INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

Geosphere Glassworks GmbH

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Information

Opinion

We have audited for purposes of the audit of the consolidated financial statements of Borosil Renewables Limited ("BRL"), the financial information included in the accompanying financial reporting package of Geosphere Glassworks GmbH and its subsidiary ("Group") for the year ended 31st March, 2025. This financial information, consisting of balance sheet, statement of income, cashflow statement and statement of changes in equity ("Financial Information"), has been prepared solely to enable the BRL to prepare its consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the Financial Information for Geosphere Glassworks GmbH and its subsidiary as of 31st March, 2025, and for the year then ended have been prepared, on the basis of IFRS and the Group's accounting policies, so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31st March, 2025 and of the financial performance, change in equity and cash flows of the Group for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Financial Information in accordance with the ISA. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Information section of our report.

We have complied with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards), issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), as well as the German General Professional Rules for Auditors as set forth in § 43 WPO [*Wirtschaftsprüferordnung* - German Professional Code of Auditors] as it relates to relevant ethical requirements, including independence.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The conclusions reached in forming our opinion are based on the component performance materiality as agreed to by the Auditors of BRL, in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the BRL.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Financial Information on the basis of applicable IFRS and the Group's accounting policies, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Information 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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Information.

Restriction on Use and Distribution

The Financial Information has been prepared for purposes of providing information to the BRL to enable it to prepare its consolidated financial statements. The Financial Information is not a full set of financial statements in accordance with IFRS. The Financial Information may, therefore, not be suitable for another purpose.

This report is intended solely for the BRL and copy of the same can be shared with the Auditors of BRL and should not be used by or distributed to anyone or any other third party.

Cologne, 5 May 2025

Laufenberg Michels GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Christian Schenk
Wirtschaftsprüfer [*Auditor*]
Steuerberater [*Tax Advisor*]

GEOSPHERE GLASSWORKS GMBH

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2025

(EUR)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
I. ASSETS					
1 Non-current Assets					
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	6	7 569 230		9 157 745	
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	6	12 705 850		13 017 619	
(c) Intangible Assets	7	33 938		54 925	
(d) Financial Assets					
(i) Others	8	-		200 000	
(e) Other Non-current Assets	9	248 558	**20 557 576**	-	**22 430 290**
2 Current Assets					
(a) Inventories	10	7 026 316		10 824 304	
(b) Financial Assets					
(i) Trade Receivables	11	113 142		2 468 904	
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	2 367 531		9 012 212	
(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above	13	800 000		-	
(iv) Others	14	476 735		677 231	
(c) Current Tax Assets (net)		199 401		208 163	
(d) Other Current Assets	15	65 526	**11 048 652**	1 265 122	**24 455 936**
TOTAL ASSETS			**31 606 228**		**46 886 226**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	25 000		25 000	
(b) Other Equity	17	- 8 096 934		3 357 952	
Equity attributable to the Owners			**- 8 071 934**		**3 382 952**
Non-controlling Interest			**403 848**		**2 197 585**
Total Equity			**- 7 668 086**		**5 580 537**
LIABILITIES					
1 Non-Current Liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	18	33 510 000		29 250 000	
(ii) Lease Liabilities		9 543		225 497	
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	19	1 613 474		1 256 478	
(b) Provisions	20	5 500		5 500	
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	21	-	**35 138 516**	-	**30 737 475**
2 Current Liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	22	-		3 600 000	
(ii) Lease Liabilities		72 134		254 792	
(iii) Trade Payables	23	1 338 953		3 580 552	
(iiv) Other Financial Liabilities	24	737 526		2 293 757	
(b) Other Current Liabilities	25	1 432 719		93 318	
(c) Provisions	26	554 464		745 795	
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (net)		-	**4 135 797**	-	**10 568 214**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			**31 606 228**		**46 886 226**
Material Accounting Policies and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	1 to 45				

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Date : 07th May, 2025
Place : Frankfurt, Germany

Michael Korbik
Managing Director

GEOSPHERE GLASSWORKS GMBH

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

(EUR)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024
I.	**Income**			
	Revenue from Operations	27	36 055 780	45 685 824
	Other Income	28	2 037 181	841 689
	Total Income (I)		**38 092 961**	**46 527 513**
II.	**Expenses:**			
	Cost of Materials Consumed		7 115 618	8 068 409
	Changes in Inventories of Work-in-Progress and Finished Goods	29	4 015 724	492 700
	Employee Benefits Expense	30	13 732 638	15 201 387
	Finance Costs	31	1 379 353	1 133 830
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	32	2 247 377	1 878 869
	Other Expenses	33	22 850 874	21 377 919
	Total Expenses (II)		**51 341 583**	**48 153 114**
III.	**Loss Before Tax and Exceptional Items (I - II)**		**- 13 248 622**	**- 1 625 601**
IV.	Exceptional Items		-	-
V.	**Loss Before Tax (III - IV)**		**- 13 248 622**	**- 1 625 601**
VI.	**Tax Expense:**	21		
	(1) Current Tax		-	6 067
	(2) Deferred Tax		-	-
	Total Tax Expenses		**-**	**6 067**
VII.	**Loss for the year (V-VI)**		**- 13 248 622**	**- 1 631 668**
VIII.	**Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)**			
	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
	Re-measurement gains / (losses) on Defined Benefit Plans		-	-
	Income Tax effect on above		-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income		**-**	**-**
IX.	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII + VIII)**		**- 13 248 622**	**- 1 631 668**
X.	**Loss attributable to**			
	Owners of the Company		- 11 454 885	- 1 528 935
	Non-controlling Interest		- 1 793 737	- 102 733
			- 13 248 622	**- 1 631 668**
XI.	**Other Comprehensive Income attributable to**			
	Owners of the Company		-	-
	Non-controlling Interest		-	-
			-	-
XII.	**Total Comprehensive Income attributable to**			
	Owners of the Company		- 11 454 885	- 1 528 935
	Non-controlling Interest		- 1 793 737	- 102 733
			- 13 248 622	**- 1 631 668**
XIII.	**Earnings per Equity Share of EUR 1/- each (in EUR)**	34		
	- Basic		**-529.94**	**-65.27**
	- Diluted		**-529.94**	**-65.27**
	Material Accounting Policies and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	1 to 45		

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Date : 07th May, 2025
Place : Frankfurt, Germany

Michael Korbik
Managing Director

GEOSPHERE GLASSWORKS GMBH

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

A. Equity Share Capital (EUR)

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2023	Changes during year	As at 31st March, 2024	Changes during period	As at 31st March, 2025
Equity Share Capital	25 000	-	25 000	-	25 000

B. Other Equity (EUR)

Particulars	Attributable to equity owners	Non-controlling Interest	Total
	Reserves and Surplus		
	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	4 886 886	2 300 318	7 187 205
Total Comprehensive Income	- 1 528 935	- 102 733	- 1 631 668
As at 31st March, 2024	**3 357 952**	**2 197 585**	**5 555 537**
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	3 357 952	2 197 585	5 555 537
Total Comprehensive Income	- 11 454 885	- 1 793 737	- 13 248 622
As at 31st March, 2025	**- 8 096 934**	**403 848**	**- 7 693 086**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Michael Korbik
Managing Director

Date : 07th May, 2025
Place : Frankfurt, Germany

GEOSPHERE GLASSWORKS GMBH

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

(EUR)

	Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025		For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	
A.	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**				
	Loss Before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss		**- 13 248 622**		**- 1 625 601**
	Adjusted for :				
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	2 247 377		1 878 869	
	Interest Income	- 142 659		- 115 016	
	Government Grant	-		- 229 995	
	Loss on discard of Property, Plant and Equipment	- 830		-	
	Finance Costs	1 379 353	3 483 241	1 133 830	2 667 688
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**- 9 765 381**		**1 042 087**
	Adjusted for :				
	Trade and Other Receivables	3 755 854		10 740 880	
	Inventories	3 797 987		- 749 223	
	Trade and Other Payables	- 2 336 571	5 217 271	- 4 123 800	5 867 857
	Cash generated from operations		**- 4 548 110**		**6 909 944**
	Direct Taxes Paid (net)		8 762		- 151 679
	Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities		**- 4 539 348**		**6 758 265**
B	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities**				
	Addition in Property, Plant and Equipment		- 5 420 782		- 14 377 900
	Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		1 000		18 504
	Interest received		142 659		115 016
	Net Cash from/(used in) Investing Activities		**- 5 277 123**		**- 14 244 380**
C.	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**				
	Proceeds from Non-current Borrowings		60 000		12 000 000
	Repayment of Non-current Borrowings		- 3 000 000		-
	Proceeds from Non-current Borrowings		3 600 000		-
	Movements in Current Borrowings		-		- 3 000 000
	Margin Money (net)		- 600 000		- 200 000
	Interest Paid		- 1 433 611		- 483 299
	Lease Payment		- 291 398		- 294 535
	Government Grant Received		4 836 800		320 737
	Net Cash flow/(used in) from Financing Activities		**3 171 791**		**8 342 902**
	Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		**- 6 644 681**		**856 786**
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		**9 012 212**		**8 155 425**
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		**2 367 531**		**9 012 212**

1. Negative figures indicates cash outflow.
2. The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flow".
3. Repayment of Bank borrowings by the Holding Company under SBLC has not been considered. (Refer Note No 18.1)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Michael Korbik
Managing Director

Date : 07th May, 2025
Place : Frankfurt, Germany

GEOSPHERE GLASSWORKS GMBH
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

Note 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION:

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise financial statements of Geosphere Glassworks GmbH ("GGG") ("the company"), its subsidiaries namely, GMB Glasmanufaktur Brandenburg GmbH ("GMB") for the year ended 31st March, 2025. The Company is a private limited liability company domiciled and incorporated under the laws of Federal republic of Germany, registered with the commercial register of the local court (Amtsgericht) of Frankfurt am Main under HRB 126355, with registered address: c/o Youco Business Centre, Amelie-Mary-Earhart-StraBe 8, 60549 Frankfurt am Main/Germany.

GMB Glasmanufaktur Brandenburg GmbH is engaged in manufacturing of solar and photovoltaic modules, greenhouse constructions and thermal collectors.

For the preparation of Consolidated Financial statements of Geosphere Glassworks GmbH for the year ended 31st March, 2025, the Group has considered Audited Financial Statement of GMB Glasmanufaktur Brandenburg GmbH and Geosphere Glassworks GmbH.

The Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025 were approved and adopted by Board of Directors in their meeting held on 07th May, 2025.

Note 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION:

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standard (IAS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented on going concern basis and at historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities, which have been measured as indicated below:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
- Assets held for disposal is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in EUR, which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency and all values are rounded to the nearest EUR, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 3 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION:

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31st March, 2025. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee, rights arising from other contractual arrangements, the Group’s voting rights and potential voting rights and the size of the Group’s holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group obtains control and assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements till the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

3.1 Consolidation procedure:

a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. The difference between the cost of investment in the subsidiaries and the Parent's share of net assets at the time of acquisition of control in the subsidiaries is recognised in the consolidated financial statement as goodwill. However, resultant gain (bargain purchase) is recognized in other comprehensive income on the acquisition date and accumulated to capital reserve in equity.

c) Intra-Group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra Group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

d) In the case of foreign subsidiaries, being non-integral foreign operations, revenue items are consolidated at the average exchange rates prevailing during the year. All assets and liabilities are converted at rates prevailing at the end of the year. Components of equity are translated at closing rate. Any gain / (loss) on exchange difference arising on consolidation is recognized in the Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTR) through OCI.

e) Consolidated statement of profit and loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

f) Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If an entity of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

g) Consolidated financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, if any, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the consolidated financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

3.2 Business combinations:

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31st March, 2025.

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

The acquisition date is the date on which control is transferred to the acquirer. Judgement is applied in determining the acquisition date and determining whether control is transferred from one party to another. Control exists when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through power over the entity. In assessing control, potential voting rights are considered only if the rights are substantive.

Consideration transferred includes the fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred by the Group to the previous owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Group. Consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Any goodwill that arises on account of such business combination is tested annually for impairment.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not re-measured and the settlement is accounted for within other equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is re-measured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination such as finders' fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred.

3.3 Subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

3.4 Non-controlling interests:

NCI are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

3.5 Loss of control:

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

3.6 Transactions eliminated on consolidation:

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. A Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Note 4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

4.1 Business Combination and Goodwill/Capital Reserve:

The Group uses the pooling of interest method of accounting to account for common control business combination and acquisition method of accounting to account for other business combinations.

The acquisition date is the date on which control is transferred to the acquirer. Judgement is applied in determining the acquisition date and determining whether control is transferred from one party to another. Control exists when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through power over the entity. In assessing control, potential voting rights are considered only if the rights are substantive.

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 excess amount shall be considered as bargain purchase and recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Consideration transferred includes the fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred by the Group to the previous owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Group. Consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Any goodwill that arises on account of such business combination is tested annually for impairment.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not re-measured and the settlement is accounted for within other equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is re-measured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

A contingent liability of the acquiree is assumed in a business combination only if such a liability represents a present obligation and arises from a past event, and its fair value can be measured reliably. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination, such as Stamp Duty for title transfer in the name of the Group, finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees and other professional and consulting fees, are expensed as incurred.

In case of Pooling of interest method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of the combining entities recognises at their carrying amounts. No adjustment is made to reflect the fair value or recognise any new assets and liabilities. The financial information in the consolidated financial statements in respect of prior periods restates as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period. The difference, if any, between the amount recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to capital reserve and presented separately from other capital reserves.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination such as finders' fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred.

4.2 Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to the bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation on the property, plant and equipment is provided using straight line method over the useful life of assets.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

— Buildings:	3-30 years
— Plant and Machinery:	10 years
— Furniture and Fixtures:	10 years
— Vehicles:	8 Years
— Office Equipments:	3-5 Years

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment which are added / disposed off during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / deletion. Freehold land is not depreciated.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

Property, plant and equipment are eliminated from consolidated financial statement, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Profits / losses arising in the case of retirement / disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

4.3 Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets are carried at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the intangible assets.

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Computer Softwares are capitalised at the amounts paid to acquire the respective license for use and are amortised on a straight line method over the period of three years. The assets' useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end.

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

4.4 Leases:

Group evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of IFRS 16. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. Group uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an options to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that options; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that options. In assessing whether the group is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for Group to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. Group revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Group as a lessee

Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. Group assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, Group assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Group changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.
Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Group as a lessor

Leases for which the Group is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.
When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.
For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

4.5 Inventories:

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value except scrap (cullet), which is valued at raw material cost, where it is re-usable, otherwise at net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their respective present location and condition. Cost of packing materials and stores, spares and consumables are computed on the weighted average basis.

4.6 Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

4.7 Impairment of non-financial assets - property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

The Group assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets or group of assets, called cash generating units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.
An impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset’s fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

4.8 Impairment of Goodwill:

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Group's cash generating units (CGU) or groups of CGU's expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU. Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill is recognized in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income and is not reversed in the subsequent period.

4.9 Discontinued operation and non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale:

Discontinued operation:

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale:

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when a sale is highly probable from the date of classification, management are committed to the sale and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Non-current assets are classified as held for sale from the date these conditions are met and are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any resulting impairment loss is recognised in the Consolidated Statements of Profit and Loss as a separate line item. On classification as held for sale, the assets are no longer depreciated. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the balance sheet.

4.10 Financial instruments – initial recognition, subsequent measurement and impairment:

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.

I) Financial assets -Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets - Subsequent measurement:
For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in two broad categories:-

a) Financial assets at fair value
b) Financial assets at amortised cost
Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the consolidated statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at **amortised cost** (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.
a) Business model test: The objective of the Group's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flow.
b) Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured **at fair value through other comprehensive income** unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.
a) Business model test: The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flow and selling financial assets.
b) Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets - Derecognition:
A financial assets (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed form the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:
a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
b) The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flow from the asset.

Impairment of financial assets
In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group uses ‘Expected Credit Loss’ (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:
a) The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).
For trade receivables Group applies ‘simplified approach’ which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Group uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Group uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

II) Financial liabilities - Initial recognition and measurement:

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

Financial liabilities - Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate at their fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Financial Liabilities - Financial guarantee contracts:

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Financial Liabilities - Derecognition:

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

4.11 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, Contingent assets and Commitments:

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using equivalent period government securities interest rate. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

4.12 Revenue recognition and other income:

Sale of goods and Services:

The Group derives revenues primarily from sale of products comprising of solar and photovoltaic modules, greenhouse constructions and thermal collectors.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Group has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over the time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional.

The Group does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, scheme discount and price concessions , if any, as specified in the contract with the customer.

Contract balances:

Trade receivables:

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract liabilities:

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

Interest Income:

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Rental income:

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included as other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

4.13 Foreign currency reinstatement and translation:

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, are capitalized as cost of assets.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other finance gains / losses are presented in the consolidated statement of profit and loss on a net basis.

In case of an asset, expense or income where a non-monetary advance is paid/received, the date of transaction is the date on which the advance was initially recognized. If there were multiple payments or receipts in advance, multiple dates of transactions are determined for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

4.14 Employee Benefits:

Short term employee benefits are recognized as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss of the year in which the related services are rendered.

A defined benefit plans is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out by third party actuaries at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Other costs are accounted in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurements of defined benefit plan in respect of post employment and other long term benefits are charged to the other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

4.15 Taxes on Income:

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax (including income tax for earlier years) and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in such cases the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Any subsequent change in direct tax on items initially recognised in equity or other comprehensive income is also recognised in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax provision is computed for Income calculated after considering allowances and exemptions under the provisions of the applicable Income Tax Laws. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set, and presented as net.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses, unutilised tax credits and allowances to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses, unutilised tax credits and allowances can be utilised. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

4.16 Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs specifically relating to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized (net of income on temporarily deployment of funds) as part of the cost of such assets. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Group incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. For general borrowing used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Group that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

4.17 Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed using the net profit or loss for the year attributable to the shareholders' and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the net profit or loss for the year attributable to the shareholder' and weighted average number of equity and potential equity shares outstanding during the year. Potential equity shares that are converted during the year are included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, from the beginning of the year or date of issuance of such potential equity shares, to the date of conversion.

4.18 Current and non-current classification:

The Group presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

The Group has presented non-current assets and current assets before equity, non-current liabilities and current liabilities in accordance with IAS 1, notified by IASB.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,

b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,

c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it is:

a) Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,

b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,

c) Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Deferred tax assets / liabilities are classified as non-current assets / liabilities. The Group has identified twelve months as its normal operating cycle.

4.19 Fair value measurement:

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy.

4.20 Government Grant:

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received. When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognised by adjusting the grant with the related costs which they are intended to compensate in the statement of profit and loss. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised by deducting the grant from the value of respective asset to arrive at carrying amount.

Note 5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Properties and Other Intangible Assets:

Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Group's historical experience with similar assets and taking into account anticipated technological changes, whichever is more appropriate.

5.2 Income Tax:

Group reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to an adjustment to the amounts reported in the financial statements. The Group has carry forward tax losses that are available for offset against future taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or tax credits can be utilised. This involves an assessment of when those assets are likely to reverse, and a judgement as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the assets. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability, which is inherently uncertain. To the extent assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognised in respect of deferred tax assets and consequential impact in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

5.3 Contingencies:

Management has estimated the possible outflow of resources at the end of each annual reporting financial year, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Group as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

5.4 Impairment of financial assets:

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

5.5 Impairment of non-financial assets:

The Group 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 Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent to those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

5.6 Defined benefits plans:

The Cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation 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, mortality rates and attrition rate. 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.

5.7 Recoverability of trade receivable:

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

5.8 Revenue Recognition:

The Group's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Group assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identify distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.

Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, price concessions and incentives. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Group allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

The Group uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Group allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Group uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.

5.9 Provisions:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

5.10 Fair value measurement of financial instruments:

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

5.11 Classification of Leases:

The Group evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of IFRS 16. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Group uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an options to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that options; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that options. In assessing whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Group to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Group revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

Note - 6 Property, Plant and Equipment (EUR)

Particulars	Right to use	Land - Freehold	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Total	Capital Work-in-Progress
GROSS BLOCK									
As at 1st April, 2023	**559 229**	**1 343 880**	**327 587**	**539 897**	**240 551**	**380 934**	**358 717**	**3 750 795**	
Additions	277 067	-	292 681	6 649 523	-	20 756	367 397	7 607 423	
Government Grant	-	-	-	90 742	-	-	-	90 742	
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	16 703	4 230	20 933	
As at 31st March, 2024	**836 295**	**1 343 880**	**620 268**	**7 098 678**	**240 551**	**384 987**	**721 885**	**11 246 544**	
Additions	33 041	-	98 627	566 968	-	2,139	88 195	788 970	
Government Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disposals/Adjustment	150 926	-	-	205	-	-	-	151 131	
As at 31st March, 2025	**718 410**	**1 343 880**	**718 895**	**7 665 442**	**240 551**	**387 126**	**810 080**	**11 884 383**	
DEPRECIATION									
As at 1st April, 2023	**94 770**	**-**	**8 492**	**38 470**	**12 732**	**21 791**	**57 969**	**234 223**	
Depreciation	274 133	-	29 854	1 309 888	30 828	51 914	160 387	1 857 004	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	2 429	-	2 429	
As at 31st March, 2024	**368 903**	**-**	**38 345**	**1 348 359**	**43 560**	**71 275**	**218 356**	**2 088 799**	
Depreciation	272 166	-	30 404	1 704 831	29 827	51 601	137 560	2 226 389	
Disposals	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	
As at 31st March, 2025	**641 070**	**-**	**68 749**	**3 053 155**	**73 387**	**122 876**	**355 916**	**4 315 153**	
NET BLOCK:									
As at 31st March, 2024	**467 392**	**1 343 880**	**581 923**	**5 750 319**	**196 991**	**313 711**	**503 529**	**9 157 745**	**13 017 619**
As at 31st March, 2025	**77 340**	**1 343 880**	**650 145**	**4 612 287**	**167 164**	**264 250**	**454 164**	**7 569 230**	**12 705 850**

6.1 Refer Note No. 35.2 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment.

6.2 In accordance with the International Accounting Standard (IAS 36) on " Impairment of Assets", the management during the year carried out an exercise of identifying the assets that may have been impaired in accordance with the said IAS. On the basis of review carried out by the management, there was no indication exist that property, plant and equipment may be impaired during the year ended 31st March, 2025.

Note - 7 Other Intangible Assets

(EUR)

Particulars	Computer Software
GROSS BLOCK:	
As at 1st April, 2023	**233 399**
Additions	35 013
Disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2024	**268 412**
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2025	**268 412**
AMORTISATION:	
As at 1st April, 2023	**191 622**
Amortisation	21 865
Disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2024	**213 487**
Amortisation	20 988
Disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2025	**234 474**
NET BLOCK:	
As at 31st March, 2024	**54 925**
As at 31st March, 2025	**33 938**

* Other than self generated.

Note - 8 Non-current Financial Assets - Other

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Unsecured, Considered Good :		
Fixed Deposit with Banks having maturity more than 12 months	-	200 000
Total	**-**	**200 000**

Note - 9 Non-current Financial Assets - Other

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Unsecured, Considered Good :		
Capital Advances	248 558	-
Total	**248 558**	**-**

Note - 10 Inventories

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Raw Materials	596 116	529 538
Work-in-Progress	533 412	1 380 586
Finished Goods	2 472 169	5 640 719
Stores, Spares and Consumables	2 288 476	1 900 142
Packing Material	451 212	399 194
Scrap (Cullet) and Rejected Glass	684 932	974 125
Total	**7 026 316**	**10 824 304**

Note - 11 Current Financial Assets - Trade Receivables

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Unsecured :		
Trade Receivables considered Good	113 142	2 468 904
Total	**113 142**	**2 468 904**

Note - 12 Cash and Cash Equivalents

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Balances with Banks in current accounts	2 365 775	9 011 800
Cash on Hand	1 756	411
Total	**2 367 531**	**9 012 212**

12.1 For the purpose of the statement of Cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise the followings:

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Balances with Banks in current accounts	2 365 775	9 011 800
Cash on Hand	1 756	411
Total	**2 367 531**	**9 012 212**

Note - 13 Current Financial Assets - Loans

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Fixed deposit pledged with Banks (Refer Note No. 13.1)	800 000	-
	800 000	**-**

13.1 The above deposits with banks are pledged as margin money against Debts Service Reserve Account.

Note - 14 Current Financial Assets - Others

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Unsecured, Considered Good:		
Security Deposits	-	3 313
Others	476 735	673 919
	476 735	**677 231**

14.1 Other includes claim receivables from Energy.

Note - 15 Other Current Assets

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Unsecured, Considered Good :		
Advances against supplies	-	22 745
Outstanding CO2 Certificates	-	381 690
VAT Balance	-	606 246
Others	65 526	254 440
Total	**65 526**	**1 265 122**

15.1 Other includes prepaid insurance etc.

Note - 16 Equity Share Capital

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Authorised		
Equity Share Capital		
25'000 Equity Shares of EUR 1/- each fully paid up	25 000	25 000
Total	**25 000**	**25 000**
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up		
25'000 Equity Shares of EUR 1/- each fully paid up	25 000	25 000

Total	**25 000**	**25 000**

16.1 Reconciliation of number of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025 (in Nos.)	As at 31st March, 2024 (in Nos.)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	25 000	25 000
Share Issued during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**25 000**	**25 000**

16.2 Terms/Rights attached to Equity Shares :

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of EUR 1/- per share. Holders of equity shares are entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in EUR.

Note - 17 Other Equity

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
Retained Earnings				
As per Last Balance Sheet	3 357 952		4 886 886	
Profit for the period/year	- 11 454 885		- 1 528 935	
Amount available for appropriation	**- 8 096 934**	**- 8 096 934**	**3 357 952**	**3 357 952**
Total		**- 8 096 934**		**3 357 952**

17.1 Nature and Purpose of Reserve

I Retained Earnings

Retained earnings represents the accumulated profits / (losses) made by the Company over the years.

Note - 18 Non-current financial liabilities - Borrowings

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Secured		
Borrowing from Banks	-	20 400 000
Unsecured		
Borrowings from Borosil Renewables Limited (Holding Company) (Refer Note No. 37)	33 450 000	8 850 000
Borrowing from Laxman AG (Follow Subsidiary Company) (Refer Note No. 37)	60 000	-
Total	**33 510 000**	**29 250 000**

18.1 Borosil Rewnewables Limited (Ultimate Holding Company) has repaid the Company's Bank Debt (HDFC Bank - Euro 10.80 Million and HSBC - Euro 10.20 Million). Consequent to making such payment under the Standby letter of credit (SBLC) towards the settlement of the debt of the Lender Banks, the Ultimate Holding Company stands subrogated in place of the Lender Banks and has become the lender of the Company to the extent of the amount paid under the SBLC.

18.2 The above Subordinated Loan of EUR 10.20 Million and EUR 10.80 Million shall be payable in 17 and 19 equal quarterly instalments respectively after an initial moratorium period of 12 (twelve) months for both interest and principal from the respective dates on which the loans has been reapid to Banks. Interest on the Subrogated Loan shall accrue at arm's length i.e. at the rate of 6.77% per annum from the date of making payment to the Bank under the SBLCs.

18.3 Borrowings from Borosil Renewables Limited (Holding Company) EUR 12'450'000 (previous year EUR 8'850'000) (together with all accrued interest) shall be repaid in full by the Geosphere Glassworks GmbH by no later than a date falling 2 year after the utilization date. The said borrowings carries interest rate btween 7.00% to 7.13% p.a.

18.4 Borrowings from Laxman AG (fellow subsidiary Company) EUR 60'000 (previous year EUR Nil) (together with all accrued interest) shall be repaid in full by the Geosphere Glassworks GmbH by no later than a date falling 2 year after the utilization date. The said borrowings carries interest rate @ 7.70% p.a.

Note - 19 Non-current Financial Liabilities

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (Refer Note No. 37)	1 613 474	912 665
Amount payable to HS Timber (Deferred Consideration) (Refer Note No 19.1)	-	343 813
Total	**1 613 474**	**1 256 478**

19.1 In pursuant of share purchase agreement dated 21st October 2022, an additional amount of consideration required to be determined on the basis of the performance of GMB Glasmanufaktur Brandenburg GmbH and Interfloat Corporation in CY 2025 and CY 2026 equivalent to 20% of EBIT of GMB Glasmanufaktur Brandenburg GmbH and Interfloat Corporation. Based on the current estimates, the said liability which has been reversed during the year due to negative EBIT.

Note - 20 Non-current Financial Liabilities - Provisions

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Non-current Financial Liabilities - Provisions	5 500	5 500
Total	**5 500**	**5 500**

Note - 21 Income Tax

21.1 The major components of Income Tax Expenses for the year ended 31st March, 2025 and year ended 31st March, 2024 are as follows:

(EUR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss :		
Current Income Tax	-	6 067
Deferred Tax - Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total Tax Expenses	**-**	**6 067**

21.2 Reconciliation between tax expenses and accounting profit multiplied by tax rate for the year ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024:

(EUR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Accounting profit before tax	-13 248 622	-1 625 601
Applicable tax rate	28.08%	28.08%
Computed Tax Expenses	**-3 720 213**	**- 456 469**
Tax effect on account of:		
Bargain Purchase	-	-
Other deductions / allowances	3 720 213	462 536
Income tax expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss	**-**	**6 067**

Note - 22 Current financial liabilities - Borrowings

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Secured		
Borrowing from Banks	-	3 600 000
Total	**-**	**3 600 000**

Note - 23 Current Financial Liabilities - Trade Payables

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Trade Payables	1 338 953	3 580 552
Total	**1 338 953**	**3 580 552**

Note - 24 Current Financial Liabilities - Others

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	63 572
Creditors for Capital Goods	252 150	845 579
Deposits	1 977	767
Other Payables	483 400	1 383 839
	737 526	**2 293 757**

24.1 Other includes mainly liabilities towards employees and provision for energy cost.

Note - 25 Other Current Liabilities

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Advance from Customers	1 239 857	-
Statutory liabilities	192 862	93 318
Total	**1 432 719**	**93 318**

Note - 26 Current Provisions

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Provisions for Employee Benefits	549 464	740 795
Provisions for others	5 000	5 000
Total	**554 464**	**745 795**

Note - 27 Revenues from Operations

(EUR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Sale of Products	36 053 178	45 524 758
Other Operating Revenue	2 602	161 066
Revenue from Operations	**36 055 780**	**45 685 824**

Note - 28 Other Income

(EUR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Interest Income from Financial Assets measured at amortised cost		
- Others	142 659	115 016
Government Grant	-	229 995
Profit on sale/discarding of Property, Plant and Equipment	830	-
Sale of old platinum	822 484	-
Reversal of Deferred Consideration resulting Bargain Purchase	343 813	-
Miscellaneous Income	727 395	496 678
Total	**2 037 181**	**841 689**

Note - 29 Changes in Inventories of Work-in-progress and Finished Goods

(EUR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024
At the end of the Year		
Work-in-Progress	533 412	1 380 586
Finished Goods	2 472 169	5 640 719
	3 005 581	**7 021 305**
At the beginning of the Year		
Work-in-Progress	1 380 586	728 861
Finished Goods	5 640 719	6 785 144
	7 021 305	**7 514 005**
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	**4 015 724**	**492 700**

Note - 30 Employee Benefits Expense

(EUR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Salaries, Wages & allowances	11 004 160	12 067 122
Staff Welfare Expenses	2 728 477	3 134 265
Total	**13 732 638**	**15 201 387**

Note - 31 Finance Cost

(EUR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Interest Expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1 368 682	1 070 711
Interest Expenses on account of fair valuation of liabilities	-	34 571
Interest Expenses on Finance lease liabilities (Refer Note No. 40)	10 671	28 548
Total	**1 379 353**	**1 133 830**

Note - 32 Depreciation and amortisation Expenses

(EUR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment (Refer Note No. 6)	2 226 389	1 857 004
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note No. 7)	20 988	21 865
Total	**2 247 377**	**1 878 869**

Note - 33 Other Expenses

(EUR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Manufacturing and Other Expenses		
Consumption of Stores and Spares	938 182	1 185 828
Power & Fuel	14 954 731	12 834 331
Packing Materials Consumed	1 768 216	1 088 556
Contract Labour Expenses	830 635	744 394
Job Processing Charges	25 732	77 659
Repairs to Machinery	1 414 942	1 740 986
Repairs to Buildings	46 338	11 682
Selling and Distribution Expenses		
Sales Promotion and Advertisement Expenses	122 310	124 181
Administrative and General Expenses		
Rent	92 506	108 197
Rates and Taxes	187 664	164 801
Insurance	434 921	630 308
Legal and Professional Fees	545 624	1 046 005
Travelling	136 609	117 409
Loss on sale/discarding of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	857
Payment to Auditors	105 224	182 919
Donation	1 195	4 265
Miscellaneous Expenses	1 246 046	1 315 540
Total	**22 850 874**	**21 377 919**

Note - 34 Earnings Per Equity share (EPS)

(EUR)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024

Net loss for the year attributable to Equity Shareholders for Basic EPS (EUR)	- 13 248 622	- 1 631 668
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for Basic EPS (in Nos.)	25 000	25 000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for Diluted EPS (in Nos.)	25 000	25 000
Earnings per share of EUR 1 each (EUR)		
- Basic	-529.94	-65.27
- Diluted	-529.94	-65.27
Face value per equity share (EUR)	1.00	1.00

Note - 35 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

35.1 Contingent Liabilities (To the extent not provided for)

Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts **(EUR)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Disputed Liabilities in Appeal (No Cash outflow is expected in the near future)	-	-

35.2 Commitments

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account not provided for (cash outflow is expected on execution of such capital contracts)		
-- Related to Property, Plant and Equipment	699 820	1 937 576

Note - 36 Provisions

Disclosures as required by IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:-
Movement in provisions:-

(EUR)

Nature of provision	Provision for Credit Impaired	Total
As at 1st April, 2023	**-**	**-**
Provision during the year	-	-
Reversal of provision during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	**-**	**-**
Provision during the year	-	-
Reversal of provision during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2025	**-**	**-**

Note - 37 Related party disclosure

In accordance with the requirements of IAS 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 year, are as detail below:

37.1 List of Related Parties :

Name of the related party

(a) Holding Company
Borosil Renewables Limited

(b) Fellow Subsidiaries
Interfloat Corporation ("IF")
Laxman AG ("LA")

(c) Key Management Personnel
Nico Succolowsky - Managing Director of GMB Glasmanufaktur Brandenburg GmbH ("GMB")
Torsten Frohner - Chief Financial Officer of GMB Glasmanufaktur Brandenburg GmbH ("GMB")

37.2 Transaction with related parties

(EUR)

Nature of Transactions	Name of the Related Party	2024-25	2023-24
Transaction with Ultimate Holding Company			
Sale of Service	Borosil Renewables Limited	-	119 110
Purchase of Goods	Borosil Renewables Limited	-	737 864
Interest Expenses on borrowings	Borosil Renewables Limited	742 330	700 619
Reimbursement of expenses to	Borosil Renewables Limited	259 448	220 777
Guarantee Commission Expenses	Borosil Renewables Limited	17 309	14 516
Borrowing Taken	Borosil Renewables Limited	24 600 000	-
Repayment of Borrowings	Borosil Renewables Limited	-	2 400 000
Transactions with fellow subsidiaries Companies:			
Borrowing Taken	Laxman AG	60 000	-
Interest Expenses on borrowings	Interfloat Corporation	-	172 587
	Laxman AG	4 330	-
Sale of Goods	Interfloat Corporation	36 053 178	45 524 758
Repayment of Borrowings	Interfloat Corporation	-	6 600 000
Transactions with other related parties:			
Managerial Remuneration	Nico Succolowsky	159 996	175 091
	Torsten Frohner	108 000	128 785

(EUR)

Nature of Transactions	Name of the Related Party	2024-25	2023-24
Balances with Holding Company:			
Non current Financial Liabilities-Borrowings	Borosil Renewables Limited	33 450 000	8 850 000
Non current Financial Liabilities-Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	Borosil Renewables Limited	1 609 144	912 665
Trade Payable	Borosil Renewables Limited	170 290	40 500
Standby letter of credit taken from	Borosil Renewables Limited	-	24 000 000
Balances with fellow subsidiaries Companies:			
Non Current Financial Liabilities-Borrowings	Laxman AG	60 000	-
Non current Financial Liabilities-Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	Laxman AG	4 330	-
Trade Receivables	Interfloat Corporation	-	2 145 395
Other Financial Liabilities-others	Interfloat Corporation	1 239 857	-

37.3 The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm’s length transactions. Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured, unless specified and settlement occurs in cash. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Note - 38 Fair Values

38.1 Financial Instruments by category:

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements.

a) Financial Assets designated at amortised cost:- **(EUR)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets designated at amortised cost:-				
- Trade Receivables	113 142	113 142	2 468 904	2 468 904
- Cash and cash equivalents	2 367 531	2 367 531	9 012 212	9 012 212
- Others	476 735	476 735	877 231	877 231
	2 957 408	**2 957 408**	**12 358 348**	**12 358 348**

b) Financial Liabilities designated at amortised cost:-

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Liabilities designated at amortised cost:-				
- Non-current Borrowings	33 510 000	33 510 000	29 250 000	29 250 000
- Non-current Lease Liabilities	9 543	9 543	225 497	225 497
- Other Non-current Financial Liabilities	1 613 474	1 613 474	1 256 478	1 256 478
- Current Borrowings	-	-	3 600 000	3 600 000
- Current Lease Liabilities	72 134	72 134	254 792	254 792
- Trade Payable	1 338 953	1 338 953	3 580 552	3 580 552
- Other Financial Liabilities	737 526	737 526	2 293 757	2 293 757
	37 281 630	**37 281 630**	**40 461 076**	**40 461 076**

38.2 Fair Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

The Group maintains procedures to value its financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

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

i) Fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and current borrowings and other current financial assets and liabilities are approximate at their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

ii) The fair values of other non-current liabilities is approximate at their carrying amount due to discounting/interest bearing features of this liabilities.

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

Note - 39 Financial Risk Management objective and policies

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk management plan defines how risks associated with the Group will be identified, analysed, and managed. It outlines how risk management activities will be performed, recorded, and monitored by the respective Company in the Group and provides templates and practices for recording and prioritising risks. The basic objective of risk management plan is to implement an integrated risk management approach to ensure all significant areas of risks are identified, understood and effectively managed, to promote a shared vision of risk management and encourage discussion on risks at all levels of the organization to provide a clear understanding of risk/benefit trade-offs, to deploy appropriate risk management methodologies and tools for use in identifying, assessing, managing and reporting on risks, and to determine the appropriate balance between cost and control of risk and deploy appropriate resources to manage/optimize key risks. Activities are developed to provide feedback to management and other interested parties. The results of these activities ensure that risk management plan is effective in the long term.

39.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: foreign currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and investments.

The sensitivity analysis is given relate to the position as at 31st March 2025 and as at 31st March 2024.
The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligations, provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant Statement of Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as at 31st March, 2025.

(a) Foreign exchange risk and sensitivity

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group transacts business only in EUR and therefore the Group does not exposed to foreign currency risk.

b) Interest rate risk and sensitivity :-

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group is having non current borrowings from related party and non current borrowing from the banks. There is a fixed rate of interest in case of non current borrowing and currency borrowing hence, there is no interest rate risk associated with this borrowing. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk associated with non current borrowings from the Bank due to floating rate of interest.

The table below illustrates the impact of a 1% increase in interest rates on interest on financial liabilities assuming that the changes occur at the reporting date and has been calculated based on risk exposure outstanding as of date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year. This analysis also assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

(EUR)

Particulars	2023-24		2022-23	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Borrowing from the Bank	-	-	- 240 000	240 000
Increase / (Decrease) in profit before tax	**-**	**-**	**- 240 000**	**240 000**

c) Commodity price risk:-

The Company is exposed to price increase in raw materials and energy cost in domestic and international markets. To limit the price risk the Company is hedging purchase prices in the field of energy for a significant level of consumption. The Company is also using short term fixed price contracts where applicable. In this respect the Company is not exposed to supererogatory commodity price risk.

39.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily from its financing activities. The Group is having minimal risk from its trade receivable.

a) Trade Receivables:-

The Group sells almost its entire manufacturing production to its fellow subsidiary, Interfloat Corporation. Interfloat corporation played distribution role for GMB and sells its product in different countries in Europe. In this case, Interfloat Corporation absorb the risk of non-recovery of the due from trade receivable, wherein GMB is free from the risk on account of recovery since there is no much of risk associated with recovery of the amount from Interfloat Corporation. Even after considering the above, the Group measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables based on historical trend.

The Group extends credit to customer in normal course of business. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables, as it has only one customer. Revenue of EUR 36'053'178 and EUR 45'524'758 from customers represents more than 10% of the company revenue for the year ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024. There is no provision for doubtful debts is required considering the history of trade receivables. Therefore, the Group does not expect any material risk on account of non performance by any of the counterparties.

The Group has used practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on provision matrix. The provision matrix taken into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on ageing of the days the receivables are due.

The following table summarizes the Gross carrying amount of the trade receivable and provision made.

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance
Trade Receivables	113 142	-	2 468 904	-

b) Financial instruments and cash deposits:-

The Group considers factors such as track record, size of the institution, market reputation and service standards to select the banks with which balances are maintained. Credit risk from balances with bank is managed by the Company's finance department. The Group does not maintain significant cash in hand.

For other financial instruments, the finance department assesses and manage credit risk based on internal assessment. Internal assessment is performed for each class of financial instrument with different characteristics.

39.3 Liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Group's objective is to, at all times, maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Group relies operating cash flows, borrowings from banks and borrowings from its related party to meet its needs for funds.

The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

(EUR)

Particulars	Maturity				Total
	0 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 months	More than 1 year	
As at 31st March, 2025					
Non current borrowings	-	-	-	33 510 000	33 510 000
Non Current lease liabilities	-	-	-	9 543	9 543
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	1 613 474	1 613 474
Current lease liabilities	27 495	25 710	18 929	-	72 134
Trade Payable	1 338 953	-	-	-	1 338 953
Other financial liabilities	737 526		-	-	737 526
Total	**2 103 975**	**25 710**	**18 929**	**35 133 016**	**37 281 630**

(EUR)

Particulars	Maturity				Total
	0 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 months	More than 1 year	
As at 31st March, 2024					
Non current borrowings	-	-	-	29 250 000	29 250 000
Non Current lease liabilities	-	-	-	225 497	225 497
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	1 256 478	1 256 478
Short term borrowings	600 000	1 800 000	1 200 000		3 600 000
Current lease liabilities	67 771	131 254	55 767	-	254 792
Trade Payable	3 580 552	-	-	-	3 580 552
Other financial liabilities	2 293 757	-	-	-	2 293 757
Total	**6 542 080**	**1 931 254**	**1 255 767**	**30 731 975**	**40 461 076**

39.4 Competition and price risk

The Group faces competition from local and foreign competitors. Nevertheless, it believes that it has competitive advantage in terms of high quality products and by continuously upgrading its expertise and range of products to meet the needs of its customers.

Note - 40 Leases

As per IFRS 16 'Leases', the disclosures of lease are given below:

(i) Following are the amounts recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit & Loss:

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Depreciation expense for right-of-use assets	272 166	274 133
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10 671	28 548
Total amount recognised	**282 837**	**302 681**

(ii) The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year:

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Opening Balance	480 289	469 210
Addition during the year (on adoption of IFRS 16)	33 041	277 067
Finance cost accrued during the year	10 671	28 548
Reversal of lease liability on account of termination	- 173 043	-
Payment of lease liabilities	- 269 280	- 294 535
Closing Balance	**81 677**	**480 289**

(iii) The following is the contractual maturity profile of lease liabilities:

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Less than one year	72 134	254 792
One year to five years	9 543	225 497
Closing Balance	**81 677**	**480 289**

(iv) Lease liabilities carry an effective interest rate is in the range of 5.62%. The average lease term is in the range of 1-5 years.

Note - 41 Interests in other entities

41.1 The consolidation financial statements of the Group includes subsidiary listed in the table below:-

Name	Principal Activities	Country of Incorporation	% equity interest	
			As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
GMB Glasmanufaktur Brandenburg GmbH ("GMB")	Manufacturer of solar and photovoltaic modules, greenhouse constructions and thermal collectors	Germany	86.00%	86.00%

During the pervious year, the Geosphere Glassworks GmbH acquired 86% control of GMB. Accordingly, GMB became subsidiary of the Company.

41.2 Non-controlling interests (NCI)

Financial information of subsidiary that have material non-controlling interests is provided below:-

Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests:

Name	Country of Incorporation	% equity interest	
		As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
GMB Glasmanufaktur Brandenburg GmbH ("GMB")	Germany	14.00%	14.00%

Summarised financial Information:-

Summarised financial Information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interest that are material to the Group. The amounts disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter-company eliminations.

(EUR)

Summarised Balance Sheet	GMB	
	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Current assets	10 215 573	24 450 642
Current Liabilities	4 173 477	10 552 899
Net current assets / (liabilities)	**6 042 095**	**13 897 743**
Non-current assets	21 357 576	22 430 290
Non-current liabilities	24 515 043	20 630 997
Net non-current assets	**-3 157 467**	**1 799 292**
Net assets	**2 884 629**	**15 697 035**
Accumulated NCI	**403 848**	**2 197 585**

(EUR)

Summarised Statement of profit and loss	GMB	
	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Revenue from operations	36 055 780	45 685 824
Profit for the year	-12 812 406	- 733 810
Other Comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income	**-12 812 406**	**- 733 810**
Profit allocated to NCI	-1 793 737	- 102 733

Note - 42 **Capital Management**

For the purpose of Group's capital management, capital includes issued capital, all other equity reserves and debts. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise shareholders value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Group monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital (equity plus net debt). Net debt are non-current and current debts as reduced by cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises all components including other comprehensive income.

(EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Total Debt	33 510 000	32 850 000
Less:- Cash and cash equivalent	2 367 531	9 012 212
Net Debt	**31 142 469**	**23 837 788**
Total Equity (Equity Share Capital plus Other Equity)	**-8 071 934**	**3 382 952**
Total Capital (Total Equity plus net debt)	**23 070 535**	**27 220 740**
Gearing ratio	**134.99%**	**87.57%**

Note - 43 **Segment Information**

43.1 The Group is engaged only in the manufacturing of solar and photovoltaic modules, greenhouse constructions and thermal collectors, which is a single segment in terms of International Accounting Standard 'Operating Segments (IFRS 8).

43.2 **Revenue from Operations** (EUR)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Germany	2 602	161 066
Outside Germany	36 053 178	45 524 758
Total	**36 055 780**	**45 685 824**

43.3 Revenue of EUR 36'053'178 and EUR 45'524'758 from customers represents more than 10% of the company revenue for the year ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024 respectively.

43.4 No Non-Current Assets of the Group is located outside Germany as on 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024.

Note - 44 Standards issued but not yet effective.

Note - 45 Previous Year figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary.