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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Wergreen Industries Pvt Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Wergreen Industries Pvt Ltd (the Company), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2025, and its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters ('KAM') are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March ,2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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Revenue recognition
The Company's profit / (loss) are dependent on proper accounting of Revenue and are therefore susceptible to misstatement. Cut-off is the key assertion in so far as revenue recognition is concerned, since an inappropriate cut-off can result in material misstatement of results for the year.

Auditor's response
Our audit procedures with regard to revenue recognition included testing controls, automated and manual, inventory reconciliations and assessing the recoverability of trade receivable balances, substantive testing for cut-offs and analytical review procedures.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon
The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the report of the Board of Directors including Annexures thereto, Management Discussion and Analysis Report and Business Responsibility Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit / loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the standalone financial statements, management and Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to

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modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 1B(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules,2014.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

(h) The modification relating to maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 1A(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the act and paragraph 1B(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules,2014.

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

i. The Company did not have any pending litigations as at 31st March, 2025 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner

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whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11 (e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company did not declare or paid dividend during the year, accordingly compliance with Section 123 of the Act is not applicable.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31st March 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

Additionally, the audit trail, where enabled has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For M/s Pooja Bohra & Associates.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Reg. No.031863C)

Pooja Bohra

Pooja Bohra
(Proprietor)
MEMBERSHIP NO. 433445
UDIN: 25433445BNUJHP3814

PLACE: Mumbai
DATE: 11.10.2025

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Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025, we report that:

i. (a)(A) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment hence clause (i) is not applicable to the company.

ii. (a) The nature of the inventories of the Company are such that clause (ii)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(b) At any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to any companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties as covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the order are not applicable.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to loans, investments and guarantees made.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 of the Act, and the rules framed thereunder.

vi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost records prescribed under Section 148 (1) of the Act, are not applicable to the Company.

(vii) According to the records of the Company and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has generally been regularly depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax, Sales-Tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it. There are no undisputed statutory dues as referred to above as at 31st March, 2025 outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the

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Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given by the management and as per the books of accounts, the Company has not taken unsecured loan from a related party which is repayable on demand, further the Company has not defaulted in repayment of such loan and the payment of interest thereon.

(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries companies.

(x) (a) During the year, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) As represented by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.

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(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance

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that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx)(a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

(b) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Special account within a period of 30 days from the end of the said financial year in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For M/s Pooja Bohra & Associates.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Reg. No.031863C)

Pooja Bohra

Pooja Bohra
(Proprietor)
MEMBERSHIP NO. 433445
UDIN: 25433445BNUJHP3814

PLACE: Mumbai
DATE: 11.10.2025

Pooja Bohra & Associates FRN :- 031863C Mem. :- 433445 Chartered Accountants

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Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Wergreen Industries Pvt Ltd ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an internal financial controls with reference to financial statements as at 31st March, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For M/s Pooja Bohra & Associates.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Reg. No.031863C)

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PLACE: Mumbai
DATE: 11.10.2025

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WERGREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31,2025

(Amount in Hundred)

PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at March 31, 2025
I ASSETS		
1 NON CURRENT ASSETS		
(a) Property,Plant and equipment		-
(b) Financial Assets		
(i) Investments		-
(ii)Other Financial Assets		-
Total Non-Current Assets		**-**
2 CURRENT ASSETS		
(a) Inventories		-
(b) Financial Assets		
(i) Trade Receivables		
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	25.78
(iii) Loans		
(iv) Other Financial Assets		
(c)Other current assets	4	1,000.00
(d) Current Tax Assets (net)		-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**-**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,025.78**
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
(a) Share Capital	5	1,000.00
(b) Other Equity	6	(284.22)
TOTAL EQUITY		**715.78**
Liabilities		
1 NON-CURRENT LIABLITIES		
(a)Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABLITIES		**-**
2 CURRENT LIABLITIES		
(a) Financial Liaiblities		
(i) Borrowings	7	60.00
(ii) Trade Payables		
- Due to Micro & Small Enterprises		
- Due to Other than Micro & Small Enterprises	8	250.00
(iii)Other financial liabilities		-
(b) Other current liabilities		-
(c) Current tax Liabilities (Net)		-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABLITIES		**310.00**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,025.78**
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS	**1 to 17**	

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

For M/s Pooja Bohra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.031863C)

Pooja Bohra

Pooja Bohra
Proprietor
Membership No.433445
UDIN:25433445BNUJHP3814

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 11.10.2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pooja Agarwal

Pooja Agarwal
Director
DIN No: 1024[illegible]

Swati

Swati Sahukara
Director
DIN No: 06801137

WERGREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED MUMBAI

WERGREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2025

	PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at March 31, 2025
I	Revenue from operations		-
II	Other Income		-
III	**Total Revenue (I+II)**		-
IV	**Expenses :**		
	Cost of production		-
	Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		-
	Employee benefits expense		-
	Finance Cost		-
	Depreciation and other amortisation expense		-
	Other Expenses	9	284.23
	Total Expenses		**284.23**
V	**Profit before tax ((III-IV)**		**(284.23)**
	Add: Exceptional Item		
	(Loss)/Profit after Exceptional Item		**(284.23)**
VI	**Tax expense:**		
	- Current tax		-
	- Deferred tax (Credit)/Charge		-
	- Income Tax Related To Earlier Years		-
VII	**(Loss)/Profit after Tax (V-VI)**		**(284.23)**
VIII	**Other comprehensive Income (OCI)**		
	items that will be reclassified to Profit and Loss		
	items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss		
	Total comprehensive income for the period (VII + VIII)		**(284.23)**
IX	**Earnings per equity share:**		
	Basic		**(2.84)**
	Diluted		

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS **1 to 17**

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.
For M/s Pooja Bohra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.031863C)

Pooja Bohra

Pooja Bohra
Proprietor
Membership No.433445
UDIN:25433445BNUJHP3814

Pooja Bohra & Associates, FRN :- 031863C, Mem. :- 433445, Chartered Accountants

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 11.10.2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pooja Agrawal

Swati

Pooja Agarwal
Director
DIN No: 10244119

Swati Sahukara
Director
DIN No: 06801137

WERGREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED, MUMBAI

WERGREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 , 2025

Particulars	(Amount in Hundred) For the year ended March 31 , 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities	
Profit before tax	(284.23)
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation	-
Advances Written off	-
Finance Costs	-
Interest income	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(284.23)**
Changes in working capital:	
Adjustments for operating assets:	
(Increase)/Decrease in short-term loans and advances	(1,000.00)
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Loans, Other Financial Assets and Other current Assets	-
Adjustments for operating liabilities:	
Increase/(Decrease) in Short Term Borrowings	60.00
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	250.00
Cash used in operating activities	**(689.99)**
Direct Taxes and Income Tax Assets (Net)	-
Net cash flow inflow/(Outflow) used in operating activities (A)	**(974.22)**
B. Cash flow from investing activities	
Purchase of Fixed assets	-
Proceeds from sale of non- current investments	-
Interest received	-
Purchase of Long Term Investments	-
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)	**-**
C. Cash flow from financing activities	
Increase in share capital and premium	**1,000.00**
Receipt of call in arrears	-
Proceeds/(Repayment) from short -term borrowings (Net)	-
Finance Costs	-
Net cash flow (Outflow)/inflow from financing activities (C)	**1,000.00**
Net (decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**25.78**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**25.78**

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

As per our report of even date.
For M/s Pooja Bohra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.031863C)

Pooja Bohra

Pooja Bohra & Associates FRN - 031863C Mem. - 433445 Chartered Accountants

Pooja Bohra
Proprietor
Membership No.433445
UDIN:25433445BNUJHP3814
Place : Mumbai
Dated : 11.10.2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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DIN No: 10244119

WERGREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED MUMBAI

Swati

Swati Sahukara
Director
DIN No: 06801137

WERGREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

NOTE - 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Wergreen Industries Private Limited is engaged in food Industry The company is a pvt limited company incorporated on 31.07.2024 and domiciled in India and has its registered office at S7-13 7th FLOOR B WING PINNACLE BUSINESS PARK Chakala Midc Mumbai Maharashtra India 400093

NOTE - 2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.01 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.02 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires the management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise. Significant estimates used by the management in the preparation of these financial statements include , classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current, estimates of the economic useful lives of fixed assets,. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively.

2.03 Investments:

All long term investments are valued at cost. Provision for diminution in the value of each long term investment is made to recognise a decline other than a temporary nature. Current Investments are carried individually at lower of cost or fair value and the resultant decline is charged to the revenue.

2.04 Revenue Recognition

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers with effect from 31.07.2024

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis.

2.05 Depreciation:

Depreciation on Tangible fixed assets are provided for in accordance with schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on addition/deduction during the year has been provided on Pro-rata basis.

2.06 Taxation

Current tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 .Provision for current income tax is made on current tax rate based on assessable income computed under Income Tax Act 1961 or Book profit is computed under section 115JB (MAT) whichever is higher. MAT credit is recognised subject to requirement of virtual certainity that sufficient future taxable income will be available for set off.

2.07 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, call deposits and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.08 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and currency options; and embedded derivatives in the host contract.

i) Financial assets

Classification

The Company shall classify financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through

profit and loss (FVTPL) on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Debt instruments

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit and loss.

. Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments in companies other than equity investments in subsidiaries, at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit and loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

De-recognition

§ A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

- When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.
- Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance

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

ii) Financial liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit and loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised.
Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.
This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.09 Events after the Reporting Period

In accordance with Ind AS 10 "Events after the Reporting Period", the Company has evaluated events and transactions occurring after the reporting date and up to the date of approval of these financial statements.
There were no material adjusting events after the reporting period that require adjustment to the amounts recognized in these financial statements.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.09 Events after the Reporting Period

In accordance with Ind AS 10 "Events after the Reporting Period", the Company has evaluated events and transactions occurring after the reporting date and up to the date of approval of these financial statements.
There were no material adjusting events after the reporting period that require adjustment to the amounts recognized in these financial statements.

2.10 Operating Segments

In accordance with Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments, the Company's operating segments are identified based on internal reports reviewed by the Board of Directors for the purpose of allocating resources and assessing performance

Segment Information

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of Trading . Based on the nature of products/services, risk and returns, and internal financial reporting, the Company has identified the following operating segments:
Trading of Goods

2.11 Earning Per Share:

Earning Per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of the equity shares outstanding during the period.

2.12 Current vs non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:
· Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
· Held primarily for the purpose of trading
· Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

· 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 current when:
· It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
· It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
· It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
· There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.13 Key estimates and assumptions

• Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company exercises judgment in measuring and recognising provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims subject to negotiated settlement, mediation, arbitration or government regulation, as well as other contingent liabilities. Judgment is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement. Because of the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual losses may be different from the originally estimated provision.

• Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The finance team has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the CFO.

They regularly review significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair values then the finance team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.
When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

· Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

· Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

· Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

2.14 Impairment of Tangible assets

Carrying amount of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying amount of assets exceeds its recoverable value. An impairment loss is charged to the statment of profit & loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

2.15 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence is confirmed by the occurrence or non- occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company.

2.16 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs(upto 2 decimal)as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.17 Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs("MCA") Notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended 31st March ,2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

NOTE NO. 5 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL (Rs in Hundred)

Share Capital	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised		
150,000/- Equity Shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights	15,000.00	-
Issued		-
10,000/- Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights fully called up	1,000.00	-
	1,000.00	-

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended As at 31st March 2025

5.1 **Equity share capital**

	No. of Shares	(Rs. in Hundred)
Balance as at 1st April 2023	-	-
Changes in equity share capital		
-Subscribed and full paid up shares		
-Subscribed and Partly paid Up Share		
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	-
Changes in equity share capital		
-Subscribed and full paid up shares	10,000	1,000
- Bonus shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	10,000	1,000

5.2 **Reconciliation of number of Shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year**

Particulars	2024-25	
	Number of Shares	(Rs. in Hundred)
Equity Shares :		
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	1,000
-Subscribed and partly paid up shares	-	-
-Subscribed and full paid up shares*	-	-
-Bonus Issued During the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1,000.00

*Called up money

5.3 **Shareholders holding more than 5% of the Share Capital**

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2025	
Equity Shares :		
Crysdale Industries Limited	5,100	
% Holding	51.00%	
Swati Sahukara	4,900	
% Holding	49.00%	

5.4 **Details of Unpaid Call**

Particulars	As At March 31, 2025	
	Number	Amount
Unpaid calls at the beginning of the year	-	-
less : unpaid calls paid during the year	-	-
Unpaid calls at the end of the year	-	-

5.5 The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

WERGREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

(Rs. In Hundred)

NOTE NO.3	Amount
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	
-Balances with banks in current account	25.78
-Cash on hand	-
	25.78

NOTE NO.4	Amount
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	
- Advance for Project	1,000.00
- Statutory dues towards TDS/VAT/CST/Service Tax/GST etc. (Net)	-
	1,000.00

NOTE NO.6	Amount
OTHER EQUITY	
a. General Reserves	
Opening Balance	-
Add: Addition during the year	-
Closing Balance	-
b. Surplus	
Opening Balance	-
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(284.22)
Less: Reserve used for the Bonus	
Closing Balance	**(284.22)**
Closing Balance	**(284.22)**

NOTE NO.7

BORROWINGS- CURRENT	Amount
Loan from Related Party	60.00
	-
	60.00

NOTE NO.8	Amount
TRADE PAYABLE	
- Due to Micro & Small Enterprises	
- Due to Other than Micro & Small Enterprises	250.00
	250.00

NOTE NO.9	Amount
OTHER EXPENSES	
Incorporation Expenses	250.00
Bank Charges	34.22
	284.23

WERGREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the half year ended March 31st, 2025

NOTE - 10 DISCLOSURES UNDER ACCOUNTING STANDARD 18, RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	1) Mrs Pooja Agarwal, Director of the company 2) Mrs. Swati Sahukara, Director of the company
Other Related Parties -(Enterprises-KMP having significant influence/owned by major shareholders)	1) Peritus Corporate Consultants LLP

Note: Related parties have been identified by the Management.

Details of related party transactions for the year ended March 31st, 2025:

(Amount in Hundreds)

Nature of the Transactions	KMP	Entities in which KMP / relatives of KMP have significant influence	Total
Loan and Advances			
Crydale Industries Limited	-	1,000.00	1,000.00
	-		-
Short Term Borrowing			
Swati Sahukara	10.00		10.00
Peritus Corporate Consultants LLP		50.00	50.00
	-		-

-Parties identified by the Management and relied upon by the auditors.

-Figures in brackets relates to the previous year.

WERGREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Note 12

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule : (Amount In Hundreds)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025				
	Less then one year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	250	-	-	-	250.00
(iii) Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024				
	Less then one year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-

Note 13 OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION :

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) is not a CIC

(iii) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the current or previous year.

(iv) The Company does not have any working capital borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

(v) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vi) The Company does not have any subsidairy, hence clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(viii) * The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, no disclosure or expenditure on CSR activities is required for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024

(ix) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(x) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(xi) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(xii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall :

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(xiii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall :

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(xiv) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(xv) The Company has granted Loans or Advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties.

(xvi) All the title deeds of immovable properties are in the name of Company.

(xvii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off.

Note 14 KEY RATIOS :

Sr. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024	Variance (%)	Remarks for variance more than 25%
1	Current Ratio (In times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.03	0.00	0.00%	
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (In times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	N.A	0.00	0.00%	
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (In times)	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	Not Applicable			
3	Return on Equity (ROE) (%)	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
4	Inventory Turnover (In times)	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventories	Not Applicable			
5	Trade receivables Turnover (In times)	Net Sales	Average Trade Receivables	Not Applicable			
4	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (In times)	Total Purchases	Average Trade Payables	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	
5	Net capital turnover ratio (In times)	Net Sales	Working Capital	Not Applicable			
9	Net profit ratio (%)	Net Profit	Net Sales	Not Applicable			
5	Return on capital employed (ROCE) (%)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	-0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	
11	Return on investment (%)	Income generated from investments	Average Investments	Not Applicable			

Note 15 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'net debt' to 'equity'. For this purpose, net debt is defined as total debt, comprising loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents and current investments.

The Company's net debt to equity ratio as at 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024 is as follows.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
	(Rs in Hundred)	
Current Borrowings	60.00	-
Gross Debt	60.00	-
Less - Cash and Cash Equivalents	25.78	-
Less - Current Investments	-	-
Net debt	34.22	-
Total equity	715.78	-
Net debt to Equity ratio	0.05	-

Note 16 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
		(Rs in Hundred)	
(i)	**Contingent Liabilities**	-	-
a)	Guarantees given by the Company's bankers on behalf of the Company for the Company	-	-
b)	other money for which the Company is contigently liable:	-	-
	MVAT / CST	-	-
		-	-
(ii)	**Commitments**	-	-
a)	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital	-	-
b)	Uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid	-	-
c)	Other commitments	-	-
	Total	-	-

Note 17
In the opinion of Board, non current and current assets are approximately of value which are stated in the Balance Sheet if realised in the ordinary course of business.

As per our report of even date attached.

For M/s Pooja Bohra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.031863C)

Pooja Bohra

Pooja Bohra
M.No 433445
UDIN:25433445BNUJHP3814
Place : Mumbai
Date : 11.10.2025

Pooja Agarwal — **Director** — **DIN No: 10244119**

Swati Sahukara — **Director** — **DIN No: 06801137**

WERGREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED MUMBAI