

*COROMANDEL SQM (INDIA)
PRIVATE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31st March 2021*



*Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants*

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Coromandel SQM (India) Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Coromandel SQM (India) Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2021, and the statement of Profit and Loss, (statement of changes in equity) and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and profit/loss, for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conduct our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information [or another title if appropriate, such as "Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon"]

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the board's report, annexures to Annual return included in the Annual report but does not include the Financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that are operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in Appendix A of this auditor's report forms part of our auditor's report

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in Annexure B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief are necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".
- (g) The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration and hence reporting on the compliance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act does not arise.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there are any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

Place: Chennai

Date:



For Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 003761S

K. Rangakrishnan
Partner
Membership No: 029172
UDIN:

ANNEXURE 'A'

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercised professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Place: Chennai
Date:

For Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 003761S

K. Rangakrishnan
Partner
Membership No. : 029172
UDIN:



ANNEXURE 'B'

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 of Our Report of even date to the members of COROMANDEL SQM (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED on the accounts of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2021.

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

i. Fixed Assets

- (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets
- (b) As explained to us, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties.

ii. Inventory

As explained to us, inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals. Discrepancies noticed were not material and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

- iii. The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act.
- iv. The Company has not given any loans, guarantees or security or acquired any investments and hence the applicability of provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 does not arise.
- v. The company has not accepted any deposits during the year. Hence Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. Maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013. According to the information and explanations given to us by the company, such accounts and records as required by the provisions of the Act have been so made and maintained
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, and records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, wealth tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, GST and any other statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. There are no arrears of undisputed statutory dues outstanding as at 31st March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax or sales tax or wealth tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or cess and GST which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.



- viii. The Company has availed Working Capital Demand Loan from a Bank and there has been no default in repayment of the same. The Company has not taken any other loans from financial institutions and Government and has not issued any debentures.
- ix. The Company has not raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans.
- x. During the course of our examination of the Books and Records of the Company carried out in accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud on or by the Company noticed or reported during the year nor have we been informed of such case by the Management.
- xi. The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year.
- xii. The provisions of clause (xii) are not applicable to the company as it is not a Nidhi Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with section 177 and 188 of the Act wherever applicable and has disclosed the transactions with related parties as required by the applicable accounting standards
- xiv. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under Section 42 of the Act.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them.
- xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45- IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 003761S

Place: Chennai
Date:

K. Rangakrishnan
Partner
Membership No. : 029172
UDIN:



ANNEXURE 'C'

**ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE
STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF COROMANDEL SQM (INDIA) PRIVATE
LIMITED**

**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the
Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of COROMANDEL SQM (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my /our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:-

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In my / our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Shanker Giri & Prabhakar
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No:003761S

K. Rangakrishnan
Partner
Membership No: 029172
UDIN:
Place: Chennai
Date:



COROMANDEL SQM (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2021**

	Note No	As at 31.03.2021 Rs.(Lacs)	As at 31.03.2020 Rs.(Lacs)
I ASSETS:			
1 Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1	397.57	416.27
(b) Capital work-in-Progress	1	0.39	17.34
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Others	2	2.57	2.34
(d) Deferred tax assets (Net)	16	4.17	1.41
		<hr/> 404.70	<hr/> 437.36
2 Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	3	685.41	869.35
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Current investments	4	-	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	5	943.39	747.14
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	1,377.46	1,302.47
(iv) Other Current Assets	7	258.40	129.91
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	8	16.49	9.79
		<hr/> 3,281.15	<hr/> 3,058.66
Total Assets [(1) + (2)]		<hr/> 3,685.85	<hr/> 3,496.02
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	9	1,000.00	1,000.00
(b) Other Equity	10	1,743.08	1,561.87
		<hr/> 2,743.08	<hr/> 2,561.87
2 Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	16	-	-
		<hr/> -	<hr/> -
3 Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	75.78	-
(ii) Trade Payables	12	772.11	824.14
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13	-	-
(b) Other Current Liabilities	14	89.46	103.54
(c) Provisions	15	5.42	6.47
(d) Current Tax Liabilities	16	-	-
		<hr/> 942.77	<hr/> 934.15
Total Equity & Liabilities [(1)+(2)+(3)]		<hr/> 3,685.85	<hr/> 3,496.02

On behalf of the Board of Directors

This is the Balance Sheet referred
to in our report of even date
For **SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SAMEER GOEL
Chairman

NARAYANAN VELLAYAN
Director

K.RANGAKRISHNAN
Partner

Place: Secunderabad
Date:

JYOTIKA AASAT
Company Secretary



COROMANDEL SQM (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st MARCH 2021

	Note No.	For the Period Ended 31st Mar 2021 Rs (Lakhs)	For the Period Ended 31st Mar 2020 Rs (Lakhs)
I Revenue from Operations	17		
Sales		5,112.22	5,803.45
Other Operating Revenue		-	19.80
		<u>5,112.22</u>	<u>5,823.25</u>
II Other Income	18	118.33	57.87
III Total Revenue (I+II)		<u>5,230.55</u>	<u>5,881.12</u>
IV Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	19	4,253.56	3,073.84
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	20	112.99	1,597.57
Changes in Inventories	21	295.57	492.27
Employee Benefit Expense	22	122.02	175.71
Finance Cost	23	1.87	2.14
Depreciation and amortization Expense	24	54.43	210.15
Other Expenses	25	153.93	284.84
Total Expenses (IV)		<u>4,994.37</u>	<u>5,836.52</u>
V Profit / Loss before tax (III - IV)		236.18	44.60
VI Tax expense:			
1 Current Tax		59.22	53.31
2 Deferred Tax		-2.77	-34.01
3 Short Provision of Tax relating to earlier years		-	-
VII Profit/(Loss) for the period (V - VI)		179.73	25.30
VIII Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Re-measurement gains/losses on defined benefit plans		1.48	-0.33
IX Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII + VIII)		181.21	24.97
X Earnings Per Equity Share (On Continuing Operations)			
Basic - Rs.		1.80	0.25
Diluted - Rs.		1.80	0.25

On behalf of the Board of Directors

This is the Balance Sheet referred
to in our report of even date
For **SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SAMEER GOEL
Chairman

NARAYANAN VELLAYAN
Director

K.RANGAKRISHNAN
Partner

Place: Secunderabad
Date:

JYOTIKA AASAT
Company Secretary



COROMANDEL SOM (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

	2020-21		2019-20	
	Rs. (Lakhs)	Rs. (Lakhs)	Rs. (Lakhs)	Rs. (Lakhs)
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities		236.18		44.60
Net Profit before tax				
Adjustments for:				
Interest received	-60.13		-38.64	
Dividends received	-		-	
Depreciation	54.43		210.15	
Loss on Sale of Assets	-		1.59	
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	-		-	
Profit on Sale of Investments	-		-8.52	
Interest expense (Net)	0.81	-4.89	0.74	165.32
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		231.29		209.92
Adjustments for-				
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	185.77		681.97	
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	-196.25		-11.57	
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans & Advances	-129.08		74.54	
Increase/(Decrease) in Unsecured Loan	-		-	
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Liabilities	-67.33	-206.88	99.90	844.84
Cash generated from Operations		24.41		1,054.76
Direct Taxes paid	-65.76	-65.76	-48.85	-48.85
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		-41.35		1,005.91
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities				
Profit on Sale of Investments	-		8.52	
Purchase of Fixed assets (including CWIP)	-48.76		-82.19	
Sale of Fixed assets (including CWIP)	29.99	-18.76	49.85	-23.82
C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities				
Proceeds from issue of Share Capital	-		-	
Short Term Borrowings	75.78		-	
Repayment of Short Term Borrowings	-		-	
Interest Received	60.13		38.64	
Dividends Received	-		-	
Interest paid	-0.81	135.10	-0.74	37.90
Net Increase / Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalent		74.99		1,019.99
Cash & Cash Equivalent at Commencement of the Year- Cash and bank balances		1,302.47		282.48
Cash & Cash Equivalent at end of the Year - Cash & Bank balances		1,377.46		1,302.47

On behalf of the Board of Directors

This is the Balance Sheet referred
to in our report of even date
For **SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SAMEER GOEL
Chairman

NARAYANAN VELLAYAN
Director

K RANGAKRISHNAN
Partner

Place: Secunderabad
Date:

JYOTIKA AASAT
Company Secretary



COROMANDEL SOM (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note:1

PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENT:

Particulars	Cost				Depreciation				Written Down Value			
	As at 01-Apr-20	Additions	Deletions	As at	As at	Additions	Deletions	As at	As at	As at	As at	As at
	Rs (Lakhs)	Rs (Lakhs)	Rs (Lakhs)	Rs (Lakhs)	Rs (Lakhs)	Rs (Lakhs)	Rs (Lakhs)	Rs (Lakhs)	Rs (Lakhs)	Rs (Lakhs)	Rs (Lakhs)	Rs (Lakhs)
Factory Buildings *	393.98	-	-	393.98	187.61	27.18	-	214.79	179.20	206.38	302.40	
Office Buildings **	61.46	-	-	61.46	31.32	4.51	-	35.83	25.64	30.15	54.53	
Plant & Machinery	481.89	13.14	-	495.03	329.10	12.33	-	341.42	153.61	152.79	170.02	
Electrical Installations	50.50	-	-	50.50	37.73	6.04	-	43.77	6.73	12.78	17.34	
Office Equipments	7.45	21.78	-	29.22	4.78	0.99	-	5.77	23.46	2.67	2.06	
Factory Equipments	20.53	-	-	20.53	20.04	0.06	-	20.10	0.43	0.49	19.77	
Furniture & Fixtures	9.55	-	-	9.55	3.11	1.01	-	4.12	5.43	6.45	6.98	
Computers	18.92	0.79	-	19.71	14.34	2.30	-	16.65	3.06	4.57	4.81	
TOTAL - (A)	1,044.28	35.71	-	1,079.98	628.02	54.43	-	682.44	397.57	416.27	588.86	
Capital Work-In-Progress - (B)	17.34	13.05	29.99	0.39	-	-	-	-	0.39	17.34	24.15	
Grand Total (A+B)	1,061.62	48.76	29.99	1,080.37	628.02	54.43	-	682.44	397.96	433.61	613.01	
Previous Year Mar 2020	1,031.75	82.20	52.33	1,061.62	418.74	210.16	0.88	628.02	433.61	613.01		



COROMANDEL SQM INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31/03/2021

A. Equity Share Capital

	Number of Shares	Amount (Rs)
Balance as at April 1, 2018	1,00,00,000.00	10,00,00,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during F.Y 18-19	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	1,00,00,000.00	10,00,00,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during F.Y 19-20	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	1,00,00,000.00	10,00,00,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during F.Y 20-21	-	-
Balance as at Mar 31, 2021	1,00,00,000.00	10,00,00,000.00

B. Other Equity -Reserves & Surplus

	Rupees in Lakhs		
	Acturial Gain/loss	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance at March 31, 2019	-0.36	1,537.26	1,536.90
Profit for F.Y 19-20	-	25.30	25.30
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-0.33	-	-0.33
Dividends	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	-0.69	1,562.56	1,561.87
Profit for F.Y 20-21	-	179.73	179.73
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	1.48	-	1.48
Dividends	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	0.79	1,742.29	1,743.08

On behalf of the Board of Directors

This is the Balance Sheet referred
to in our report of even date
For SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SAMEER GOEL
Chairman

NARAYANAN VELLAYAN
Director

K.RANGAKRISHNAN
Partner

Place: Secunderabad
Date:

JYOTIKA AASAT
Company Secretary



COROMANDEL SQM (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	As at 31st Mar 2021 Rs (Lakhs)	As at 31st Mar 2020 Rs (Lakhs)
<u>Note 2</u>		
<u>Other financial assets</u>		
Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Deposits	2.57	2.34
	<u>2.57</u>	<u>2.34</u>

Note 3

Inventories:

Raw Materials at Cost		
Physical Stock	244.09	270.15
Goods-in-transit	362.09	242.59
Packing Materials at Cost	39.56	21.37
Work in Progress at Cost	0.49	5.30
Finished Goods at Cost at the lower of Cost and net realisable value	39.18	129.20
Traded Stocks at Cost at the lower of Cost and net realisable value	-	200.74
	<u>685.41</u>	<u>869.35</u>

Note 4

Current investments

Investment in Mutual Funds	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 5

Trade Receivables:

Unsecured - Considered Good		
Considered Good	943.39	747.14
Considered Doubtful	-	-
	<u>943.39</u>	<u>747.14</u>
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	-
	<u>943.39</u>	<u>747.14</u>

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from Advance to 90 days. No interest is recovered on trade receivables for payments received after the due date.

The above receivables includes an amount of Rs.897.29 Lakhs (as on 31.03.2020 - Rs. 520.27 Lakhs) due from Coromandel International Limited which is related party,



COROMANDEL SQM (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	As at 31st Mar 2021	As at 31st Mar 2020
	Rs (Lakhs)	Rs (Lakhs)
Before accepting any new customer, the Company has a credit evaluation system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and define credit limits for the customer. Credit limits attributed to customers are reviewed on an periodical basis.		
The Company maintains an allowance for impairment of doubtful accounts based on financial condition of the customer, ageing of the customer accounts receivable, available collateral and historical experience of collections from customers.		
The company maintains an expected credit loss (%) as '0', from the above outstanding due. By considering the past years there is no major impact on company due to bad debts.		
Trade receivables disclosed above include amounts that are past due at the end of the reporting period for which the Company has not recognised an allowance for doubtful debts because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable.		

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

	As at 31st Mar 2021	As at 31st Mar 2020
	Rs (Lakhs)	Rs (Lakhs)
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
Impairment losses recognised on receivables	-	-
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	-	-
Amounts recovered during the year	-	-
Impairment losses reversed	-	-
Balance at end of the year	-	-

The concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables is low, as the major products are marketed by means of an exclusive marketing arrangement with Coromandel International Ltd through their dealers.

Note 6

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash on hand	-	-
Bank Balances - Current Account	30.31	209.79
Bank Balances - Fixed Deposit Account	-	-
Having Maturity period of less than 12 months	1,347.15	1,092.68
	1,377.46	1,302.47

Note 7

Other Current Assets

Unsecured - Considered Good		
Advances to Suppliers	14.94	7.91
Prepaid expenses	12.66	-
Advance payment to Gratuity Fund	17.62	13.31
Receivable - Others*	17.07	13.84
Balance GST Credits	196.11	94.85
	258.40	129.91



COROMANDEL SQM (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 8

Current Tax Asset:

	As at 31st Mar 2021 Rs (Lakhs)	As at 31st Mar 2020 Rs (Lakhs)
Advance Payment of Tax (Net of Provision for Tax Rs. 599.22 (31.03.2020 Rs.549.79)	16.49	9.79
	16.49	9.79

Note 9

9.1 Share Capital:

Authorised

10000000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/= each	1,000.00	1,000.00
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Issued Subscribed and Paid up

10000000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/= each	1,000.00	1,000.00
	1,000.00	1,000.00

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

Particulars	Numbers of Shares	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)
Balance as at 1 April 2019	10,00,000.00	1,000.00
Add: Issued during the period	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	10,00,000.00	1,000.00
Add: Issued during the period	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	10,00,000.00	1,000.00
Add: Issued during the period	-	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2021 *	10,00,000.00	1,000.00

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 `Rs.10/-

9.4 Share Holding more than 5% of the shares :

As at 31 Mar 2021 Coromandel International Limited held 1,00,00,000 (31/03/2020 : 5,00,00,000) equity shares of `Rs.10/- each fully paid-up representing 100% of the paid up capital and Souquimich European Holdings B V held 0 (31/03/2020 : 5,00,00,000) equity shares of `Rs.0/- each fully paid-up representing 0% of the paid up capital.

*** : Note during the Year Coromandel International acquired 50,00,000 Shares held by Soquimich European Holdings B V on**



COROMANDEL SQM (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	As at 31st Mar 2021 Rs (Lakhs)	As at 31st Mar 2020 Rs (Lakhs)
Note 10		
<u>Other Equity:</u>		
<u>Retained Earnings</u>		
Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,562.56	1,537.26
Add : Net Profit after tax for the year	179.73	25.30
	1,742.29	1,562.56
Retained earnings represents the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.		
<u>Reameasurement of the net defined benefit plans</u>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-0.69	-0.36
Add : Actuarial gain/(loss) recognised	1.48	-0.33
	0.79	-0.69
<u>Note 11</u>		
<u>Short Term Borrowings:</u>		
Secured Loans		
From Bank		
Working Capital Demand Loan	75.78	-
	75.78	-
Security	First Charge on the Current Assets of the Company.	
Terms of repayment	Payable on Demand	
Interest	As mutually agreed between Company and Bank from time to time	
Breach of Loan Agreement	There is no breach of loan agreement.	
<u>Note 12</u>		
<u>Trade Payables:</u>		
Sundry Creditors		
(a) Related Parties		
Coromandel International Limited	328.75	78.30
SQM Europe-NV	-	435.05
	328.75	513.35
(b) Due to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
(c) Others	443.36	310.79
	772.11	824.14

* There are no interest outstanding to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises as on 31/03/2021. (31.03.2020 Rs.NIL).



COROMANDEL SQM (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	As at 31st Mar 2021 Rs (Lakhs)	As at 31st Mar 2020 Rs (Lakhs)
<u>Note 13</u>		
<u>Other Financial Liabilities:</u>		
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Financial Liabilities - Derivatives	-	-
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Interest Accrued and Due	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
<u>Note 14</u>		
<u>Other Current Liabilities:</u>		
Advance from Customers	0.39	0.34
Other Payables (including statutory remittances)	89.07	103.20
	89.46	103.54
<u>Note 15</u>		
<u>Provisions:</u>		
Provision for Gratuity	-	-
Provision for Leave Salary	5.42	6.47
	5.42	6.47
<u>Note :16</u>		
16.1 Current Tax Liabilities:		
Provision for Taxation (Net of Advance Tax)	-	-
Rs. 615.61 Lacs (31.03.2020 Rs.549.79)	-	-
	-	-
16.2 Deferred tax Liabilities / (Assets) (net)		
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) in relation to:		
Property, plant and equipment	-2.81	0.22
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Employees separation and retirement costs	-1.36	-1.63
Others	-	-
	-4.17	-1.41



COROMANDEL SQM (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	As at 31st Mar 2021 Rs (Lakhs)	As at 31st Mar 2020 Rs (Lakhs)
16.3 Reconciliation of tax expense to the accounting profit is as follows:		
	For the Year Ended 31st March 2021	For the Year Ended 31st March 2020
Accounting profit before tax	236.18	44.60
Tax expense at statutory tax rate of 25.17% (31/12/2020 27.82%)	59.45	11.23
Adjustments:		
Effect of income that is exempt from tax	-	-
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	13.69	56.93
Effect of change in tax rate	-	-
Others	-13.92	-14.85
Tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	59.22	53.31

Note 17

Revenue from Operations

Sales (Gross)	5,112.22	5,803.45
Other Operating Revenue	-	19.80
	5,112.22	5,823.25

Other Operating Revenue:

Commission Received	-	19.80
	-	19.80

Note 18

Other Income:

Interest received	60.13	38.64
Dividend Income	-	-
Profit On Sale Of Fixed Assets	-	-
Profit On Sale Of Investment	-	8.52
Exchange Gain	36.57	-
Miscellaneous Income	21.63	10.71
Provisions Written Back	-	-
	118.33	57.87



COROMANDEL SQM (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	As at 31st Mar 2021 Rs (Lakhs)	As at 31st Mar 2020 Rs (Lakhs)
<u>Note 19</u>		
<u>Cost of Materials Consumed:</u>		
Raw Materials, Packing Materials etc.,		
Opening stock	534.11	723.81
Add : Purchases	4,365.20	2,884.14
	4,899.31	3,607.95
Less :Closing stock	-645.75	-534.11
	4,253.56	3,073.84
<u>Note 20</u>		
Purchase of Stock in Trade	112.99	1,597.57
	112.99	1,597.57
<u>Note 21</u>		
<u>Changes in Inventories:</u>		
<u>Inventories at the beginning of the year:</u>		
Finished Goods	129.20	366.04
Work in Progress	5.30	27.93
Traded Goods	200.74	433.54
	335.24	827.51
<u>Inventories as at 31/03/2021</u>		
Finished Goods	39.18	129.20
Work in Progress	0.49	5.30
Traded Goods	-	200.74
	39.67	335.24
	295.57	492.27
<u>Note 22</u>		
<u>Employee Benefit Expenses:</u>		
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	110.89	155.07
Contribution to Funds	5.14	9.13
Staff Welfare	5.99	11.51
	122.02	175.71



COROMANDEL SQM (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	As at 31st Mar 2021 Rs (Lakhs)	As at 31st Mar 2020 Rs (Lakhs)
<u>Note 23</u>		
<u>Finance Charges:</u>		
Interest On Loans	0.81	0.74
Other Interest	-	-
Bank Charges	1.06	1.40
	1.87	2.14

Note 24

Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	54.43	210.15
	54.43	210.15

Note 25

Other Expenses:

Power & Fuel	14.74	14.62
Rent	11.74	15.84
Rates & Taxes	2.18	12.56
Insurance	1.77	22.81
Printing & Stationery	0.80	0.72
Postage, Telephone & Internet	2.42	1.98
Travelling & Conveyance	2.24	41.87
Repairs & Maintenance	62.45	52.52
Advertisement & Sales Promotion	0.98	1.67
Professional & Consultancy	43.36	44.75
Audit Fees	6.10	5.90
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	-	1.59
Difference in Exchange	-	43.60
Miscellaneous Expenses	5.15	24.41
	153.93	284.84



COROMANDEL SQM (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTE:27

Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2021:

1 General information

Coromandel SQM (India) Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company incorporated under the Companies Act in India. It is a subsidiary of Coromandel International Limited, holding 100% of the Paid up Share Capital of the Company.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed in the annual report.

The Company has one manufacturing facilities located in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh for Manufacture of Water Soluable Fertilisers.

2 Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Statement of compliance

The standalone 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 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.2 Basis of 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.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

2.3.1 Sale of goods

- Sale of goods is recognized net of returns and trade discounts, when the control over the goods is transferred to the customers. Revenue is also recognized on sale of goods in case where the delivery is kept pending at the instance of the customer, the control is transferred and customer takes title and accepts billing as per usual payment terms.

2.3.2 Rendering of services

- Income from services rendered is recognized based on the agreements/arrangements with the concerned parties and when services are rendered.

2.3.3 Dividend and interest income

- Dividend income from investments is recognized in the year in which the right to receive the payment is established.



- Interest income from a financial asset is recognized 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 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.

2.3.4 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.

2.4 Leasing

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases.

2.5 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. 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 Employee benefits

2.7.1 Defined contribution plans

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

Gratuity for certain employees is covered under a Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and contributions in respect of such scheme are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The liability as at the Balance Sheet date is provided for based on the actuarial valuation carried out as at the end of the year.

Contributions paid/payable to defined contribution plans comprising of Superannuation (under a scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India) for certain employees covered under the respective Schemes are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss each year.

2.7.2 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 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. 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.

2.7.3 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.

2.7.4 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Property, plant and equipment

Plant and machinery, Land and buildings and other items of plant and equipment's held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.



Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes purchase price, attributable expenditure incurred in bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013, 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 etc.

Asset	Useful lives (in years)
Factory Buildings	15
Office Buildings	15

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Assets costing INR 5,000 and below are depreciated over a period of one year.

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.

2.11 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

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. Raw materials & Packing materials – First-in-First-out basis. Cost includes purchase cost and other attributable expenses.
2. Finished goods and Work-in-process – Weighted average cost of production which comprises of direct material costs, direct wages and applicable overheads. Excise duty is included in the value of finished goods.
3. Stock-in-trade – First-in-First-out basis

2.12 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.



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).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that may arise because of a gain that is contingent on future events that are not under an entity's control. Existence of the contingent asset is required to be disclosed when the inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.13 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized 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.

2.14 Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, option contracts and interest rate swaps.

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 unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are recorded in other comprehensive income net of applicable deferred income taxes. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of income. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income remains there until the forecast transaction occurs. When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to the carrying amount of the asset when it is recognized. In other cases the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss in the same period that the hedged item affects profit or loss. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognized in the other comprehensive income is transferred to statement of income.



2.15 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 27, 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.

3 Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for Rs. 0.39 Lacs (2019-20-Rs. 4.80 Lacs)

4 Contingent Liabilities

Other monies for which the company is contingently liable:

- (a) Bank Guarantees –- Rs.3.75Lacs (2019-20 Rs.3.75 Lacs)
(b) Letter of Credit -- Rs. NIL (2019-20 Rs.NIL)

5 Particulars of Purchases, Sales and Inventory

	Purchases	Sales	Closing Stock	Opening Stock
	Rs. (Lakhs)	Rs. (Lakhs)	Rs. (Lakhs)	Rs. (Lakhs)
(a) Manufactured Goods				
NPK - Water Soluble Fertilisers				
2020-2021	-	4753.65	42.04	129.20
2019-2020	-	3805.44	129.20	366.04
(b) Traded Goods				
Potassium Nitrate				
2020-2021	99.67	343.69	-	200.74
2019-2020	1570.50	1963.23	200.74	433.54
Micronutrients & Others				
2020-2021	13.32	14.88	-	-
2019-2020	26.67	34.78	-	-

6 Particulars of Consumption of Materials

Name of the Product	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
MONO AMMONIUM PHOSPATE	1040.11	805.16
POTTASium NITRATE	1899.09	1531.21
SULPHATE OF POTASH	278.33	233.79
UREA	282.49	240.07
MKP	43.61	9.84
Others (including packing material)	709.94	253.77
	4246.92	3073.84



7 Value of Imports calculated on C.I.F Basis

Expenditure	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Raw materials	2,843.69	1963.86
Stock-in-trade	280.19	1591.01

8 Expenditure in Foreign Currency

Expenditure	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Foreign Travel	-	-

9 Consumption of Raw Materials

Particulars	% of total consumption	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	% of total consumption	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Raw Materials				
Imported	76.79%	3,261.13	74.55%	2291.56
Indigenous	23.21%	985.79	25.45%	782.28
TOTAL		4,246.92	100.00%	3,073.84

10 Earnings in Foreign Exchange

Expenditure	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Commission Income	-	26.41
Discount Received	11.25	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-

11 Contribution to Provident Fund

Expenditure	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Employer Contribution	2.89	2.48
Employee Contribution	5.07	5.74

12 Rent Payments

Expenditure	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Rent for Land taken on Lease	11.74	12.17



13 Related Party Disclosures
Information relating to Related Party Transactions as per Ind AS24 notified under Section 133 of the Act.

a. Names of the Related Parties and their Relationship:

	Name of the Related Party	Nature of relationship
1	Coromandel International Ltd. (Coromandel)	Joint Venture Partner till 31.08.2020, Holding Company from 01.09.2020 onwards
2	Soquimich European Holdings B.V (SQM)	Joint Venture Partner till 31.08.2020
3	SQM –Europe N. V	Associate of Joint Venture Partner till 31.08.2020.
4	SQM –Industrial –S.A.	Associate of Joint Venture Partner till 31.08.2020.
5	SQM (Beijing) Commercial Co Ltd	Associate of Joint Venture Partner till 31.08.2020.
6	Charlee SQM (Thailand) Co. Ltd.	Associate of Joint Venture Partner till 31.08.2020.
7	SQM Thailand Ltd.	Associate of Joint Venture Partner till 31.08.2020.
8	SQM VITAS FZCO	Associate of Joint Venture Partner till 31.08.2020.
9	SAMEER GOEL	CHAIRMAN
10	NARAYAN VELLAYAN	DIRECTOR
11	PATRICK CHARLES PHILOMENA VANBENEDEN	DIRECTOR
12	DE MAREZ EMMANUEL DOMINIQUE	DIRECTOR
13	COROMANDEL PF TRUST	PF TURST
14	COROMANDEL GRATUITY FUND	GRATUITY TRUST

b. Transactions During the Year:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 Mar 2021	For the Year ended 31 Mar 2020
i) Sale of finished goods/raw materials/services		
a) Joint Venture - Coromandel	4,903.88	4,161.62
b) Joint Venture - Associates of SQM	-	-
ii) Rent paid		
a) Joint Venture - Coromandel	41.48	4.02
b) Joint Venture - Associates of SQM	-	-
iii) Reimbursement of Expenses		
a) Joint Venture - Coromandel	51.21	9.75



b) Joint Venture - Associates of SQM	-	-
iv) Reimbursements Received		
a) Joint Venture - Coromandel	-	-
b) Joint Venture - Associates of SQM	-	-
v) Purchase of finished goods/raw materials/services		
a) Joint Venture - Coromandel	746.00	239.43
b) Joint Venture - Associates of SQM	455.19	2,604.16
vi) Commission on sales		
a) Joint Venture - Coromandel	-	-
b) Joint Venture - Associates of SQM	-	26.41
vii) Contribution made to Trust		
a) Coromandel PF	12.79	13.98
b) Coromandel Gratuity	-	3.23

c. Outstanding Balances as at 31st March 2021:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
a) Trade receivables/Loans and advances		
COROMANDEL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	897.29	520.58
b) Trade payables/ Other liabilities		
SQM EUROPE -NV	-	435.05
SQM (THAILAND)LIMITED	-	-
COROMANDEL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	328.75	78.30

14 Deferred Tax:

Net Deferred Tax Liability as shown below has been considered in these accounts.

	Particulars	2020-21 Rs (Lakhs)	2019-20 Rs (Lakhs)
a)	Deferred Tax Asset		
	Employee Separation & Retirement Cost.	-1.36	1.63
	Other Timing Differences -Preliminary Expenses	-	-
	Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	-
	Total	-1.36	1.63
b)	Deferred Tax Liability		
	Depreciation	-2.81	-0.22
c)	Net Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)	-4.17	1.41



15 Employee Benefits:

The Company has adopted Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits". The following table sets forth the status of the Gratuity Plan of the Company and the amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.

	Actuarial Calculations as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 19	Projected Unit Credit Method	Projected Unit Credit Method
	Method: Projected Unit Credit Method	2020-21	2019-20
	Period Covered	31-03-2021	31-03-2020
A.	Change in defined benefit obligation	5.09	10.94
1.	Defined benefit obligation at beginning of period		
2.	Service cost	1.20	1.88
	a. Current service cost	-	-
	b. Past service cost	-	-
	c. (Gain) / loss on settlements	0.35	0.53
3.	Interest expenses		
4.	Cash flows	-	-8.37
	a. Benefit payments from plan	-	-
	b. Benefit payments from employer	-	-
	c. Settlement payments from plan	-	-
	d. Settlement payments from employer		
5.	Remeasurements		
	a. Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
	b. Effect of changes in financial assumptions	0.03	0.43
	c. Effect of experience adjustments	-1.86	-0.32
6.	Transfer In /Out		
	a. Transfer In	-	-
	b. Transfer out	-	-
7.	Defined benefit obligation at end of period	4.81	5.09

B.	Change in fair value of plan assets	31-03-2021	31-03-2020
1.	Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	18.64	22.39
2.	Interest income	1.41	1.61
3.	Cash flows		
	a. Total employer contributions		
	(i) Employer contributions	2.40	3.23
	(ii) Employer direct benefit payments	-	-
	(iii) Employer direct settlement payments	-	-
	b. Participant contributions	-	-
	c. Benefit payments from plan assets	-	-8.37
	d. Benefit payments from employer	-	-
	e. Settlement payments from plan assets	-	-
	f. Settlement payments from employer	-	-
4.	Remeasurements		
	a. Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	-0.02	-0.22
5.	Transfer In /Out		
	a. Transfer In	-	-



		-	-
	b. Transfer out	22.43	18.64
6.	Fair value of plan assets at end of period		

C.	Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet	31-03-2021	31-03-2020
1.	Defined benefit obligation	4.81	5.09
2.	Fair value of plan assets	-22.43	-18.64
3.	Funded status	-17.62	-13.55
4.	Effect of asset ceiling	-	-
5.	Net defined benefit liability (asset)	-17.62	-13.55

D.	Components of defined benefit cost	31-03-2021	31-03-2020
1.	Service cost		
	a. Current service cost	1.20	1.88
	b. Past service cost	-	-
	c. (Gain) / loss on settlements	-	-
	d. Total service cost	1.20	1.88
2.	Net interest cost		
	a. Interest expense on DBO	0.35	0.53
	b. Interest (income) on plan assets	1.41	1.61
	c. Interest expense on effect of (asset ceiling)	-	-
	d. Total net interest cost	-1.06	-1.08
3.	Remeasurements (recognized in OCI)		
	a. Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
	b. Effect of changes in financial assumptions	0.03	0.43
	c. Effect of experience adjustments	-1.86	-0.32
	d. (Return) on plan assets (excluding interest income)	-0.02	-0.22
	e. Changes in asset ceiling (excluding interest income)	-	-
	f. Total remeasurements included in OCI	-1.81	0.33
4.	Total defined benefit cost recognized in P&L and OCI	-1.67	1.14

E.	Re-measurement	31-03-2021	31-03-2020
	a. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) on DBO	-1.83	0.11
	b. Returns above Interest Income	-0.02	-0.22
	c. Change in Asset ceiling	-	-
	Total Re-measurements (OCI)	-1.81	0.33

F.	Employer Expense (P&L)	31-03-2021	31-03-2020
	a. Current Service Cost	1.20	1.88
	b. Interest Cost on net DBO	-1.06	-1.08
	c. Past Service Cost	-	-
	d. Total P&L Expenses	0.14	0.80

G.	Net defined benefit liability (asset) reconciliation	31-03-2021	31-03-2020
1.	Net defined benefit liability (asset)	-13.55	-11.45



2.	Defined benefit cost included in P&L	0.14	0.80
3.	Total remeasurements included in OCI	-1.81	0.33
4.	a. Employer contributions	-2.40	-3.23
	b. Employer direct benefit payments	-	-
	c. Employer direct settlement payments	-	-
5.	Net transfer	-	-
6.	Net defined benefit liability (asset) as of end of period	-17.62	-13.55

H.	Reconciliation of OCI (Re-measurement)	31-03-2021	31-03-2020
1.	Recognised in OCI at the beginning of period	0.33	-
2.	Recognised in OCI during the period	-1.81	0.33
3.	Recognised in OCI at the end of the period	-1.48	0.33

I.	Sensitivity analysis - DBO end of Period	31-03-2021	31-03-2020
1.	Discount rate +100 basis points	4.25	4.45
2.	Discount rate -100 basis points	5.49	5.87
3.	Salary Increase Rate +1%	5.45	5.82
4.	Salary Increase Rate -1%	4.27	4.47
5.	Attrition Rate +1%	4.72	4.95
6.	Attrition Rate -1%	4.92	5.25

J.	Significant actuarial assumptions	31-03-2021	31-03-2020
1.	Discount rate Current Year	6.8%	6.9%
2.	Discount rate Previous Year	6.9%	7.8%
3.	Salary increase rate	8.0%	8.0%
4.	Attrition Rate	5.0%	5.0%
5.	Retirement Age	58	58
6.	Pre-retirement mortality	IALM(2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate
7.	Disability	Nil	Nil

16 Segment Reporting

b) Business Segment:

The Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of NPK grade Water Soluble Fertilisers and, trading in other Fertiliser Specialties which in the context of Ind AS 108 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is considered as the only Operating Segment.

(b) Geographical Segment:

The Company Sells its products mainly within India where the conditions prevailing are uniform and hence no separate Geographical Segment disclosure is considered necessary.



17 Earnings Per Share

	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Profit after tax as per P&L Statement	179.73	25.30
Earnings per Share – Basic	1.80	0.25
Earnings per Share – Diluted	1.80	0.25

18 Other Matters

Based on the 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.

S.No.	Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2021	As at 31 st March, 2020
(i)	Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, as at the end of the year	-	-
(ii)	Interest accrued and due to Suppliers under MSMED Act on the above amount 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)	-	-

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.

19 Previous figures have been regrouped wherever necessary in order to confirm to the classification adopted in these accounts.

SIGNATURES TO NOTE Nos. -: 1 to 27

For SHANKER GIRI & PRABHAKAR
Chartered Accountants

on Behalf of the Board

K RANGAKRISHNAN
Partner

SAMEER GOEL
Chairman

NARAYANAN VELLAYAN
Director

Place : Secunderabad
Date:

JYOTIKA AASAT
Company Secretary

