V.K. Beswal & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Rewa Chambers, 4th Floor, 31, New Marine Lines, Mumbai 400 020,
Phone: +91(22) 4345 5656. Fax: 4345 5666
E-Mail: admin@vkbeswal.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,

The Directors of,

SHARDA POLAND SP. ZO.O

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited accompanying the Ind AS financial statements of **SHARDA POLAND SP. ZO.O ("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: 29.04.2026
UDIN: 26131054CUTPFO7098

SHARDA POLAND SP. ZO.O

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Note No	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
ASSETS			
Non -Current Assets			
Non current tax assets		-	31,826,765
Other Non- Current Assets	3	339,604	297,667
		339,604	**32,124,432**
Current assets			
Inventories	4	874,302,420	763,777,601
Financial assets			
Trade Receivables	5	4,686,857,269	3,019,128,995
Cash & cash equivalents	6	96,253,723	19,594,758
Other Current Tax Assets	7	22,969,088	-
Total current assets		**5,680,382,500**	**3,802,501,354**
Total assets		**5,680,722,104**	**3,834,625,786**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	533,607	533,607
Other equity	9	624,553,455	228,377,869
Total equity		**625,087,062**	**228,911,476**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade Payables	10	4,322,435,305	3,127,268,909
Other current financial liabilities	11	251,857	227,012
Other current liabilities	12	732,947,880	478,218,389
Total current liabilities		**5,055,635,042**	**3,605,714,310**
Total equity and liabilities		**5,680,722,104**	**3,834,625,786**

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: 29.04.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SHARDA POLAND SP.ZO. O

Digitally signed by RAMPRAKASH VILASRAI BUBNA
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R. V. Bubna
[President]

PLACE : MUMBAI
Date: 29.04.2026

SHARDA POLAND SP. ZO.O

STATEMENT OF PROFT 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	13	10,586,049,404	4,630,549,421
Other Income	14	71	457
Total income		**10,586,049,475**	**4,630,549,878**
Expenses			
Purchase of traded goods	15	9,962,622,400	4,372,377,471
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	16	(2,787,179)	11,652,175
Employee benefit expenses	17	4,670,022	4,554,507
Foreign Exchange (gain)/Loss (Net)		(22,353,809)	(38,535,109)
Finance costs	18	298,659	69,761
Other expenses	19	192,615,185	108,844,044
Total expenses		**10,135,065,278**	**4,458,962,849**
Profit before tax		**450,984,197**	**171,587,029**
Tax expense	20	85,686,997	15,952,283
Adjustment of tax relating to prior year		17,999,137	-
Profit for the year		**347,298,063**	**155,634,746**
Other Comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		**48,877,523**	**12,343,006**
Income tax effect		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**48,877,523**	**12,343,006**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**396,175,586**	**167,977,752**
Earning per equity share			
Equity share of par value of PLN 50 each			
Basic & Diluted	25	**3,472,981**	**1,556,347**

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
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R. V. Bubna
[President]

PLACE : MUMBAI
Date: 29.04.2026

SHARDA POLAND SP. ZO. O

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(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	450,984,197	171,587,029
Profit before tax	**450,984,197**	**171,587,029**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Operating profit before working capital changes	**450,984,197**	**171,587,029**
Movements in working capital :		
Decrease / (increase) in other current assets	(22,969,088)	-
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	(1,667,728,274)	(1,759,947,504)
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	(110,524,819)	(30,823,933)
Decrease / (increase) in other non-current assets	(41,937)	(16,483)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	1,195,166,396	1,377,096,122
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	254,729,491	207,809,064
Increase/ (decrease) in other current financial liabilities	24,845	(175,601)
Cash generated from /(used in) operations	**99,640,811**	**(34,471,306)**
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(71,859,369)	(39,264,399)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**27,781,442**	**(73,735,705)**
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)	48,877,523	12,435,008
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C+D)	**76,658,965**	**(61,300,697)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	19,594,758	80,895,455
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**96,253,723**	**19,594,758**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
With banks- on current account	96,253,723	19,594,758
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 6)	**96,253,723**	**19,594,758**

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: 29.04.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SHARDA POLAND SP. ZO.O

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R. V. Bubna
[President]

PLACE : MUMBAI
Date: 29.04.2026

SHARDA POLAND SP. ZO. O

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 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 01 April 2024	**533,607**	**74,490,260**	**(14,090,143)**	**60,933,724**
Net Profit for the period		155,634,746	-	155,634,746
Other comprehensive income		-	12,343,006	12,343,006
Total Comprehensive Income		**155,634,746**	**12,343,006**	**167,977,752**
As on 31 March 2025	**533,607**	**230,125,006**	**(1,747,137)**	**228,911,476**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 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 01 April 2025	533,607	230,125,006	(1,747,137)	228,911,476
Net Profit for the period		347,298,063	-	347,298,063
Other comprehensive income		-	48,877,523	48,877,523
Total Comprehensive Income		**347,298,063**	**48,877,523**	**396,175,586**
As on 31 March 2026	**533,607**	**577,423,069**	**47,130,386**	**625,087,062**

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: 29.04.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SHARDA POLAND SP. ZO.O

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R. V. Bubna
[President]

PLACE : MUMBAI
Date: 29.04.2026

SHARDA POLAND SP. ZO.O
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1 Corporate information

Sharda Poland SP ZO.O (the company) was incorporated on 03.05.2014 in Poland. The holding company is Sharda Cropchem Limited from the date of incorporation.

2 Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements (hereinafter referred to as “financial statements”) are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act’’), amendments 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:
(i) Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value.
(ii) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

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 Trade Receivable

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business and reflect Company’s unconditional right to consideration (that is payment is due only on the passage of time). Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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. To recognise revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach:

- identify the contract with a customer,
- identify the performance obligations in the contract,
- determine the transaction price,
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and
- recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

Sale of goods

The Company recognised revenue from sale of goods measured upon satisfaction of performance obligation which is at a point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is usually on shipment / dispatch / delivery. Depending on the terms of the contract, which differs from contract to contract, the goods are sold on a reasonable credit term. As per the terms of the contract, consideration that is variable, according to Ind AS 115, is estimated at contract inception and updated thereafter at each reporting date or until crystallisation of the amount.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for trade discount, cash discount, 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.

2.9 Taxation

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.

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

Recognition and measurement
The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if 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. 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 estimated useful life 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.

2.11 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.

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

Asset class	Estimated useful life
Computer software	4 Years
Product Registration and Licences	5 Years

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses on derecognition are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other expenses.

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.

2.12 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.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

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.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment annually as at the balance sheet date at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

2.13 Lease
At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. 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.

Company as a lessee:
At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices.

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 end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is 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 Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property and equipment' and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Such operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

2.14 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.

The Company reviews the condition of its inventories and makes provision against obsolete and slow-moving inventory items which are identified as no longer suitable for sale or use. Obsolete and slow-moving items are valued at cost or estimated net realisable value, whichever is lower. Any write-down of inventories is recognised as an expense during the year

2.15 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.

2.16 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 will be required to settle the obligation, A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

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.

2.17 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.

2.18 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

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction cost, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss.

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.

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 solely payments of principle & interest (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.

2.19 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.

2.2 Dividend to Equity shareholders

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company.

2.21 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.

2.22 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".

2A. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures as at date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized 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.

(i) Critical Judgements

In the process of applying the Company`s accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Contingences and commitments

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigations and other claims against the Company. Where the potential liabilities have a low probability of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably, these are considered as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, these are not expected to have a materially adverse impact on our financial position or profitability.

(ii) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Taxes

There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which the tax determination is made. The assessment of probability involves estimation of several factors including future taxable income.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

A liability in respect of defined benefit plans is recognised in the balance sheet and is measured as the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of the plan's assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is based on expected future payments at the reporting date, calculated annually by independent actuaries. Consideration is given to expected future salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model on trade receivables. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade and other receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade and other receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

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 fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset 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 assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Provision against obsolete and slow-moving inventories
The Company reviews the condition of its inventories and makes provision against obsolete and slow-moving inventory items which are identified as no longer suitable for sale or use. Company estimates the net realisable value for such inventories based primarily on the latest invoice prices and current market conditions. The Company carries out an inventory review at each balance sheet date and makes provision against obsolete and slow-moving items. The Company reassesses the estimation on each balance sheet date.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment
The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries
The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.

Liability for sales return
In making judgment for liability for sales return, the management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue from the sale of goods set out in Ind AS 115 and in particular, whether the Company had transferred to the buyer the significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods. Following the detailed quantification of the Company`s liability towards sales return, the management is satisfied that significant risk and rewards have been transferred and that recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate, in conjunction with the recognition of an appropriate liability for sales return.
Accruals for estimated product returns, which are based on historical experience of actual sales returns and adjustment on account of current market scenario is considered by Company to be reliable estimate of future sales returns.

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

3 Other Non - Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2026 INR	As at 31-Mar-2025 INR
Security Deposit	339,604	297,667
Total	**339,604**	**297,667**

4 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2026 INR	As at 31-Mar-2025 INR
Finished goods	874,302,420	763,777,601
Total	**874,302,420**	**763,777,601**

5 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2026 INR	As at 31-Mar-2025 INR
Trade Receivables ,unsecured considered good	4,686,857,269	3,019,128,995
Total	**4,686,857,269**	**3,019,128,995**

6 Cash & cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2026 INR	As at 31-Mar-2025 INR
Balances with Bank	96,253,723	19,594,758
Total	**96,253,723**	**19,594,758**

7 Other Current assets

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2026 INR	As at 31-Mar-2025 INR
Other Current tax assets	22,969,088	-
Interest receivable	-	-
Total	**22,969,088**	**-**

8 Equity share capital

A

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2026 INR	As at 31-Mar-2025 INR
Authorised shares		
588 (Previous year : 588) Shares of 50 PLN each	533,607	533,607
	533,607	533,607
Issued, Subscribed & fully paid up shares		
588 (Previous year : 588) Shares of 50 PLN each	533,607	533,607
Total Issued, Subscribed & fully paid up share capital	**533,607**	**533,607**

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

Particulars	Equity Shares As at 31-Mar-2026		Equity Shares As at 31-Mar-2025	
	Number	INR	Number	INR
At the beginning of the year	588	533,607	588	533,607
Issued during the year	-	-	-	
Outstanding at the end of the year	**588**	**533,607**	**588**	**533,607**

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

Name of Shareholder	As at 31-Mar-2026		As at 31-Mar-2025	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Sharda Cropchem Limited	588	100%	588	100%

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

9 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
	INR	INR
Surplus / (Deficit)		
Balance as per the last financial statement	230,125,006	74,490,260
Add : Profit/(Loss) for the year	347,298,063	155,634,746
Add : Reserves on account of merger	-	-
Closing Balance	**577,423,069**	**230,125,006**
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Balance as per the last financial statement	(1,747,137)	(14,090,143)
Add : Changes for the period	48,877,523	12,343,006
Closing Balance	**47,130,386**	**(1,747,137)**
Total	**624,553,455**	**228,377,869**

10 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
	INR	INR
Trade payables Related parties	4,295,555,725	3,082,641,551
Trade payables Others	26,879,580	44,627,358
Total	**4,322,435,305**	**3,127,268,909**

11 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
	INR	INR
Salary payable	251,857	227,012
Total	**251,857**	**227,012**

12 Other Current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
	INR	INR
Statutory Liabilities	611,423,239	387,490,134
Advance from Debtors	104,454,276	90,728,255
Provision	17,070,365	-
Total	**732,947,880**	**478,218,389**

13 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2026	Year ended 31-Mar-2025
	INR	INR
Sales of Agro Chemicals	10,586,049,404	4,630,549,421
Total	**10,586,049,404**	**4,630,549,421**

14 Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2026	Year ended 31-Mar-2025
	INR	INR
Interest income on loan	-	-
Sundry Balances written back	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	71	457
Total	**71**	**457**

15 Purchase of traded goods

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2026 INR	Year ended 31-Mar-2025 INR
Purchases of Agro Chemicals	9,962,622,400	4,372,377,471
Total	**9,962,622,400**	**4,372,377,471**

16 Changes in Inventories

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2026 INR	Year ended 31-Mar-2025 INR
Inventories at the end of the year		
Traded goods	874,302,420	763,777,601
Add / (Less): Exchange rate fluctuation on acccount of average rate transferred to currency translation reserve	(39,946,282)	(30,768,845)
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Traded goods	763,777,601	732,953,668
Add / (Less): Exchange rate fluctuation on acccount of average rate transferred to currency translation reserve	67,791,358	11,707,263
Total	**(2,787,179)**	**11,652,175**

17 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2026 INR	Year ended 31-Mar-2025 INR
Salaries & wages	4,670,022	4,554,507
Total	**4,670,022**	**4,554,507**

18 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2026 INR	Year ended 31-Mar-2025 INR
Interest expense	298,659	69,761
Total	**298,659**	**69,761**

19 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2026 INR	Year ended 31-Mar-2025 INR
Freight and forwarding expenses	68,442,200	34,050,211
Rent	9,319,943	8,625,499
Rates and taxes	634,379	69,653
Repairs and maintenance	66,302	297,952
Travelling and conveyance	499,733	2,723,799
Communication expenses	4,274,890	2,886,306
Office expenses	541,301	353,802
Legal and professional fees	7,265,656	3,065,076
Bank charges	2,184,131	1,329,727
Miscellaneous expenses	2,859,419	2,538,955
ECL Provision	4,959,529	5,098,725
Commission expense	76,913,983	36,067,627
Advetisement expense	14,653,719	11,736,712
Total	**192,615,185**	**108,844,044**

20 Income Taxes

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2026 INR	Year ended 31-Mar-2025 INR
Current income tax	85,686,997	15,952,283
Total	**85,686,997**	**15,952,283**

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

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

i Trade receivables Ageing

As at March 31, 2026 **Amount in INR**

Particulars	Outstanding from following periods from due date of payment						
	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	3,368,918,877	1,317,938,391			-	-	4,686,857,269
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 **Amount in INR**

Particulars	Outstanding from following periods from due date of payment						
	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	2,694,410,109	870,468,931	(545,750,044)	-	-	-	3,019,128,995
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 **Amount in INR**

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	2,141,436,402	2,154,119,323	-	-	-	4,295,555,725
iii) Disputed dues MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Dispiuted Dues Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2025 **Amount in INR**

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	1,801,537,530	995,620,598	285,483,424	-	-	3,082,641,551
iii) Disputed dues MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Dispiuted Dues Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

iii. **Ratios**

Ratios	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	Variance %	Explanation for Variance
a) Current Ratio (times) (Current Assets/ Current Liabilities)	1.12	1.05	7.01%	
b) Debt Equity Ratio (times) (Short term Debt +Long term Debt + Other fxed payment) / Shareholder's Equity	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
c) Debt Service coverage ratio (times) (Net operating Income / Debt Service)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
d) Return on Equity Ratio (%) (Net Income / Shareholder's Equity)	55.56	67.99	-18.28%	
e) Inventory Turnover ratio (times) (COGS / Average Inventory)	12.16	5.86	107.51%	The inventory turnover ratio has increased as there is an increase in the operations of the company, resulting in higher turnover and increase in the inventory
f) Trade Receivable Turnover ratio (times) (Net Sales / Average Trade receivables)	2.75	2.16	27.20%	The Trade receivable turnover ratio has increased as there is an increase in the operations of the company, resulting in higher turnover and increase in the trade receivable.
g) Trade Payables Turnover ratio (times) (Net Purchases / Average Trade Payables)	2.70	1.82	48.38%	The Trade payable turnover ratio has increased as there is an increase in the operations of the company, resulting in higher turnover and increase in the trade payable.
h) Net capital Turnover Ratio (times) (Total Sales / shareholder's Equity)	16.94	20.23	-16.29%	
i) Net Profit (%) (Net Profit / Net Sales)	3.28	3.36	-2.36%	
j) Return on capital employed (%) (EBIT / capital Employed)	55.61	68.02	-18.25%	
k) Return on Investment (%) (Current value of investment -Cost of investment) /Cost of investment)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

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

22 Fair Value Measurements

	As at 31-Mar-2026			As at 31-Mar-2025		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets						
Trade Receivables	-	-	4,686,857,269	-	-	3,019,128,995
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	96,253,723	-	-	19,594,758
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**4,783,110,992**	**-**	**-**	**3,038,723,753**
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	4,322,435,305	-	-	3,127,268,909
Other financial liabilities	-	-	251,857	-	-	227,012
Total Financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**4,322,687,162**	**-**	**-**	**3,127,495,921**

24 (a) 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 Poland. 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 total number expected to be redeemed.

(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 Balance sheet:

(Amt in INR)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contract with customer as per Contract price	**11,250,787,345**	**5,321,434,376**
Less: Discounts and incentives	605,853,031	541,179,420
Less:- Sales Returns /Credits / Reversals	58,884,909	149,705,535
Less:- Any other adjustments	-	-
Revenue from contract with customer as per statement of Balance sheet	**10,586,049,404**	**4,630,549,421**

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	10,586,049,404	-	10,586,049,404	-	10,586,049,404
Other Income - Unallocated		-		71	71
Total	**10,586,049,404**	**-**	**10,586,049,404**	**71**	**10,586,049,475**

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	4,630,549,421	-	4,630,549,421	-	4,630,549,421
Other Income - Unallocated				457	457
Total	**4,630,549,421**	**-**	**4,630,549,421**	**457**	**4,630,549,878**

25 Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
	INR	INR
Basic and diluted earning per share:		
Profit after taxation as per statement of Balance sheet	347,298,063	155,634,746
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	588	588
Basic and diluted earning per share	590,643	264,685
Nominal Value of equity share (PLN)	50.00	50.00

SHARDA POLAND SP ZO. O

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

26 Contingent liabilities and Commitments

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
	INR	INR
Contingent liabilities	NIL	NIL
Commitments	NIL	NIL

27 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.

28 Related Party Disclosures

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

Particulars	
(i) Parent company	Sharda Cropchem Limited
(ii) Fellow Subsidiary	Sharda Cropchem Espana SL
(iii) Fellow Subsidiary	Sharda Italia SRL
(iv) Fellow Subsidiary	Sharda International FZCO
(v) Fellow Subsidiary	Sharda Hungary Kft

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-2026**	**Year ended 31-Mar-2025**
	INR	**INR**
Unsecured loan provided:		
Sharda Italia SRL	20,804,932	-
(Interest on loan provided at 4.25% amounting to INR 39,868.38 will be received in FY 2026 27)		
Repayment of unsecured loan:		
Sharda Italia SRL	20,804,932	-
Interest expense on unsecured Loan received:		
Sharda Cropchem Espana SL	-	69,761
Purchase of traded goods:		
Sharda Cropchem Limited	9,962,622,400	4,372,377,471

Outstanding balances	**Year ended 31-Mar-2026**	**Year ended 31-Mar-2025**
	INR	**INR**
Trade payables:		
Sharda Cropchem Limited	4,295,555,725	3,082,641,551

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=ebe56c31ec4602f77f1aed74299c517785dcc4a3c9c129 5bd941710019037cae, serialNumber=b3c74095958c3c205f23d18c2dbffbee698b5abfa5 c3e2b1d5ea398f00a7bac4, email=kb@vkbeswal.com, cn=KUNAL VINOD BESWAL

KUNAL V.BESWAL
[PARTNER]
Membership Number - 131054
PLACE : MUMBAI
Date: 29.04.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SHARDA POLAND SP. ZO.O

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
[President]

PLACE : MUMBAI
Date: 29.04.2026