V.K. Beswal & Associates
Chartered Accountants

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E-Mail: admin@vkbeswal.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,

The Directors of,

SHARDA HUNGARY Kft.

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited accompanying the Ind AS financial statements of **SHARDA HUNGARY Kft. ("the Company")**, which comprise of the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Ind AS financial Statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying Ind AS financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the entity as at 31st March 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by ICAI. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements in India, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the aforesaid Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as Company determines are necessary to enable the preparation of Ind AS financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the entity'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 the management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The

Management of the company is responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 guaranteed 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.

These financial statements are prepared for the purpose of consolidation by **Sharda Cropchem Limited** and may not be suitable for other purposes. Our opinion is not modified regarding this matter.

For **V.K. BESWAL & ASSOCIATES**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
ICAI Firm Regn No-101083W

KUNAL VINOD
BESWAL

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CA Kunal Vinod Beswal
[PARTNER]
M.NO. 131054
PLACE: MUMBAI

DATED: 24.04.2026
UDIN: 26131054LEBTXK8938

SHARDA HUNGARY Kft.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade Receivables	3	55,34,25,713	57,89,12,507
Cash & cash equivalents	4	1,50,22,812	1,05,45,201
Income tax Assets			-
Other Current Assets		-	-
Total current assets		**56,84,48,525**	**58,94,57,708**
Total assets		**56,84,48,525**	**58,94,57,708**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	5	7,23,085	7,23,085
Other equity	6	5,33,98,955	2,16,16,601
Total equity		**5,41,22,040**	**2,23,39,686**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade Payables	7	50,03,42,665	51,39,19,007
Other Current liabilities	8	1,39,83,820	5,31,99,015
Total current liabilities		**51,43,26,485**	**56,71,18,022**
Total equity and liabilities		**56,84,48,525**	**58,94,57,708**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For V.K.BESWAL & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. 101083W

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KUNAL V. BESWAL
[PARTNER]
Membership Number - 131054
PLACE : MUMBAI
Date: 24.04.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SHARDA HUNGARY Kft.

Digitally signed by RAMPRAKASH VILASRAI BUBNA
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R. V. Bubna
[Director]
Date: 24.04.2026

SHARDA HUNGARY Kft.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Note No	Year ended 31-Mar-26	Year ended 31-Mar-25
Revenue from Operations	9	1,29,11,17,575	1,06,79,56,582
Other Income	10	-	2,615
Total income		**1,29,11,17,575**	**1,06,79,59,197**
Expenses			
Purchase of traded goods	11	1,10,35,93,378	94,07,34,436
Finance costs	12	-	-
Foreign Exchange (gain)/loss		(2,49,882)	(3,46,736)
Other expenses	13	16,02,41,298	11,11,03,510
Total expenses		**1,26,35,84,794**	**1,05,14,91,210**
Profit before tax		**2,75,32,781**	**1,64,67,987**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		24,77,950	14,82,119
Adjustment for tax relating to earlier years		-	-
Total Tax expense		**24,77,950**	**14,82,119**
Profit for the year		**2,50,54,831**	**1,49,85,868**
Other Comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		67,27,523	5,13,857
Income tax effect			-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**67,27,523**	**5,13,857**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,17,82,354**	**1,54,99,725**
Earning per equity share			
Equity share of par value of HUF 3,000,000 each			
Basic & Diluted		**2,50,54,831**	**1,49,85,868**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For V.K.BESWAL & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. 101083W

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R. V. Bubna
[Director]
Date: 24.04.2026

SHARDA HUNGARY Kft.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-26	Year ended 31-Mar-25
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax for the year	2,75,32,781	1,64,67,987
Profit before tax	**2,75,32,781**	**1,64,67,987**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**2,75,32,781**	**1,64,67,987**
Movements in working capital :		
Decrease / (increase) in other current assets	-	-
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	2,54,86,794	(29,96,79,743)
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	-	-
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	(3,92,15,195)	5,12,58,927
Increase/ (decrease) in other trade payables	(1,35,76,342)	22,54,56,510
Cash generated from /(used in) operations	**2,28,037**	**(64,96,319)**
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(24,77,950)	2,90,014
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**(22,49,913)**	**(62,06,305)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	**-**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds /(repayment) of short term borrowings	-	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) in financing activities (C)	**-**	**-**
Exchange difference on translation of assets and liabilities (D)	**67,27,524**	**5,13,857**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C+D)	**44,77,611**	**(56,92,448)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,05,45,201	1,62,37,649
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,50,22,812**	**1,05,45,201**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand		
With banks- on current account	1,50,22,812	1,05,45,201
- on deposit account		
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 6)	**1,50,22,812**	**1,05,45,201**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For V.K.BESWAL & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. 101083W

KUNAL VINOD BESWAL

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KUNAL V. BESWAL
[PARTNER]
Membership Number - 131054
PLACE : MUMBAI
Date: 24.04.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SHARDA HUNGARY Kft.

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R. V. Bubna
[Director]
Date: 24.04.2026

SHARDA HUNGARY Kft.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025 **(Amount in INR)**

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total equity
		Retained earnings	Foreign Currency translation reserve	
As on April 01, 2024	7,23,085	1,16,22,894	(55,06,018)	68,39,961
Net Profit for the period		1,49,85,868	-	1,49,85,868
Other comprehensive income		-	5,13,857	5,13,857
Total Comprehensive Income		**1,49,85,868**	**5,13,857**	**1,54,99,725**
As on March 31, 2025	**7,23,085**	**2,66,08,762**	**(49,92,161)**	**2,23,39,686**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 **(Amount in INR)**

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total equity
		Retained earnings	Foreign Currency translation reserve	
As on April 01, 2025	7,23,085	2,66,08,762	(49,92,161)	2,23,39,686
Net Profit for the period		2,50,54,831	-	2,50,54,831
Other comprehensive income		-	67,27,524	67,27,524
Total Comprehensive Income		**2,50,54,831**	**67,27,524**	**3,17,82,355**
As on March 31, 2026	**7,23,085**	**5,16,63,592**	**17,35,363**	**5,41,22,040**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For V.K.BESWAL & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. 101083W

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KUNAL V. BESWAL
[PARTNER]
Membership Number - 131054
PLACE : MUMBAI
Date: 24.04.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SHARDA HUNGARY Kft.

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R. V. Bubna
[Director]
Date: 24.04.2026

1 Corporate information

Sharda Hungary Kft (the company) was incorporated on 08.02.2012 in Hungary. The holding company is Sharda Cropchem Limited (Formerly known Sharda Worldwide Exports Pvt. Ltd.) from date of incorporation

2 Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS") as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), ammendements thereto and other relevant provisions of the Act and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), as applicable.

2.2. Basis of preparation and Presentation of Financial Statement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities:

- Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

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.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant’s ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the functional currency of the parent company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the parent company operates. All the figures have been rounded off to the nearest INR in lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

2.4 Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current and non-current classification.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

(a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company’s normal operating cycle;

(b)it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;

(c)it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the balance sheet date; or

(d) it is cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

(a)it is expected to be settled in, the Company’s normal operating cycle;

(b)it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;

(c)it is due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date; or

(d) the Companu does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Operating cycle

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current / non - current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.5 Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded applying the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency remaining unsettled at the end of the year are translated at the closing rates prevailing on the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange differences arising as a result of the above are recognized as income or expenses in the statement of profit and loss. Exchange difference arising on the settlement of monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or expenses in the year in which they arise.

The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

-assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet

- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and

-All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.6 Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Fair value changes are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and are included in Foreign exchange (gain) / loss.

2.7 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is usually on shipment / dispatch / delivery.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for trade discounts, cash discounts, volume discounts, rebates, scheme allowances, incentives and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Accruals for discounts/incentives and returns are estimated (using the most likely method) based on accumulated experience and underlying schemes and agreements with customers. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract.

Interest income

Interest income from financial assets is recognized when it is probable that 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 assets to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividends

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted and to the extent that there is no uncertainty in receiving the claims.

Export Incentives

An export incentive (i.e. Duty Drawback, Merchandise Export Incentive Scheme and other schemes as per the Export Import Policy) is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of export made, and there is no uncertainty to its receipt.

2.8 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

On 30th March 2019, MCA has issued amendment regarding the income tax Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments. The notification clarifies the recognition and measurement requirements when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. In assessing the uncertainty, an entity shall consider whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept the uncertain tax treatment. This notification is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. As per the Company's assessment, there are no material income tax uncertainties over income tax treatments.

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the applicable tax laws of the respective country. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that either future taxable profits or reversal of deferred tax liabilities will be available, against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset shall be reviewed at the end of each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

2.9 Property, Plant and Equipment ("PPE") and Depreciation

Recognition and measurement

On adoption of Ind AS, the Company retained the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind ASs, measured as per the previous GAAP and used that as its deemed cost as permitted by Ind AS 101 'First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

PPE are initially recognised at cost. The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price, including non-refundable duties and taxes net of any trade discounts and rebates. The cost of PPE includes taxes, duties, freight, interest on borrowings (borrowing cost) directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets and other incidental expenses which are required to bring the asset in the condition for its intended use. Subsequent to initial recognition, PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised 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 disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss. Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

(a) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation is provided after impairment, if any, using the straight-line method as per the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management, or at rates prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment.

Asset class	Estimated useful life
Computers	3 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Motor cars	8 years
Leasehold improvements	6 years
Electrical installations	6 years

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

2.10 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.
The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life are considered to modify the amortisation period, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research and Development costs, Product Registration and Licences

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:
- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- It is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the Company has control over the asset

Cost of Product Registration generally comprise of costs incurred towards creating product dossiers, fees paid to registration consultants, application fees to the ministries, data compensation costs, data call-in costs and fees for task-force membership.
In situations where consideration for data compensation is under negotiation and is pending finalisation of contractual agreements, cost is determined on a best estimate basis by the management, and revised to actual amounts on conclusion of agreements.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.
During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of respective intangible assets.

Asset Class	Years
Computer software	4 Years
Product Registration and Licences	5 Years

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal, and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2.12 Lease

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 effective from 1st April 2019 using modified retrospective approach. For the purpose of preparation Financial Information, management has evaluated the impact of change in accounting policies required due to adoption of Ind AS 116 for year.

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 assets, 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.

As a lessee, the Company recognizes 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 earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

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 interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company has used number of practical expedients when applying Ind AS 116: - Short-term leases, leases of low-value assets and single discount rate.

The Company has elected not to recognize 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 recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.

The Company's leases mainly comprise office buildings. The Company leases buildings for office purpose.

2.13 Inventories

Inventories include raw materials, traded goods and finished goods. Inventory is valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item to item basis.

Cost comprises the purchase price, costs of conversion and other related costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis as per individual location which is done on specific identification of batches. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sales.

Obsolete, defective and unserviceable inventories are duly provided in the financial statements.

2.14 Provisions

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

The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.

These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims litigation, assessment, fines, penalties etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

2.15 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources , or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

A contingent asset is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

2.16 Employee benefit expenses

Employee benefits consist of contribution to provident fund, gratuity fund and compensated absences.

Post-employment benefit plans

Defined Contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for eligible employees in the form of provident fund are charged as an expense as they fall due. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made.

Defined benefit plans

The Company operates defined benefit plans - gratuity fund.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of its defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the said obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using market yields of government bonds that have tenure approximating the tenures of the related liability.

The interest income / (expense) are calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The net interest income / (expense) on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Short-term employee benefit

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the other long-term employment benefits which is determined at each balance sheet date based on arithmetical calculation.

2.17 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and initial measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Classification and subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

-Debt instruments at amortised cost

-Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

-Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

-Equity instruments

Debt instruments at amortised cost
A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI
A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL
FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.
In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.
Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments
Investments in subsidiaries and associates are carried at cost. All other equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.
Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:
- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability.

The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets
In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:
a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115 (referred to as 'contractual revenue receivables' in these financial statements)

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:
- Trade receivables and
- Other receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.
Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.
- financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. the allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.18 Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank Overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.19 Dividend to Equity shareholders

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the dividend is approved by shareholders.

2.20 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the company's earnings per share are the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit after tax for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

2.21 Segment reporting

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Inter segment sales and transfers are reflected at market prices.

Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Inter segment revenue is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market / fair value factors. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities".

Unallocable items include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

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Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

3 **Trade Receivables**

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
	INR	INR
Trade Receivables ,unsecured considered good	55,34,25,711	57,89,12,507
Total	**55,34,25,711**	**57,89,12,507**

4 **Cash & cash equivalents**

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
	INR	INR
Balance with Bank	1,50,22,812	1,05,45,201
Total	**1,50,22,812**	**1,05,45,201**

5 **Equity share capital**

A

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
	INR	INR
Authorised shares		
1 Share of HUF 30,00,000 each	7,23,085	7,23,085
Issued, Subscribed & fully paid up shares		
1 Share of HUF 30,00,000 each	7,23,085	7,23,085
Total Issued, Subscribed & fully paid up share capital	**7,23,085**	**7,23,085**

B **Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period**

Particulars	Equity Shares As at 31-Mar-26		Equity Shares As at 31-Mar-25	
	Number	INR	Number	INR
At the beginning of the period	1	7,23,085	1	7,23,085
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	**1**	**7,23,085**	**1**	**7,23,085**

C **Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of shares in the company**

Name of Shareholder	As at 31-Mar-26		As at 31-Mar-25	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Sharda Cropchem Limited	1	100%	1	100%

6 **Other equity**

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
	INR	INR
Surplus/ Deficit		
Balance as per the last financial statement	2,66,08,762	1,16,22,894
Add : Profit/(Loss) for the year	2,50,54,831	1,49,85,868
Closing Balance	**5,16,63,593**	**2,66,08,762**
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Balance as per the last financial statement	(49,92,161)	(55,06,018)
Add : Changes for the period	67,27,523	5,13,857
Closing Balance	**17,35,362**	**(49,92,161)**
Total	**5,33,98,955**	**2,16,16,601**

SHARDA HUNGARY Kft.

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

7 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
	INR	INR
Trade payables Related party	48,13,99,479	50,27,30,014
Trade payables Others	1,89,43,186	1,11,88,995
Total	**50,03,42,665**	**51,39,19,009**

8 Other Current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
	INR	INR
Plant protection penalty	-	5,50,852.74
Statutory Dues Payable (personal income tax & social Tax)	10,65,951	4,10,406.44
Statutory Dues Payable - Vat	94,69,568	5,22,37,755
Provision for Corporate Tax	34,48,301	
Total	**1,39,83,820**	**5,31,99,014**

9 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-26	Year ended 31-Mar-25
	INR	INR
Sales of Agro Chemicals	1,29,11,17,575	1,06,79,56,582
Total	**1,29,11,17,575**	**1,06,79,56,582**

10 Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-26	Year ended 31-Mar-25
	INR	INR
Misc income	-	2,615
Total	**-**	**2,615**

11 Purchase of traded goods

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-26	Year ended 31-Mar-25
	INR	INR
Purchases of Agro Chemicals	1,10,35,93,378	94,07,34,436
Total	**1,10,35,93,378**	**94,07,34,436**

SHARDA HUNGARY Kft.

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

13 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-26	Year ended 31-Mar-25
	INR	INR
Accounting Charges	11,76,198	9,21,338
Bank charges	43,51,847	26,62,717
Warehouse Rent	4,77,259	4,28,688
Transport expenses	1,99,19,186	1,02,15,271
Office expenses	89,710	-
Miscellaneous expenses	135	8,374
Meeting expenses	74,73,377	12,33,511
Legal and Professional expenses (consultancy)	11,56,43,972	9,01,77,557
ECL Provision	18,557	2,90,528
Taxes and charges	65,35,062	42,81,074
Membership Fees	6,83,753	5,25,636
Advertisement expenses	2,71,870	-
Audit expense	4,33,729	3,58,816
Agency Commission (Alisca Contract)	31,66,643	-
Total	**16,02,41,298**	**11,11,03,510**

14 As per amendement in the Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013 , following are the additional notes to accounts

i **Trade receivables Ageing** **Amount in INR**

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as on March 31, 2025						
	Not yet due	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	55,09,56,675	10,78,289	-	-	-	13,90,750	**55,34,25,713**
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables –considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as on March 31, 2025						
	Not yet due	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	53,70,59,991	1,89,16,853	1,78,74,563	-	-	50,61,100	**57,89,12,507**
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables –considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ii **Trade Payables Ageing**

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from invoice date					
	Not yet due	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	48,98,06,343	1,05,36,322	-	-	-	50,03,42,665
iii) Disputed dues MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Dispiuted Dues Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from invoice date					
	Not yet Due	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	51,38,43,092	-	-	-	75,917	51,39,19,009
iii) Disputed dues MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Dispiuted Dues Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

SHARDA HUNGARY Kft.

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

iii **Ratios**

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	Variance	Explanation where variation is more than 25%
a) Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.11	1.04	6.33%	
b) Debt Equity Ratio	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities	Total equity	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
c) Debt Service coverage Ratio	Profit before interest and tax	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
d) Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax	Average total equity = (Opening total equity + Closing total equity)/2	0.46	0.67	-30.99%	Due to increaase in net profit in FY 2025-26 as compared to FY 2024-25
e) Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory = (Opening inventory + Closing inventory)/2	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
f) Trade Receivable Turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables = (Opening trade receivable + Closing trade receivable)/2	2.28	2.49	-8.38%	
g) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Total purchases	Average trade payable = (Opening trade payable + Closing trade payable)/2	2.18	2.34	-7.19%	
h) Net capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average working capital = (Opening current assets + Closing current assets)/2	23.86	47.81	-2.00%	
i) Net Profit	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	0.02	0.01	38.29%	Due to increase in net profit in FY 2025-26, the net profit ratio has increased
j) Return on capital employed	Profit before interest and tax	Average capital employed * = (Opening capital employed + Closing capital employed)/2	0.72	1.13	-36.20%	Due to increase in net profit in FY 2025-26, the return on capital employed has increased
k) Return on Investment	Income generated from invested funds in market	Average invested funds in market = (Opening funds invested in market + Closing funds invested in market)/2	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

SHARDA HUNGARY Kft.

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

15 Fair Value Measurements

	31/Mar/2026			31/Mar/2025		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets						
Trade Receivables			55,34,25,713			57,89,12,507
Cash & cash equivalents			1,50,22,812			1,05,45,201
Other Current Financial Assets						
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**56,84,48,525**	**-**	**-**	**58,94,57,708**
Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payables			50,03,42,665			51,39,19,007
Other Financial Liabilities			1,39,83,820			5,31,99,015
Total Financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**51,43,26,485**	**-**	**-**	**56,71,18,022**

16 Disclosures required to be given under IND AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

(A) The Company is engaged in the business of dealing in agrochemical products in Hungary. Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when control of the goods have been passed to the buyer. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at amount of consideration which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to the customer, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates and cash discounts. The Company operates a loyalty programme where customers accumulate points for purchases made. Revenue related to the award points is deferred and recognised when the points are redeemed. The amount of revenue is based on the number of points redeemed relative to the

(B) Reconciliation of revenue recognised from Contract liability:

(Amt in INR)

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2026**	**Year ended March 31, 2025**
Opening Contract liability	-	-
Less: Recognised as revenue during the year	-	-
Add: Addition to contract liability during the year	-	-
Add: Other Adjustments	-	-
Closing Contract liability	-	-

(C) Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in statement of profit and loss:

(Amt in INR)

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2026**	**Year ended March 31, 2025**
Revenue from contract with customer as per Contract price	1,29,11,17,575	1,22,23,60,943
Less: Discounts and incentives	-	-
Less:- Sales Returns /Credits / Reversals	-	15,44,04,361
Less:- Any other adjustments	-	-
Revenue from contract with customer as per statement of profit and loss	1,29,11,17,575	1,06,79,56,582

D Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers

Year ended March 31, 2026 **(Amt in INR)**

Particular	**Revenue from contracts with customers (IndAS 115)**	**Revenue from operations from other than customers**	**Total Revenue from Operations**	**Other Income**	**Total Income**
Agrochemicals - Europe	1,29,11,17,575	-	1,29,11,17,575	-	1,29,11,17,575
Other Income - Unallocated		-		-	-
Total	**1,29,11,17,575**	**-**	**1,29,11,17,575**	**-**	**1,29,11,17,575**

Year ended March 31, 2025 **(Amt in INR)**

Particular	**Revenue from contracts with customers (IndAS 115)**	**Revenue from operations from other than customers**	**Total Revenue from Operations**	**Other Income**	**Total Income**
Agrochemicals - Europe	1,06,79,56,582	-	1,06,79,56,582	-	1,06,79,56,582
Other Income - Unallocated		-	-	2,615	2,615
Total	**1,06,79,56,582**	**-**	**1,06,79,56,582**	**2,615**	**1,06,79,59,197**

17 Contingent liabilities and Commitments

Particulars	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**
	INR	**INR**
Contngent liabilities	NIL	NIL
Commitments	NIL	NIL

SHARDA HUNGARY Kft.

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

18 Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-26	Year ended 31-Mar-25
	INR	INR
Basic and diluted earning per share:		
Profit after taxation as per statement of profit and loss	2,50,54,831	1,49,85,868
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	1	1
Basic and diluted earning per share	2,50,54,831	1,49,85,868
Nominal Value of equity share (HUF)	1.00	1.00

19 Related Party Disclosures

(a) Nature of relationship:

Particulars	
(i) Parent company	Sharda Cropchem Limited

(a) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the Year:

Name of Party	Relationship
Sharda Cropchem Limited	Holding Company
Sharda Poland SP.ZO.O.	Fellow subsidiary
Sharda Cropchem Espana S.L.	Fellow subsidiary

Related party transactions:

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties.

- Transactions with Related party

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-26	Year ended 31-Mar-25
Unsecured loan taken:		
Sharda Cropchem Espana L	-	11,68,08,070
Sharda Poland Z.o.o.	-	
Interest on unsecured loan:		
Sharda Cropchem Espana L	-	2,87,865
Unsecured loan repaid		
Sharda Cropchem Espana L	-	11,68,08,070
Purchase of traded goods:		
Sharda Cropchem Limited	1,10,35,93,378	94,07,34,436

Outstanding balances	Year ended 31-Mar-26	Year ended 31-Mar-25
Trade payables:		
Sharda Cropchem Limited	48,13,99,479	50,27,30,014
Interest payable on Unsecured loan taken:		
Sharda Cropchem Espana SL	-	2,83,456

20 Segment reporting

The Company operates in a single and related business segment viz. Agro Chemicals . Therefore, the information required by the IND AS 108 on segment reporting is not applicable to the Company.

21 Previous year figures

The previous year figures have been regrouped, rearranged wherever necessary to compare this year figures.

As per our report of even date

For V.K.BESWAL & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. 101083W

KUNAL VINOD BESWAL

Digitally signed by KUNAL VINOD BESWAL
DN: c=IN, o=Personal, postalCode=400011, l=Mumbai City, st=Maharashtra, street=1103 Vivarea Tower E Jacob Circle, Mumbai, Maharashtra India- 400011-Mahalaxmi, title=0688, 2.5.4.20=ebe56c31ec4602f77f1aed74299c517785dcc4a3c9c1295bd941710019037cae, serialNumber=b3c74095958c3c205f23d18c2dbffbee698b5abfa5c3e2b1d5ea398f00a7bac4, email=kb@vkbeswal.com, cn=KUNAL VINOD BESWAL

KUNAL V. BESWAL
[PARTNER]
Membership Number - 131054
PLACE : MUMBAI
Date: 24.04.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SHARDA HUNGARY Kft.

Digitally signed by RAMPRAKASH VILASRAI BUBNA
DN: c=IN, postalCode=400050, st=MAHARASHTRA, street=PLEASANT PARK, FLAT NO-501, PLOT NO-461 ,24TH ROAD ,MUMBAI,BANDRA WEST ,400050, l=MUMBAI, o=Personal, serialNumber=87a216501324105ac28556619d822cc05b4a96ba692c8c34ad031c833a6bef60, pseudonym=d3bedc62bb114eee819bcbb486c633e3, 2.5.4.20=20a80ab733c0131779cb7f92ef508450e1c7e94b1870cde392de86394aec3795, email=CO.SEC@SHARDAINTL.COM, cn=RAMPRAKASH VILASRAI BUBNA

R. V. Bubna
[Director]
Date: 24.04.2026