

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)

Audited Ind AS Summary of Assets and Liabilities as on March 31, 2024

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(i) Property, Plant and Equipment	2 (a)	4,72,730	1,70,786
(ii) Intangible assets	2 (b)	19,23,600	20,10,000
Current assets			
Inventories	3	2,08,18,503	1,40,588
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Trade Receivable	4	1,34,23,465	6,86,388
Cash and cash equivalents	5	41,00,791	35,16,062
Loans	6	14,42,65,231	13,11,13,131
Other current assets	7	53,74,278	8,95,097
Total assets		19,03,78,597	13,85,32,052
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share capital	8 (a)	11,78,40,000	11,78,40,000
(b) Other Equity	8 (b)	2,20,46,852	1,39,27,267
Total equity		13,98,86,852	13,17,67,267
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current liabilities			
(a) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	9	3,87,518	1,22,864
Current liabilities			
<u>(A) Financial liabilities</u>			
(i) Trade payables	10		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		4,69,56,102	57,99,096
(ii) Other financial liabilities	11	7,45,448	1,34,270
Other current liabilities	12	24,02,678	7,08,554
Total Equity and Liabilities		19,03,78,597	13,85,32,052

Material accounting policies

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See Accompanying notes to Financial Statements

2 to 29

As per our report of even date attached

For M. N. Sheth & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 110061W

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited

(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)

M. N. Sheth

Proprietor

Membership No.: 037081

Place : Mumbai

Date : June 06, 2024

Hitesh P. Mehta

Director

(DIN 00207506)

Viren C. Doshi

Director

(DIN 00207121)

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)

Audited Statement of Profit and Loss for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars		Note	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(1) Income				
I	Revenue from operations	13	14,79,53,482	6,36,10,690
II	Other income	14	1,31,55,291	99,84,878
III	Total Income (I+II)		16,11,08,773	7,35,95,568
(2) Expenses				
	Purchases of stock-in-trade	15	14,16,69,698	6,15,35,887
	Changes in inventories of Stock - in- Trade	16	(2,06,77,914)	79,291
	Employee benefits expense	17	30,94,208	21,46,765
	Finance costs	18	-	78,056
	Sales, administration, and other expenses	19	2,53,27,895	34,92,568
	Depreciation and amortization expense	20	5,02,848	2,11,426
	Total expenses (IV)		14,99,16,735	6,75,43,994
V	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		1,11,92,038	60,51,574
VI	Exceptional Items		-	-
VII	Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI)		1,11,92,038	60,51,574
VIII	<u>Tax expense:</u>	21		
	(i) Current tax		28,16,812	14,41,884
	(ii) Tax for earlier years		(9,012)	26,859
	(iii) Deferred tax		2,64,654	1,22,864
	Total Tax Expense(VIII)		30,72,454	15,91,607
IX	Profit (Loss) for the period (VII-VIII)		81,19,584	44,59,967
X	Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (IX+X)		81,19,584	44,59,967
XI	(Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		81,19,584	44,59,967
XII	Earnings per equity share:			
	(1)Basic	22	0.69	0.38
	(2)Diluted		0.69	0.38

See Accompanying notes to Financial Statements

2 to 29

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Director
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Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)

Statement of Cash Flow For the Period ended March 31, 2024

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
<u>A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities</u>		
Profit before exceptional items & tax	1,11,92,038	60,51,574
Add / (Less) : Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation	5,02,848	2,11,426
Deferred Tax Liabilities	2,64,654	-
Interest expense	-	-
Interest Income	(1,31,52,100)	(99,75,687)
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	(11,92,560)	(37,12,687)
Adjustments for :		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(1,27,37,077)	(4,05,370)
(Increase) / Decrease in short term loans and advances	(1,31,52,100)	(81,65,642)
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(2,06,77,914)	79,291
(Increase) / Decrease in other current assets	(44,79,181)	(4,77,509)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable	4,11,57,006	57,11,588
Increase / (decrease) in other current financial liabilities	6,11,178	27,605
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	16,94,124	6,80,694
Cash Generated From Operations	(87,76,525)	(62,62,031)
Add / (Less) : Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	(30,72,454)	(1,23,277)
Net Cash inflow from/ (outflow) from Operating activities	(1,18,48,979)	(63,85,308)
<u>B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities</u>		
Long Term Loans and Advances		
Fixed Assets	(7,18,392)	(3,12,711)
Capital work in progress	-	-
Interest received	1,31,52,100	99,75,687
Net Cash inflow from/ (outflow) from Investing activities	1,24,33,708	96,62,976
<u>C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities</u>		
Interest paid	-	-
Net Cash inflow from/ (outflow) from Financing activities	-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,84,729	32,77,668
Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Bank balances	35,16,062	2,38,394
Total Cash & Cash equivalent	35,16,062	2,38,394
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Bank balances	41,00,791	35,16,062
	41,00,791	35,16,062

In terms of our report of even date

As per our report of even date attached

For M. N. Sheth & Associates

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Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
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Statement of Changes in Equity for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

A) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the current reporting Year	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting Year
As at March 31, 2024	11,78,40,000	-	11,78,40,000
As at March 31, 2023	11,78,40,000	-	11,78,40,000

B) Other Equity

Particulars	Retained earnings
Balance as on March 31, 2023	1,39,27,267
Profit / (loss) for the period	81,19,584
Other Comprehensive Income	-
Balance as on March 31, 2024	2,20,46,852

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For M. N. Sheth & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 110061W

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)

M. N. Sheth

Proprietor

Place: Mumbai

Date : June 06, 2024

Hitesh P. Mehta

Director

(DIN 00207506)

Viren C. Doshi

Director

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**Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)**

Accompanying notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies

A Corporate Information

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited (Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited) is a Private Limited Company registered in India, under Companies Act 1956, and was incorporated in October 2010. The Company is mainly engaged in the business of trading of Solar PV Modules & related solar products through online space. The name of the company changed from 15/01/2024 with additional business vertical on Aluminium. The registered office of the Company is located at Mumbai, India.

B Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value, on an accrual basis of accounting.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per normal operating cycle of the Company and other criteria set out in as per the guidance set out in Schedule III to the Act. Based on nature of services, the Company ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of asset and liabilities.

The Company's financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest zero.

C Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements, in conformity with the Ind AS, requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the results of operation during the reported period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates which are recognised in the period in which they are determined.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a Material risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets

In assessing the realisability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the Company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

Defined benefit plans

The cost and present value of the gratuity obligation and compensated absences are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, attrition rate and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

**Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)**

Accompanying notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies

D Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost of acquisition including attributable interest and finance costs, if any, till the date of acquisition/ installation of the assets less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Subsequent expenditure relating to Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised 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. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use and the resultant gain or loss are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Capital work-in-progress, representing expenditure incurred in respect of assets under development and not ready for their intended use, are carried at cost. Cost includes related acquisition expenses, construction cost, related borrowing cost and other direct expenditure.

E Intangible Assets

Intangible assets includes software are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation.

F Service concession arrangement :

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue from power generation business is accounted on the basis of billings to the power off takers and includes unbilled revenue accrued upto the end of accounting year. Power off takers are billed as per tariff rate, agreed in purchase power agreement. Operating or service revenue is recognised in the period in which services are rendered by the Company.

Financial assets

The Company recognises a financial asset arising from a service concession arrangement when it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the discretion of the grantor for the construction. Such financial assets are measured at fair value at initial recognition and classification as loans and receivables . Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial asset are measured at amortised cost.

Intangible assets

The company recognises an intangible asset arising from a service concession arrangement when it has right to charge for usage of the concession infrastructure. An intangible asset received as consideration for providing construction services in service concession arrangement is measured at cost, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internal technical team or user assess the useful lives of intangible asset. Management believes that assigned useful lives of 24 years of solar power projects are reasonable.

Determination of fair value

The fair value of intangible assets is determined by contract price paid for construction of solar power project.

**Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)**

Accompanying notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies

G Depreciation/ Amortisation

Depreciation/ Amortisation is provided as stated below:-

- i) Depreciation on all Property, plant and equipment is provided on 'Straight Line Method' at the rates and in the manner prescribed in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciations on additions & deletions made during the year is provided on pro-rata basis from & upto the date of acquisitions and deletions of assets respectively. Management believes that useful life of assets are same as those prescribed in Schedule II of the Act, except for plant and machinery. The Company considers 5 to 10 years useful life for plant and machinery based on technical evaluation.
- ii) Leasehold improvement are written off over five year period.
- iii) Intangible assets are amortised over a period of four years.

H Investment Property

Investment properties are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. Investment properties are measured initially at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

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. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued.

Investment Property is initially measured at cost including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item is recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss.

I 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.

a) Financial Assets

Initial Recognition

In the case of financial assets, not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

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

**Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)**

Accompanying notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Impairment gains or losses arising on these assets are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derivative Financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and options contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank.

(i) Financial assets or financial liabilities, at fair value through profit or loss.

This category includes derivative financial assets or liabilities which are not designated as hedges. Although the Company believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. Any derivative that is either not designated as hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per Ind AS 109, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the resulting exchange gains or losses are included in other income. Assets / liabilities in this category are presented as current assets / current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the Balance Sheet date.

(ii) Cash flow hedge

The Company designates certain foreign exchange forward and options contracts as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transactions.

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedge reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedge reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve is transferred to the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified to net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through OCI if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI is carried at FVTPL.

**Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)**

Accompanying notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and credit risk exposures.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL 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 Material increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased Materially, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased Materially, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a Material increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group 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. 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 impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition of Financial Assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under IND AS 109.

b) Equity Instruments and Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments which are issued for cash are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument

Financial Liabilities

1) Initial Recognition

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL, loans and borrowings and payables 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.

**Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
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Accompanying notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies

2) Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

3) De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. 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 de-recognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the 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.

J Employee Benefits

a Defined Contribution Plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as provident fund are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

b Defined Benefit Plan

The Company also provides for gratuity which is a defined benefit plan, the liabilities of which is determined based on valuations, as at the balance sheet date, made by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, in respect of gratuity are recognised in the OCI, in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in OCI are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of plan amendment or curtailment. The classification of the Company's obligation into current and non-current is as per the actuarial valuation report.

c Leave entitlement and compensated absences

Accumulated leave which is expected to be utilised within next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. Leave entitlement, other than short term compensated absences, are provided based on a actuarial valuation, similar to that of gratuity benefit. Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, in respect of leave entitlement are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur.

**Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
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Accompanying notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies

d Short-term Benefits

Short-term employee benefits such as salaries, wages, performance incentives etc. are recognised as expenses at the undiscounted amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period in which the related service is rendered. Expenses on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

e Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense as and when incurred.

K Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprises of cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three month or less, which are subject to an inMaterial risk of changes in value.

L Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Also, the EIR amortisation is included in finance costs.

Borrowing costs relating to acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are added to the cost of such asset to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur.

M Foreign Exchange Translation and Accounting of Foreign Exchange Transaction

a Initial Recognition

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses a monthly average rate if the average rate approximate the actual rate at the date of the transactions.

b Conversion

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reported using the closing rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

c Treatment of Exchange Difference

Exchange differences arising on settlement/ restatement of short-term foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities of the Company are recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss except those arising from investment in Non Integral operations.

N Revenue Recognition

a Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and that the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria, i.e., whether it has exposure to the Material risks and rewards associated with the sale of goods or the rendering of services, in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. Revenue is recognised, net of trade discounts, sales tax, service tax, VAT or other taxes, as applicable

b Contract Revenue in respect of projects for solar power plants , involving designing, engineering, supply, erection (or supervision thereof), commissioning, guaranteeing performance thereof etc., execution of which is spread over more than one accounting periods is recognized on the basis of percentage of completion method, measured by reference to the percentage of cost incurred upto the reporting date to estimated total cost for each contract. Determination of revenues under the percentage of completion method necessarily involves making estimates by the management (some of which are of a technical nature) of the expected costs to completion, the expected revenues from each contract (adjusted for probable liquidation damages, if any) and the foreseeable losses to completion. When it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed the total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

**Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)**

Accompanying notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies

- c** Revenue in respect of operation and maintenance contracts is recognised on the basis of time proportion.
- d** Revenue from domestic sales of goods is recognized when the Material risks and the rewards of ownership of the goods are passed on to the buyer (i.e. on dispatch of goods) except revenue from contracts in relation to government tenders which is recognised once the goods are supplied to the subcontractor at the site for installation. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances and discounts.
- e** For all financial assets measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- f** Dividend income is recognised when right to receive the payment is established.
- g** Claims for insurance are accounted on receipts/ on acceptance of claim by insurer.

O Taxes on Income

Income tax comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised as an expense or income in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent it relates to items directly recognised in equity or in OCI.

a Current Income Tax

Current income tax is recognised based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemptions in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and is made annually based on the tax liability after taking credit for tax allowances and exemptions. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current Tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in Statement of Profit And Loss, other comprehensive income or directly in equity

b Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is determined by applying the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all deductible temporary differences between the financial statements' carrying amount of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax base. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates or tax rates that are substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognised in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to reassess realisation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset. 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.

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

P Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

As at each Balance Sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired and also whether there is an indication of reversal of impairment loss recognised in the previous periods. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company determines the recoverable amount and impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)

Accompanying notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies

Recoverable amount is determined:

- In case of an individual asset, at the higher of the assets' fair value less cost to sell and value in use; and
- In case of cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specified to the asset. In determining fair value less cost to sell, recent market transaction are taken into account. If no such transaction can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Q Inventories

Inventories of Finished Goods, Raw-Material, Work in Process are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Stores & Spares and Packing Materials are valued at cost. Cost comprises of all cost of purchases and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and conditions. Cost is arrived at on weighted average basis. Due allowance is estimated and made for defective and obsolete items, wherever necessary, based on the past experience.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Obsolete, slow moving, surplus and defective stocks are identified at the time of physical verification of stocks and where necessary, provision is made for such stocks.

R Trade receivables

A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods sold or services rendered in the normal course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method, less provision for impairment.

S Leases

Assets taken on lease by the Company in its capacity as lessee, where the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance lease. Such leases are capitalized at the inception of the lease at lower of fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments and a liability is recognized for an equivalent amount. Each lease rental paid is allocated between the liability and the interest cost so as to obtain a constant rate of interest on the outstanding liability for each year.

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vests with the lessor, are recognized as operating lease. Lease rentals under operating lease are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

T Trade payables

A payable is classified as a 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. These amounts are unsecured and are usually settled as per the payment terms stated in the contract. 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 using the EIR method.

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)

Accompanying notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies

U Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss 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.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company and weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares).

V Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions (excluding gratuity and compensated absences) are determined based on management's estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. In case the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefit is probable. The Company shall not recognize a contingent asset unless the recovery is virtually certain.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. A contingent liability also arises, in rare cases, where a liability cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

W Exceptional Items

When items of income and expense within profit or loss from ordinary activities are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the enterprise for the period, the nature and amount of such material items are disclosed separately as exceptional items.

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

(Amount in ₹)

Note - 2 (a) : Property, plant & equipment

Particulars	Office equipments	Computer & Printers	Total
As at March 31, 2023			
Gross Carrying Amount			
Balance as at April, 1, 2022	-	1,74,000	1,74,000
Additions	72,712	-	72,712
Additions on account of Slump purchase	-	-	-
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	72,712	1,74,000	2,46,712
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as at April, 1, 2022	-	14,500	14,500
Depreciation charge during the year	3,426	58,000	61,426
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount as at March 31, 2023	3,426	72,500	75,926
Net Carrying Amount as at March 31, 2023	69,286	1,01,500	1,70,786
As at March 31, 2024			
Gross Carrying Amount			
Balance as at April, 1, 2023	72,712	1,74,000	2,46,712
Additions	27,542	3,69,050	3,96,592
Additions on account of Slump purchase	-	-	-
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1,00,254	5,43,050	6,43,304
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as at April, 1, 2023	3,426	72,500	75,926
Depreciation charge during the year	3,636	91,012	94,648
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount as at March 31, 2024	7,062	1,63,512	1,70,574
Net Carrying Amount as at March 31, 2024	93,192	3,79,538	4,72,730

Note 2 (b) : Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Year ended March 31, 2023		
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at April, 1, 2022	-	-
Additions	21,60,000	21,60,000
Disposals / adjustments	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	21,60,000	21,60,000
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		
Balance as at April, 1, 2022	-	-
Amortisation charge for the period	1,50,000	1,50,000
Disposals / adjustments	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	1,50,000	1,50,000
Closing net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	20,10,000	20,10,000
Year ended March 31, 2024		
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at April, 1, 2023	21,60,000	21,60,000
Additions	3,21,800	3,21,800
Disposals / adjustments	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	24,81,800	24,81,800
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		
Balance as at April, 1, 2023	1,50,000	1,50,000
Amortisation charge for the period	4,08,200	4,08,200
Disposals / adjustments	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	5,58,200	5,58,200
Closing net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	19,23,600	19,23,600

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

(Amount in ₹)

Note 3 : Inventories

(Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Stock-in-trade	2,08,18,503	1,40,588
Total	2,08,18,503	1,40,588

Note 4 : Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured considered good	-	-
Unsecured		
Considered good	1,34,23,465	6,86,388
Considered doubtful	-	-
Sub-total	1,34,23,465	6,86,388
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	-
Total	1,34,23,465	6,86,388

Trade Receivable stated above include:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31,
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Subsidiary / step down subsidiary	-	-
Companies / LLPs where directors are interested	-	-

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023:

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	1,34,23,465	-	-	-	-	1,34,23,465
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,34,23,465	-	-	-	-	1,34,23,465

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

As at 31 March 2023:

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	6,86,388	-	-	-	-	6,86,388
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	6,86,388	-	-	-	-	6,86,388

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

Note 5 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	41,00,791	35,16,062
Total	41,00,791	35,16,062

Note 6 : Loans

(Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Loans and advances		
Loans to related parties (considered good)	14,42,65,231	13,11,13,131
Loans to others (considered good)	-	-
	14,42,65,231	13,11,13,131

Refer note 21 for related party disclosures

Loans to related parties includes :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Considered good		
Holding company	-	-
Companies / LLPs where directors are interested	14,42,65,231	13,11,13,131

As at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

Type of Borrower	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Amount of loan	% to total loans and advances	Amount of loan	% to total loans and advances
Related Parties	#####	100.0%	13,11,13,131	100.0%

Note 7 : Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31,
Balances with Government authorities	45,21,731	8,95,097
Advance with Suppliers	8,52,547	-
Advances to Staff	-	-
Total	53,74,278	8,95,097

**Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

Note 9 (a) : Equity share capital

(Amount in ₹)

a. Details of authorised, issued and subscribed share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised capital		
1,20,00,000 (PY 1,20,00,000) equity shares of Rs10/- each	12,00,00,000	12,00,00,000
Issued capital, subscribed and paid up		
1,17,84,000 (PY 1,17,84,000) equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	11,78,40,000	11,78,40,000
	11,78,40,000	11,78,40,000

b. Terms & conditions

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

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

c. Statement of changes in equity share capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
As at 31 March 2023	1,20,00,000	12,00,00,000
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	1,20,00,000	12,00,00,000

(i) Movements in equity share capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up		
As at 31 March 2023	1,17,84,000	11,78,40,000
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	1,17,84,000	11,78,40,000

d. Shareholders having more than 5 % shareholding

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number	% of Holding	Number	% of Holding
Waaree Energies Limited	1,17,83,999	100.00%	1,17,83,999	100.00%
Viren C. Doshi (As a Nominee of Waaree Energies Limited)	1	0.00%	1	0.00%

e. Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number	₹	Number	₹
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,17,84,000	11,78,40,000	1,17,84,000	11,78,40,000
Shares issued during the year	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Chartered Accountants	1,17,84,000	11,78,40,000	1,17,84,000	11,78,40,000

f. Shares held by promoters at the end of the year / Year

Name of the Promoter	As at March 31, 2023		Percentage change during the period	As at March 31, 2024		Percentage change during the period
	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage	
Waaree Energies Limited	1,17,84,000	100%	-	1,17,84,000	100%	0.00%

Note 9 (b) : Other Equity

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Retained earnings	
Closing Balance as on March 31, 2023	1,39,27,267
Total comprehensive income / (Loss) for the year	81,19,584
Closing Balance as on March 31, 2024	2,20,46,852

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

(Amount in ₹)

Note 9 : Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax liabilities on timing difference due to:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3,87,518	1,22,864
Expenses allowable on payment basis	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	3,87,518	1,22,864

Note 10 : Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*	4,69,56,102	57,99,096
Total	4,69,56,102	57,99,096

The average credit period on domestic purchases ranges between 30 to 90 days.

*Trade payable to related parties has been disclosed in note

Trade Payables stated above include:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Holding company	31,860	47,10,856
Companies / LLPs where directors are interested	-	-

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date			
	Not due	Less than 1 year	More than 1 years	Total
(i) Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	4,17,54,825	52,01,277	-	4,69,56,102
(iii) Disputed Dues - Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-
Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-
	4,17,54,825	52,01,277	-	4,69,56,102

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date			
	Not due	Less than 1 year	More than 1 years	Total
(i) Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	47,35,856	10,63,240	-	57,99,096
(iii) Disputed Dues - Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-
Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-
	47,35,856	10,63,240.44	-	57,99,096

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

Note 11 : Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Salaries and incentives payable	2,63,255	1,34,270
Provision for Expenses	4,82,193	
Total	7,45,448	1,34,270

Note 12 : Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Contract Liabilities	29,259	2,76,493
Provision for taxation (net of advance tax)	22,11,034	4,00,741
Statutory dues payable	1,62,385	31,321
Total	24,02,678	7,08,554

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

Note 13 : Revenue from Operations (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Sale of Solar Power Products	14,55,66,395	6,32,81,944
Sale of Services	23,87,087	3,28,747
Total	14,79,53,482	6,36,10,690

Note 14 : Other Income

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest Income	1,31,52,100	98,13,592
Inome Tax Refund	-	1,62,095
Other Income	3,191	9,191
Total	1,31,55,291	99,84,878

Note 15: Purchases of Stock in Trade

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Purchases of Stock in Trade	14,16,69,698	6,15,35,887
Total	14,16,69,698	6,15,35,887

Note 16: Changes in invetories of Stock - in- Trade

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Opening Stock-in-Trade	1,40,588	2,19,879
Closing Stock-in-Trade	(2,08,18,503)	(1,40,588)
Total	(2,06,77,914)	79,291

Note 17 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Salary to Staff	21,25,646	11,57,447
Salary to Contactor	9,64,633	9,87,965
Staff Welfare	3,929	1,353
Total	30,94,208	21,46,765

Note 18 : Finance Costs

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest expense	-	-
Interest on income tax	-	72,623
Bank Charges	-	5,434
Chartered Accountants	-	-
Total	-	78,056

Note 19 : Sales, administration, and other expenses

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Transportation freight, duty & handling charges	1,37,61,199	21,63,314
Training Expenses	9,53,020	8,30,107
Insurance	1,00,876	15,952
Business Promotion expenses	51,74,505	-
Auditors Remuneration*	50,000	25,000
Legal & Professional Fees	6,47,272	57,800
Commission	37,92,485	76,748
Bad Debts written off	1,43,104	-
Travelling Expenses	6,72,469	1,93,466
Communication Expenses	20,549	17,456
Miscellaneous expenses	12,417	1,12,724
Total	2,53,27,895	34,92,568

***Auditors Remuneration (inclusive of Taxes)**

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Payment to Auditors'		
Audit fee	50,000	25,000
Tax audit fee	-	-
Total	50,000	25,000

Note 20 : Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	94,648	61,426
Amortisation on intangible assets	4,08,200	1,50,000
	5,02,848	2,11,426

Note 21 : Tax Expense**Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit or loss**

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Current tax expense (A)		
Current tax expense	28,16,812	14,41,884
Short/(Excess) provision of earlier years (B)		
Tax for earlier years	(9,012)	26,859
Deferred tax expense (c)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
	28,07,800	14,68,743

Deferred tax expense

In view of present uncertainty regarding generation of sufficient future taxable income, the Company has not recognised deferred tax assets

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Deferred tax liability in relation to		
Property, plant and equipment	2,64,654	1,22,864
Provisions	-	-
	2,64,654	1,22,864

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate:

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	1,11,92,038	60,51,574
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate of 25.168%	28,16,812	15,23,060
Tax effect of:		
Effect of expenses that is non-deductible in determining taxable	-	-
Effect of utilization of brough forward losses of earlier years	-	(81,176)
Carryforward loss	-	-
Income tax expense	28,16,812	14,41,884

Note 22 : Earnings per share

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company (A)	81,19,584	44,59,967
Weighted average number of shares for Basic EPS (B)	1,17,84,000	1,17,84,000
Adjsutments for calculation of Diluted EPS (C)	-	-
Weighted average number of shares for Diluted EPS (D= B+C)	1,17,84,000	1,17,84,000
(a) Basic EPS	0.69	0.38
(b) Diluted EPS	0.69	0.38

Note 23 : Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for) :**Commitments**

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
a. Capital Commitment	-	-
b. Other Commitments	-	-

**Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

Note 24 : Related Party Disclosures

In accordance with the requirements of IND AS 24, on related party disclosures, name of the related party, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exists and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods, are:

a) List of the related party

i) Key Management Personnel of Company

Mr. Hitesh Mehta	Whole time Director / CFO
Mr. Viren Doshi	Whole time Director
Mr. Jayesh Shah	Independent Director
Mr. Rajesh Gaur	Company Secretary (from 19/05/2023)

ii) Relative of Directors

Ms. Chaitali H. Doshi

iii) Holding Company

Waaree Energies Limited

iv) Enterprises owned or Materially influenced by Key Management Personnel and / or their

Waaree Renewables Private Limited
(Formerly Cesare Bonetti India Private Limited)

c) Transactions during the year with related parties

Name of the party	Nature of transactions	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Chaitali H. Doshi	Salary	6,00,000	5,27,288
Waaree Energies Limited	Purchases	14,05,02,597	6,20,93,393
Waaree Renewables Private Limited (Formerly Cesare Bonetti India Private Limited)	Interest Income	1,31,52,100	98,13,592
	Loan Received back	-	6,66,590

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

Note 24 : Related Party Disclosures

d) Balance outstanding of related parties

Name of the Party	Receivable / (Payable)	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Chaitali H. Doshi	Salary Payable	49,800	77,088
Waaree Energies Limited	Trade Payables	4,15,84,712	47,10,856
Waaree Renewables Private Limited (Formerly Cesare Bonetti India Private Limited) (Formerly Waaree Industries Private Limited	Loans & Advances Receivable	14,42,65,231	13,11,13,131

e) Key Management Personnel Compensation

No payments have been made to Key Management Personnel.

Note 25 : Disclosures with regards to section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

For Corporate guarantees given - NIL

For Loan given:

The Company has granted unsecured loan to certain parties for general corporate purpose

**Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

(Amount in ₹)

Note 26 A :

A. Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities (Ind AS 107) :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial Assets at amortised cost		
Loans - Current	14,42,65,231	13,11,13,131
Trade Receivables	1,34,23,465	6,86,388
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,45,650	2,57,450
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Other Non Current Financial Assets	-	-
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-
Financial Assets at fair value through Profit or Loss		
Investments	-	-
	15,79,34,346	13,20,56,970
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings - Non Current	-	-
Borrowings - Current	-	-
Trade payables	4,69,56,102	57,99,096
Other Current financial liabilities	7,45,448	1,34,270
	4,77,01,550	59,33,366

B: Fair Value measurements (Ind AS 113):

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at measurement date under the current market condition regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using other valuation techniques.

The Company has established the following fair value hierarchy that categorizes the values into 3 levels. The inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value of financial instruments are:

Level 1: This hierarchy uses quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The fair value of all bonds which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price or dealer quotations as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (For example traded bonds, over the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on company specific estimates. The mutual fund units are valued using the closing Net Asset Value. If all Material inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the Material inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Fair Value	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Investments – Level 2	-	-
Total	-	-

Chartered Accountants

The management assessed that cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans, trade payables, cash credits, commercial papers and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

(a)The fair values of the quoted investments/units of mutual fund schemes are based on market price/net asset value at the reporting date.

(b)The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves and an appropriate discount factor.

(c)The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is calculated as the present value determined using forward exchange rates and interest rate curve of the respective currencies.

(d)The fair value of currency swap is calculated as the present value determined using forward exchange rates, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves and an appropriate discount factor.

(e)The fair value of foreign currency option contracts is determined using the Black Scholes valuation model.

(f)The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rates used is based on management estimates.

Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

Note: 27 - Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023		Denominator	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	Ratio [Mar-24]	Ratio [Mar-23]	Variation	Remarks for variation (if more than 25% variation)
(a) Current Ratio	Current Assets	18,79,82,267	13,63,51,266		Current Liabilities	5,01,04,228	66,41,921	3.75	20.53	-81.72%	Decrease in Ratio majorly due to increase in Trade Payables.
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt (Non Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings)	N/A - No Borrowings			Total Equity (Capital + Reserves)	N/A - No Borrowings					No Material change
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	EBIT (PBT + Finance Cost)	N/A - No Borrowings			Total Debt (Non Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings)	N/A - No Borrowings					No Change in Borrowings
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after Tax	81,19,584	44,59,967		Total Equity (Capital + Reserves)	13,98,86,852	13,17,67,267	0.06	0.03	71.49%	Increase in ratio due to increase in Net Profit
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Average Inventories	-	-		Cost of Goods Sold	-	-				Not Applicable
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	14,79,53,482	6,36,10,690		Trade Receivables	1,34,23,465	6,86,388	11.02	92.67	-88.11%	Decrease in Ratio majorly due to increase in Trade Payables.
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	14,79,53,482	6,36,10,690		Trade Payables	25,950	56,725	5,701.48	1,121.39	408.43%	Increase in ratio due to increase in Turnover
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	14,79,53,482	6,36,10,690		Working Capital	13,78,78,039	12,97,09,346	1.07	0.49	118.81%	Increase in ratio due to increase in Net Profit
(i) Net profit ratio	Profit after Tax	81,19,584	44,59,967		Revenue from Operations	14,79,53,482	6,36,10,690	0.05	0.07	-21.73%	Increase in ratio due to increase in Net Profit
(j) Return on Capital employed	Profit Before tax	1,11,92,038	60,51,574		Capital Employed (Equity Share Capital + Reserves + Long Term Borrowings)	13,98,86,852	13,17,67,267	0.08	0.05	74.21%	Increase in ratio due to increase in Net Profit
(k) Return on investment	Profit before tax	1,11,92,038	60,51,574		Total Equity (Capital + Reserves)	13,98,86,852	13,17,67,267	0.08	0.05	74.21%	Increase in ratio due to increase in Net Profit

**Waaree Green Aluminium Private Limited
(Formerly Blue Rays Solar Private Limited)**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

Note 28 : Other Additional Regulatory Information

- 1) The Company does not have any benami property held in its name. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- 2) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender or government or any government authority.
- 3) The Company has complied with the requirement with respect to number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.
- 4) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:
 - i. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
 - ii. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- 5) The Company does not have any transaction not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961
- 6) The Company did not have transaction with any struck off Company.
- 7) The Company has the title deeds of all its immovable properties.

Note 29 : Previous year /period figures have been regrouped and reclassified.

For M. N. Sheth & Associates

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 110061W

For and on behalf of the Board

Waaree Green

M. N. Sheth

Proprietor

Membership No.: 037081

Place : Mumbai

Date : June 06, 2024

Hitesh P. Mehta

Director

(DIN 00207506)

Date : June 06, 2024

Place : Mumbai

Viren C. Doshi

Director

(DIN 00207121)