The Company uses actuarial assumptions to determine the obligations for employee benefits at each reporting period. These assumptions include the discount rate, expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, rate of increase in compensation levels and mortality rates.
Leases	Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use the underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend the lease term are included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option. The Company reassess the option when significant events or changes in circumstances occur that are within the control of the lessee.



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26 Employee benefits plan

Defined benefit plans

Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO) during the year

Present value of DBO at the beginning of the year	21	10
Current service cost	6	5
Interest cost	1	1
Actuarial (Gain)/Losses due to Demographic Assumption changes	-	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1)	5
Actuarial loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	-	*
Benefits paid	(5)	-

Present value of DBO at the end of the year

Amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet

Present value of the obligation	22	21
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Amount determined under para 63 of Ind AS 19	22	21
Net Defined Benefit Liability recognized in the balance sheet	22	21

Components of employer expense

Current service cost	6	5
Interest cost/(income) on net defined benefit obligation	1	1
Past service cost	-	-

Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Amount recognised for the current period in the statement of other comprehensive income:

Actuarial (gain)/losses due to demographic assumption changes	-	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1)	5
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from changes in experience adjustments	*	*
Difference between Actual Return and Interest Income on Plan Assets-(gain)/loss	-	-

Amount recognized in OCI for the current year

Movements in the liability recognized in the Balance sheet

Opening net liability adjusted for effect of balance sheet limit	21	10
Amount recognised in Profit and Loss	7	6
Amount recognised in OCI	(1)	5
Contribution paid	(5)	-

Closing net liability

* Less than a Lakh

Assumptions

Discount rate	7.05%	6.87%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	-	-
Expected rate of salary increase	7%	7%
Attrition rate	5%	5%

(Amount in ` lakhs)

Gratuity plan

2020-2021 2019-2020

31 March 2021 31 March 2020



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	(Amount in ` lakhs)	
	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
Sensitivity analysis – DBO at the end of the year		
Discount rate + 100 basis points	21	19
Discount rate - 100 basis points	25	24
Salary increase rate + 100 basis points	25	24
Salary increase rate - 100 basis points	21	19
Attrition rate +100 basis points	23	21
Attrition rate -100 basis points	23	22
Average Duration of Defined Benefit Obligations (in years)	14.02	16.51
Expected cash flows:		
1. Expected employer contribution in the next year	*	*
2. Expected benefit payments		
Year 1	*	*
Year 2	*	*
Year 3	*	*
Year 4	*	*
Year 5	*	*
Beyond 5 years	45	36
* Less than a Lakh		

a) Defined contribution plans

In respect of the defined contribution plans, an amount of ₹ 17 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 15 lakhs) has been recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year.

27 Segment reporting

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of products. The directors of the Company have chosen to organise the Company based on the differences in products. The Company is engaged in the business of sales and after sales service of agriculture machinery which in the context of Ind AS 108 is considered the only operating segment.

28 Earnings per share

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
a) Profit after tax (₹ Lakhs)	1,632	140
Basic and Diluted		
b) Weighted average number of equity shares of ₹ 10/- each outstanding during the year	4,00,00,000	3,63,57,322
Earnings Per Share (face value of ₹ 10/- each)		
c) Basic and Diluted – [a]/[b] – (₹)	4.08	0.39



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Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

29 Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
In respect of matters under dispute:		
Income tax (Refer note below)	1,026	1,026

The Company has received a demand notice from the Income tax Authorities relating to Assessment year 2017-18 for an amount of ₹ 1,026 Lakhs. The Company protested against the order and the matter is pending with Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals). Out of the above said demand, the company paid an amount of ₹ 205 Lakhs under protest.

The amounts disclosed above represent our best estimate and the uncertainties are dependent on the outcome of the legal processes initiated by the Company or the claimant as the case may be.

30 Commitments

a) Capital commitments

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Capital expenditure commitments	₹ Nil	₹ Nil

b) Other commitments – ₹ Nil (As at 31 March 2020: ₹ Nil).

31 Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" with the date of initial application being April 1, 2019. Ind AS 116 replaces Ind AS 17 "Leases" and related interpretation and guidance. On transition to Ind AS 116, Right-of-use assets at April 1, 2019 for leases previously classified as operating leases were recognised and measured at an amount equal to lease liability (adjusted for related prepayments/accruals). The Company has discounted lease payments using the incremental borrowing rate as at April 1, 2020, which is 9.50% for measuring the lease liability.

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company has recognised interest expense on leases amounting to ₹ 41 Lakhs (for the year ended 31 March 2020 ₹ 47 Lakhs) and depreciation on right-of-use assets amounting to ₹ 149 Lakhs (for the year ended 31 March 2020 ₹ 129 Lakhs) in the financial statements.

i) The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended 31 March 2021

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	Amount in ₹ Lakhs For the year ended 31 March 2020
Balance at the beginning	438	212
Lease liabilities recognised during the year	84	320
Finance cost accrued during the year	41	47
Payment of lease liabilities (including interest)	(176)	(141)
Balance at the end	387	438

ii) The impact of change in accounting policy on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 is as given below:

	(Amount in ₹ lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest on lease liability (Refer note 2)	41	47
Depreciation of right of use assets (Refer note 2)	149	129
Lease rental expenses	(176)	(141)
Impact on Statement of profit and loss	14	35

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Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

iii) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities as on 31 March 2021 on a discounted basis.

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Less than one year	163	119
One to three years	224	319
Total discounted lease liabilities at year end	387	438

32 Related party disclosures

(a) Name of the related parties and their relationship:

Name of the related parties	Relationship
(i) Yanmar Co. Ltd	Joint venture partner
(ii) Coromandel International Limited	Joint venture partner & shareholder
(iii) Yanmar Asia (Singapore) Corp. Pte. Ltd	Joint venture partner & shareholder
(iv) Mitsui & Co. (Asia Pacific) Pte. Ltd.	Joint venture partner
(v) Yanmar India Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary of joint venture partner
(vi) Mitsui & Co. India Pvt. Ltd.	Associate of joint venture partner
(vii) Yanmar S.P. Co. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary of joint venture partner
(viii) Mitsui & Co. Ltd.	Shareholder
(ix) Yanmar Agribusiness Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary of joint venture partner
(x) Yanmar Engine Manufacturing India Pvt. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary of joint venture partner
(xi) Yanmar Agricultural Equipment (China) Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of joint venture partner
(xii) Yanmar Global CS Co. Ltd	Fellow subsidiary of joint venture partner
(xiii) Norio Iwano	Key management personnel (Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer)

(b) Transactions during the year:

	Amount in ₹ lakhs	
	2020-21	2019-20
i) Reimbursement of expenses (paid/payable)		
- Norio Iwano	1	7
ii) Purchase of stock-in-trade (excluding taxes)		
- Yanmar India Pvt. Ltd.	-	16
- Yanmar Co. Ltd.	-	80
- Yanmar Agribusiness Co., Ltd.	15,736	5,078
- Yanmar S.P. Co. Ltd.	119	146
- Yanmar Agricultural Equipment (China) Co. Ltd.	332	135
- Yanmar Global CS Co. Ltd	207	-
iii) Purchase of capital goods (excluding taxes)		
- Yanmar Agribusiness Co. Ltd.	-	17
iv) Sale of stock-in-trade (excluding taxes)		
- Coromandel International Limited	30	31
- Yanmar India Pvt. Ltd.	-	-
v) Receipt of service fees (excluding tax)		
- Coromandel International Limited	-	1
- Yanmar India Pvt. Ltd.	-	8
- Yanmar Agribusiness Co., Ltd.	505	453
- Yanmar Engine Manufacturing India Pvt. Ltd.	1	1



Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

	2020-21	2019-20
vi) Purchase of services (paid/payable) (excl. tax)		
- Yanmar Co. Ltd	-	4
- Yanmar Global CS Co. Ltd	6	-
vii) Reimbursement of expenses (received/receivable) (excl. tax)		
- Coromandel International Ltd	1	-
- Yanmar Co. Ltd	-	1
- Yanmar India Pvt. Ltd.	-	-
- Yanmar Agribusiness Co., Ltd.	131	14
- Yanmar Global CS Co. Ltd	*	-
viii) Remuneration to Key management personnel (excluding gratuity)		
- Norio Iwano	97	97

(c) Outstanding balances:

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
i) Yanmar India Pvt. Ltd. (net) – Credit	-	-
ii) Yanmar Co. Ltd (net) – Credit	*	30
iii) Coromandel International Ltd. – Debit	13	20
iv) Yanmar Agribusiness Co., Ltd.– Credit	7,715	1,722
v) Yanmar Agribusiness Co., Ltd.– Debit	61	31
vi) Yanmar Agricultural Equipment (China) Co. Ltd- Credit	-	51
vii) Yanmar Engine Manufacturing India Pvt Ltd - Debit	*	*
viii) Yanmar Global CS Co. Ltd – Credit	65	-
ix) Yanmar S.P. Co; Ltd. (Thailand) – Credit	29	-
x) Norio Iwano – Credit	3	4

* Less than a Lakh

(d) Refer Note 26 for transactions with Employee Benefit Funds.

33 Based on and to the extent of information available with the Company under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), the relevant particulars as at reporting date are furnished below:

		Amount in ₹ lakhs	
Sl.No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(i)	Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, as at the end of the year	12	1
(ii)	Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act on the above amount as at the end of the year	-	-
(iii)	Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	-	-
(iv)	Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (other than Section 16)	-	-
(v)	Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (Section 16)	-	-
(vi)	Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
(vii)	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act (ii) + (vi)	-	-

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Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

- 34 As the world faces one of its biggest challenge caused by the COVID-19 related disruptions, the agriculture sector remains relatively good from demand point of view. Further non-availability of labour and supply increased demand for mechanisation of agricultural activities.

The country wide lock-down enforced from 25 March 2020 had temporarily impacted the Company's operations. Due to the pro-active steps taken by the Government in supporting the farming community, import and sales of agricultural related products largely remain un-affected. Our warehouses have resumed operation adhering to strict safety measures and Government guidelines. Though the COVID-19 related uncertainties persist, with good reservoir levels and normal monsoon predictions, impact of the pandemic on Indian agriculture is expected to be minimal.

The Company has used the principles of prudence in applying judgments, estimates and assumptions including sensitivity analysis and has concluded that there is no impact of COVID-19 on the recoverability of carrying values of assets. The sudden changes brought about by COVID-19 has also not resulted in any significant modifications to the internal financial controls over financial reporting and thereby there is no impact on the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

- 35 "The Code on Social Security, 2020" ("Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come in to effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective."

- 36 The Management has assessed, the subsequent events to the year end and is of the view that there are no material events which require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

37 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 22 November 2021.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Norio Iwano

Managing Director
and Chief Executive Officer



Arun Alagappan

Chairman



P. Ambarish

Company Secretary

Place: Chennai / London

Date: 22 November 2021