

Independent Auditor's Report

To,

The Members of SCM Fertichem Limited

Report on the audit of the Ind AS financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial statements of SCM Fertichem Limited ("*the Company*") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules



thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

In our opinion, there is no such matter which we need to emphasize in our Audit Report.

Information other than the Ind AS financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards

specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility 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 guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for

our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

1. Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020, issued by Central Government of India in terms of sub section (11) of the Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 is applicable to the company. We are giving in Annexure a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 & 4 of the Order to the extent possible in **Annexure 1**.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure 2**.



g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- The Company does not have any pending litigations.
- The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- The management of the Company has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- The management of the Company has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- Based on the appropriate audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our



notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under subclause (i) & (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided in point no. iv & v above contains any material misstatement.

- The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provision of Section 123 of the Companies Act 2013.

h. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used such accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For HMA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN – 100537W



CA Anand D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No. – 113805
UDIN : - 25113805BMILIE4705

Place : - Pune
Date : - 13th May 2025

ANNEXURE 1 TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

As per point 3 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 dt.25th February 2020.

Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on other legal & regulatory requirements" of our report of even date.

Re: - SCM Fertichem Limited for the F.Y. 2024-25

1. **Property, plant & equipment, and intangible assets –**

- a) The Company has maintained proper record showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment.
- b) The Company does not have any intangible assets. Hence our remarks with respect to intangible assets does not attract.
- c) The management has physically verified the Property Plant & Equipment at reasonable intervals. We have been informed that no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification as compared to book records.
- d) The title deeds of all immovable properties (other than leased properties under duly executed agreement) of Company are held in the name of the company.
- e) The company has not revalued its Property Plant & Equipment (including right to use assets) or intangible assets during the year.
- f) No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company or holding any benami property under Benami transactions (prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made there under. Hence, no disclosure of such details required.

2. **Inventory –**

- a) The company does not have any stock of raw materials, work in progress, finished goods, stores & spares and hence the question of proper maintenance of records of the inventory and frequency of verification does not arise.
- b) The company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 Cr in aggregate from banks or FI on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks or FI does not arise.



3. **Investments made, Guarantee/Security provided, or Loans granted –**

- a) The company has not provided loans, or advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to companies, firms, LLP, or any other party.
- b) As the Company has not provided loans, or advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to companies, firms, LLP, or any other party, our comments related to terms & conditions, schedule o repayment, overdue status, etc. are not attracted.

4. **Loans to Directors, Investment, Guarantees & Security by Company**

- a) Company has not granted any loans or given guarantees or provided any security in connection with the loan – directly or indirectly - to Directors or any other person in whom Directors are interested in contravention of Section 185 of Companies Act 2013.
- b) Company has not granted any loan or given guarantee or made investment or provided security in contravention of Section 186 of Companies Act 2013.

5. **Deposits –**

- a) The Company has not accepted any deposits. Hence our comments on compliance of the directives of Reserve Bank of India, provisions of Sec.73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 & the rules framed there under are not required.
- b) The nature of contravention - not applicable.
- c) No order has been passed by Company Law Board, or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other Tribunal requiring any compliance.

6. **Cost records –**

The Company is not required to maintain cost records pursuant to Section 148(1) of the Companies Act 2013.

7. **Statutory dues –**

- a) According to the information & explanations given to us, Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including GST, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, VAT, Cess and any other statutory dues with appropriate authority.
- b) No such undisputed dues were outstanding as at the last day of financial year for a period of more than six months from due date.

c) No such dues were outstanding on account of any dispute pending with any forum.

8. **Disclosures under Income tax –**

No amount of any transactions not recorded in the books of accounts have been surrendered or disclosed as incurred during the year in the tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961.

9. **Repayment of loans –**

The Company has not taken any loan or borrowings, hence our remarks on repayment of the loan or payment of interest, willful defaulter, utilization of loan, etc. are not attracted.

10. **Utilization of IPO & further public offer –**

- a) The Company has not raised funds by way of IPO or any Public offer (including Debt instrument). Hence, our comment on application of funds for the purpose of which those were raised and details of any delays or defaults is not required.
- b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially, or optionally convertible) during the year. Hence our comments on compliance of section 42 and 62 of Companies Act, 2013 and utilization of funds for the purpose for which the funds were raised is not required.

11. **Fraud –**

- a) No fraud by the company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year. Hence our comments on the nature of fraud and the amount involved are not required.
- b) No report u/s 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed in form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- c) There were no whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the company.

12. **Nidhi company –**

The Company is not a Nidhi Company & hence our comments related to Nidhi Company are not attracted.



13. **Related party transactions** –

- a) All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and
- b) The details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. **Internal audit** -

In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

15. **Non-cash transactions** –

- a) The company has not entered-into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.
- b) Our comments on compliance with the provisions of section 192 of Companies Act, 2013 are not attracted.

16. **Registration with RBI** –

- a) Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence, the registration has not been obtained.
- b) Company has not conducted any non-banking financial or housing finance activity without a valid certificate of registration from RBI.
- c) Company is not a core investment company (CIC) and hence our comments on its continuous fulfilment of criteria of CIC is not required.
- d) The group do not have one or more CIC as part of the group.

17. **Cash Losses** –

The company has incurred cash loss of Rs. 62,412/- during the financial year and Rs. 2,61,360/- during the preceding financial year.

18. **Resignation of statutory auditor** –

There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year hence it is not necessary to consider the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditor.

19. **Material uncertainty –**

In our opinion, no material uncertainty exists as on the date of audit report regarding capability of the company in meeting its liabilities existing on the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. The opinion is based on the financial ratios, ageing, and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, and our knowledge of the Board of Directors' and management's plans.

20. **CSR Projects –**

Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company.

21. **Qualifications in the consolidated financial statements –**

The Company does not prepare consolidated financial statements as it does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures & associates & hence our remarks on the same are not applicable.

The reasons for any of our unfavourable or qualified report / remark, if any, are mentioned in the relevant point itself.

For HMA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN – 100537W



CA Anand D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No. – 113805
UDIN : - 25113805BMILIE4705

Place : - Pune
Date : - 13th May 2025

ANNEXURE 2

ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
of Even Date on the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of
SCM FERTICHEM LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of SCM Fertichem Limited as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section



143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Ind AS financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable



assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For HMA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN – 100537W



CA Anand D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No. – 113805
UDIN : - 25113805BMILIE4705

Place : - Pune
Date : - 13th May 2025

SCM Fertichem Limited			
(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)			
Balance Sheet as at 31 Mar 2025			
Particulars		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	-	-
Right of use assets		-	-
Financial assets			
i. Investments		-	-
ii. Loans		-	-
i. Other financial assets		-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-
Income tax assets (net)		-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables		-	-
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	3	1.85	5.82
Other current assets		-	-
Total current assets		1.85	5.82
Total assets		1.85	5.82
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	4	5.00	5.00
Other equity	5	(7.00)	(6.39)
Total equity		(2.00)	(1.39)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Lease Liabilities		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings		-	-
ii. Trade payables			
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	6	3.82	7.18
iii. Other financial liabilities		-	-
Other current liabilities	7	0.03	0.03
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	-
Total current liabilities		3.85	7.21
Total liabilities		3.85	7.21
Total equity and liabilities		1.85	5.82

Significant accounting policies

1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

2 - 14

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
SCM Fertichem Limited

For HMA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 100537W

Anand D Joshi

Partner

M.No. 113805

Place: Pune

Date: 13 May 2025



Nareshkumar Pinisetty

Director

DIN: 02318032

Place: Pune

Date: 13 May 2025

Ashok Shah

Director

DIN: 00196506

Place: Pune

Date: 13 May 2025



SCM Fertichem Limited			
(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)			
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 Mar 2025			
		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other income		-	-
Total income		-	-
Expenses			
Finance costs	8	0.01	0.02
Other expenses	9	0.60	2.41
Total expenses		0.61	2.43
Profit before tax		(0.61)	(2.43)
Income tax expense			
- Current tax*		-	0.19
- Mat credit		-	-
- Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		-	0.19
Net Profit for the period		(0.61)	(2.62)
Total comprehensive income for the period		(0.61)	(2.62)
Earnings per equity share of Rs.10 each			
i) Basic (in Rs.)		(1.22)	(5.24)
ii) Diluted (in Rs.)		(1.22)	(5.24)
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each		50,000	50,000
Significant accounting policies	1		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	2 - 14		

* It includes short provision for earlier year

As per our report of even date attached

For HMA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 100537W

Anand D Joshi

Partner

M.No. 113805

Place: Pune

Date: 13 May 2025



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

SCM Fertichem Limited

Nareshkumar Pinisetty

Nareshkumar Pinisetty

Director

DIN:'02318032

Place: Pune

Date: 13 May 2025



Ashok Shah

Ashok Shah

Director

DIN:'00196506

Place: Pune

Date: 13 May 2025

SCM Fertichem Limited

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax as per statement of profit and loss	(0.61)	(2.43)
Adjustments for		
Liabilities and advances written back	-	-
Finance costs	0.01	0.02
Cash generated from operations before working capital changes		
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	-	-
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	(3.36)	3.05
(Increase) in other current assets	-	0.01
Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	-	0.03
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(3.96)	0.68
Income taxes paid (net)	-	(3.32)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(3.96)	(2.64)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payment for acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired		
Interest received	-	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(0.01)	(0.02)
Rent Paid	-	-
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities	(0.01)	(0.02)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3.97)	(2.66)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5.82	8.48
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	1.85	5.82

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

The above statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, "Statement of Cash Flows"

As per our report of even date attached

For HMA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 100537W

Anand D Joshi

Partner

M.No. 113805

Place: Pune

Date: 13 May 2025



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

SCM Fertichem Limited

Nareshkumar Pinisetty

Director

DIN: '02318032

Place: Pune

Date: 13 May 2025



Ashok Shah

Director

DIN: '00196506

Place: Pune

Date: 13 May 2025

SCM Fertilchem Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Current Reporting Period Mar'25	Balance at Beginning of the Year	Changes in Equity Due to Prior Period Errors	Changes in Equity Share Capital During Current Period	Closing Balance at Reporting Period
Balance at the beginning and at the end of the year	5.00	-	-	5.00
Balance as at the end of the year	5.00	-	-	5.00

Previous Reporting Period Mar'24	Balance at Beginning of the Year	Changes in Equity Due to Prior Period Errors	Changes in Equity Share Capital During Current Period	Closing Balance at Reporting Period
Balance at the beginning and at the end of the year	5.00	-	-	5.00
Balance as at the end of the year	5.00	-	-	5.00

B. Other Equity

	Reserves and surplus			Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-	(3.77)	(3.77)
Profit for the year	-	-	(2.62)	(2.62)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(2.62)	(2.62)
Issue of equity shares, net of transaction costs	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2024	-	-	(6.39)	(6.39)
Profit for the year	-	-	(0.61)	(0.61)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(0.61)	(0.61)
Issue of equity shares, net of transaction costs	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-	-	(7.00)	(7.00)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For HMA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 100537W

Anand D Joshi

Partner

M.No. 113805

Place: Pune

Date: 13 May 2025


 For and on behalf of Board of Directors
SCM Fertilchem Limited

Nareshkumar Pinisetty

Director

DIN: 02318032

Place: Pune

Date: 13 May 2025

Ashok Shah

Director

DIN: 00196506

Place: Pune

Date: 13 May 2025



Note 1: The Company and Nature of its Operations:

SCM Fertichem Limited is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The company is in the manufacturing and trading of fertilisers, petroleum and agricultural activity having registered office at Deepak Complex, Off Golf Course, Shastri Nagar, Yerwada, Pune-411006.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these standalone financial statements.

(a) Basis of Preparation:

i. Compliance with Ind AS

The standalone financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation 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.

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when:

- It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- It is a cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.



ii. Historical cost convention

- a) The standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on historical cost basis.
- b) The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR"), which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded off to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

(b) Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements.

The preparation and presentation of financial statements in conformity with Ind-AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of amounts of revenues and expenses during the period.

Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in the current and future periods, and if material, their effects are disclosed in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from the estimates. Any difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known/materialize.

(c) Revenue recognition

Effective 01 April 2018, Ind AS 115 - 'Revenue from contracts with customers' has replaced Ind AS 18 - 'Revenue' and Ind AS 11 - 'Construction contracts'. The Company has applied Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with customers' ("hereinafter referred to as Ind AS 115") effective from 01 April 2018, using modified retrospective approach for the purpose of transition. Accordingly, comparatives for the previous period have not been restated. The application of Ind AS 115 did not have any material impact on the financial results of the Company.

Ind AS 115 specifies a uniform, five-step model for revenue recognition, which is generally to be applied to all contracts with customers

Sale of Goods:

The Company recognizes revenue from sale of goods measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, upon satisfaction of performance obligation which is at a point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. 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.



(d) Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company operates and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the standalone financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint arrangements where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI") or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in OCI or directly in equity, respectively.

Minimum Alternate Tax paid as per Indian Income Tax Act, 1961 is in the nature of unused tax credits which can be carried forward and utilized when the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Deferred tax asset on such tax credit is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the unused tax credit can be utilized in the specified future period. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.



(e) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs. A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from an operating lease is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Transition to Ind AS 116

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified Ind AS 116 Leases which replaces the existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 leases, and other interpretations. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116-Leases effective 1st April 2019, using the modified retrospective method. The Company has applied the standard to its leases with the cumulative impact recognized on the date of initial application (1st April 2019). Accordingly, previous period information has not been restated.



The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Buildings, Furniture and Equipments. The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and leases of low value assets. For these short-term and leases of low value assets, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

A lease liability is remeasured upon the occurrence of certain events such as a change in the lease term or a change in an index or rate used to determine lease payments. The remeasurement normally also adjusts the leased assets.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-to-use asset, and finance cost for interest on lease liability.

Please refer note 6 for details of the right-of-use asset held by the company.

Lease contracts entered by the Company majorly pertains for buildings, furniture & equipments taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course.



(f) Business Combinations:

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the noncontrolling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.

Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Company entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquire are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

Business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interests method. The assets and liabilities of combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognize any new assets or liabilities.

Consideration for business combination may consist of securities, cash or other assets. Securities are recorded at nominal value. In determination of the value of consideration, assets other than cash are considered at their fair values. The difference between any consideration given and the aggregate carrying amount of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity is recorded in shareholder's equity.



(g) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward booking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(h) 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 that the assets' recoverable amount. An assets' recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cashflows 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 it is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cashflows 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 in account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share price for publicly traded entities or other available fair value indicators.

(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(j) Inventories

- Raw materials are valued at lower of moving weighted average cost and net realisable value. However these items are written down to realisable value if the costs of the related finished goods is not expected to recover the cost of raw materials.
- Stores, regular spares, oil, chemicals, catalysts and packing material are valued at moving weighted average cost.
- Cost of inventory of materials is ascertained net of applicable CENVAT/VAT/ GST credits.
- Finished goods including those held for captive consumption are valued at lower of factory cost or net realisable value.
- Stock-in-trade is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.
- Value of Work-in-Process of all products is ignored for the purpose of inventory having regard to the concept of materiality and difficulty of quantifying such stocks with exactitude.



(k) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

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.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on the straight-line method over the useful lives of assets as prescribed in Schedule – II of the Companies Act, 2013. As per requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company has also identified significant components of the assets and its useful life based on the internal technical evaluation. Depreciation charge on such components is based on its useful life.

- Depreciation for assets purchased/sold during a period is proportionately charged.
- Cost of Leasehold Land is amortised over the lease period

Capital work in progress (CWIP)

Projects under commissioning and other CWIP are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable borrowing cost. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Advances given to acquire property, plant and equipment are recorded as non-current assets and subsequently transferred to CWIP on acquisition of related assets.

(l) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 to 60 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.



(m) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(n) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

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

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(o) Bearer plant

Bearer plants are living plants used in the production or supply of agricultural produce; are expected to bear produce for more than one period; and have a remote likelihood of being sold as agricultural produce, except for incidental scrap sales.

Bearer plants mainly include mature and immature pomogranate plantations. Immature plantations are stated at acquisition cost which includes costs incurred for field preparation, planting, fertilising and maintenance, and an allocation of other indirect costs based on planted hectares. Mature plantations are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Mature plantations are depreciated on a straight-line basis and over its estimated useful life of 6 years, upon commencement of commercial production.

The carrying values of bearer plants are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. 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.

A bearer plant is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the bearer plant is included in the income statement in the year the bearer plant is derecognised.



(p) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, volume discounts and returns are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(q) Earning per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.



SCM Fertilchem Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 2: PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Lease-hold Land Improvement	Plant and Equipment	Bearer plants	Office Equipments	Total
As at 1 April 2023	101.11	32.73	209.93	13.43	357.21
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	101.11	32.73	209.93	13.43	357.21
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Opening accumulated depreciation	(101.11)	(32.73)	(209.93)	(13.43)	(357.21)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
On disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2024	(101.11)	(32.73)	(209.93)	(13.43)	(357.21)
Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-
As at 1 April 2024	101.11	32.73	209.93	13.43	357.21
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	101.11	32.73	209.93	13.43	357.21
Opening accumulated depreciation	(101.11)	(32.73)	(209.93)	(13.43)	(357.21)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
On disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2025	(101.11)	(32.73)	(209.93)	(13.43)	(357.21)
Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2025	-	-	-	-	-



SCM Fertichem Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 3: CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	1.85	5.82
Total	1.85	5.82

Note 4: SHARE CAPITAL

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
Balance at the beginning of the year	5.00	5.00
Fully paid-up share capital as at year end	5.00	5.00

(i) Reconciliation of the number of Equity Shares

	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
Equity Shares	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
Balance as at the beginning and at the end of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00

(ii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Deepak Fertiliser & Petrochemicals Corp Ltd	50,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%

(iii) Shareholding by Promoters

	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
Shares held by promoters at the end of the year	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Deepak Fertiliser & Petrochemicals Corp Ltd	50,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%

Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having at par value of Rs. 10 per share. Holder of each equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company the holders of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholding. The distribution will be in proportion to the numbers of equity shares held by the shareholders.



Note 5: OTHER EQUITY

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Retained earnings	(7.00)	(6.39)
Total	(7.00)	(6.39)

(vi) Retained earnings

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Opening balance	(6.39)	(3.77)
Net profit for the year	(0.61)	(2.62)
Closing balance	(7.00)	(6.39)

Note 6: TRADE PAYABLES

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Trade payables		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	3.82	7.18
Total	3.82	7.18

Trade Payables Ageing (31st March 2025)	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.32	0.04	-	3.46	3.82
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

Trade Payables Ageing (31st March 2024)	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	3.70	-	-	3.48	7.18
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

Note 7: OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Statutory dues payable	0.03	0.03
Total	0.03	0.03



SCM Fertichem Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 8: FINANCE COSTS

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interest and finance charges	0.01	0.02
Less: Interest capitalised	-	-
Total	0.01	0.02

Note 9: OTHER EXPENSES (NET)

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Rent	-	0.32
Rates, taxes and duties	-	-
Legal and professional fees	0.24	1.59
Payments to auditors (note 10(a) below)	0.35	0.35
Miscellaneous expenses	0.01	0.15
Total	0.60	2.41

Note 9(a): DETAILS OF PAYMENTS TO AUDITORS

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Payment to auditors		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	0.35	0.35
Total	0.35	0.35



SCM Fertichem Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 10: Related Party transactions**Names of the related parties and relationships****A. Holding Company**

Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited

B. Key Management Personnel

Shri Nareshkumar Pinishetty

Shri A P Shah

Shri Sriraman Raghuraman

C. Fellow subsidiary

Mahadhan Agritech Limited (Formerly known as Smartchem Technologies Limited)

Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Ishanya Brand Services Limited

Ishanya Realty Corporation Limited

Deepak Nitrochem Pty.Ltd.

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
		Holding Entity	Fellow Subsidiary	Total	Holding Entity	Fellow Subsidiary	Total
1	Rent paid Deepak fertilisers and petrochemicals corporation ltd.	-	-	-	0.32	-	0.32
2	Amount outstanding as on 31-03-2025 Payable Deepak fertilisers and petrochemicals corporation ltd. Mahadhan Agritech Limited	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 3.32	- - 3.32

Note: Figures in bracket are outflows/payables/ Book Entry for extinguishment of liability

All transaction are in ordinary course and on an arm's length basis

Note 11: Contingent Liabilities Commitments - Nil**Note 12:** The Company is in the business of manufacturing and trading of fertilisers, petroleum and agricultural activity, which in the context of Indian Accounting Standard 108 'Segment Information' represents single reportable business segment.**Note 13:** Previous year figures have been regrouped wherever necessary, to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

SCM Fertilchem Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Note 14: Ratios

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year	Items included in numerator	Items included in denominator	Explanation shall be provided for any change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceding year
(a) Current Ratio	0.48	0.81	Current investments, Inventories, Cash and bank balances, Short-term loans and advances and Other current assets	Trade payables, Other current liabilities (excluding current maturities of LTB) and Short-term provisions	Payment of Creditor and Legal & Professional Fees
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	-	-	Long Term Borrowings, Long Term Borrowings - current maturities and Short Term Borrowings	Share capital and Reserves and surplus	-
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	-	-	EBIDTA ('Profit Before share of (loss) of Equity accounted investees and Income Tax + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance Costs - Other Income)	Long Term Borrowings, Long Term Borrowings - current maturities, Finance Cost	-
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	NA	NA	Profit after tax for the current year	Average of net worth current and previous year	No income during the current year
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	-	-	COGS	Average of inventory current and previous year	-
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	-	-	Revenue from operations	Average of receivables current and previous year	-
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	-	-	Purchase of RMPM and stock in trade	Average of payable current and previous year	-
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	-	-	Revenue from operations	Average of net working capital current and previous year	-
(i) Net profit ratio	-	-	Profit after tax for the current year	Revenue from operations	-
(j) Return on Capital employed	0.30	1.73	Profit before tax & Interest	Net worth	-
(k) Return on investment	-	-	Return on Investment	Average of Net worth current and previous year	-

Note : Disclosures related to Benami Property held, Wilful Defaulter, Relationship with Struck off Companies, Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC), Compliance with number of layers of companies, Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements and Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency are not applicable during the year ended 31st March, 2025

As per our report of even date attached

For HMA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 100537W

Anand D Joshi
Partner
M.No. 113805
Place: Pune
Date: 13 May 2025



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
SCM Fertilchem Limited

Nareshkumar Pinisetty
Director
DIN: 02318032
Place: Pune
Date: 13 May 2025

Ashok Shah
Director
DIN: 00196506
Place: Pune
Date: 13 May 2025

