INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of RELIANCE BATTERY GREENTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **RELIANCE BATTERY GREENTECH PRIVATE LIMITED** (formerly Reliance Ev Go Private Ltd) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ("hereinafter referred to as Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 March 31, 2026, and profit/loss and other comprehensive income, cash flows and its changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 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 opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon. Following are the brief summary of Key Audit Matter. Except for matter described in the material uncertainty related to going concern, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' 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 Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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.

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.

Responsibility of Management and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the company in accordance with the accounting principle generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the act. The responsibility also include for maintenance of the adequate accounting records for safeguarding 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the respective Boards of Directors/Trustees of the entities included in the Company are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Boards of Directors either intend to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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

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

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 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 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.

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the 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 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 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.

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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 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 in terms of section 143 (11) of the Companies Act 2013. We give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in para 3 and 4 of the order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the 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 financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting standard) Rules,2015 as amended.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 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".

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g) 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact on its financial position.

ii. According to the information and explanation given to us the Company did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts that require provision under any law or accounting standards for which there were any material foreseeable losses if any on long term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. According to the information and explanation given to us there has been no amount, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31st March 2026.

iv.(a) The management has represented to us that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief no funds 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 entities ("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 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 to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief no funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise that the company shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other 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, and

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us Based on our audit procedure that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement,

v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the period and has not proposed final dividend for the year

vi Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account 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 and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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h) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company, being a deemed public company, has complied with section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.134427W)

Jitendra Sawjiany
Partner
(Membership No.050980)
Date: 29th April 2026
Place: Mumbai
UDIN:26050980HCEYPS9309

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Annexure A to Auditors' Report

Referred to in our Auditors' Report of even date to the members of RELIANCE BATTERY GREENTECH PRIVATE LIMITED (formerly Reliance Ev Go Private Ltd)on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(i) Since the Company Does not have any Property, Plant & Equipment right of use of assets and intangible assets, the clause (i)(a) to (i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(a) According to the information and explanation and representation given to us, the company does not have any proceedings initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act1988(as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder,

(ii) (a) The Company Does not have any Inventory hence reporting under clause (ii)(a) of the order is not applicable. (b) The company does not have working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5Crores, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the order is not applicable.

(iii) (a) According to the information and explanation and representation given to us, the company does not make any Investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans and advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to company, firm, limited partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(iii) (a) to 3(iii) of the order is not applicable.

(iv) According to the information and explanation and representation given to us and on the basis of the explanation of records based on the information and explanations given to us, since no loans, investments, guarantees and securities have been given the clause relating to provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act, to the extent applicable are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the order is not applicable.

(v) The company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposit from the public Accordingly clause 3(v) of the order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, provisions relating to maintenance of cost records as prescribed under sub section (1) of section 148 of the act, are not applicable to the company.

(vii) (a)According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues in respect of tax deducted at source, goods & service tax and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including, provident fund, income-tax, goods and other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no disputed dues in respect of provident fund, employees state insurance, duty of customs, goods and services tax and cess as at March 31, 2026 which were outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date, they became payable.

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(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the record of the company examined by us there are no dues of income tax as at March 31, 2026 and which have been deposited on account of a dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanation given to us and representation given to us by the management there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

(ix)

a) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the company, the company did not have any loans and borrowings from any lender during the period. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the order is not applicable.

b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the company, the company did not have willful defaulter by any Bank or Financial Institution. The company is not declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government authority.

c) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the company, the company has not obtained any term loans during the period. Accordingly, clause 3(ix) (c) of the order is not applicable.

d) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the company, and the balance sheet we report that no funds raised on short term basis have been used for long term purpose by the company.

e) The company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the act) during the period ended March 31, 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

f) According to the information and explanation given to us and procedure performed by us we report that the company has not raised loans during the period on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies (as defined under the act).

(x)

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and hence reporting under clause x (a) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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(xi)

(a) Based on the audit procedures performed by us and according to the information and plantations given to us, in respect of whom we are unable to comment on any potential implications for the reasons described therein, no fraud by the Company or fraud on the Company by its officers and employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(b) According to the information given to us 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 up to the date of this report.

(c) As represented to us by the management there are no complains as per the Whistle blower policy during the year (and up to the date of this report while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures).

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details of related party transactions as required by the applicable accounting standards have been disclosed in the financial statements.

(xiv) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company the internal audit requirement is not applicable to the company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) (a) and (b) of the order are not applicable to the company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company in respect of which we are unable to comment on any potential implications for the reasons described therein, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi)

(a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) 9 (b) and (c)of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The company has not engaged in any non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi) (b) of the order is not applicable to the company.

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(c) The company is not a core investment company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the reserve bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi) (c) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the company the group (as defined in the core investment companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CICs, which are part of the group. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi) (d) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(xvii) According to the information and explanations provided to us, Company has incurred cash losses in the financial year.

(xviii) There has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors of the company during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.

(xix) The company is not required to constitute a CSR committee as section 135 is not applicable.

(xx) The company is not a holding company and hence reporting under this clause3(xxi) is not applicable.

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.134427W)

Jitendra Sawjiany
Partner
(Membership No.050980)
UDIN: :26050980HCEYPS9309
Date: 29th April 2026
Place: Mumbai

Shridhar & Associates Mumbai

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Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of RELIANCE BATTERY GREENTECH PRIVATE LIMITED(formerly Reliance Ev Go Private Ltd) for year ended March 31, 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(h) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

We were engaged to audit the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **RELIANCE BATTERY GREENTECH PRIVATE LIMITED(formerly Reliance Ev Go Private Ltd)** as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Controls over Financial Reporting ('Guidance Note') 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit conducted in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Because of the matter described in the Disclaimer of Opinion section below, we were able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on internal financial controls system with reference to the financial statements of the Company.

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 controls with reference to financial statements include 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide

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reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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 with reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements 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 ICAI.

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.134427W)

Shridhar & Associates Mumbai

Jitendra Sawjiany
Partner
(Membership No.050980)
Date: 29th April 2026
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: :26050980HCEYPS9309

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Reliance Battery GreenTech Private Limited
(Formerly known as Reliance EV Go Private Limited)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non Current assets			
Capital Work in Progress	3	3,44,586.87	-
Total Non-Current Assets		**3,44,586.87**	-
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	33,674.97	93,442.05
Other Financial Assets	5	21.50	-
Other Current Assets	6	59,529.69	-
Total Current Assets		**93,226.16**	**93,442.05**
Total Assets		**4,37,813.03**	**93,442.05**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	7	97,600.00	97,600.00
Other Equity	8	6,152.34	(5,793.58)
Total Equity		**1,03,752.34**	91,806.42
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Provisions	13	1,079.81	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**1,079.81**	-
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	9	2,86,700.00	-
Trade payables	10		
Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		244.32	-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		9,950.58	-
Other Financial Liabilities	11	4.42	21.23
Other Current Liabilities	12	36,077.92	1,614.40
Provisions	13	3.64	-
Total Current Liabilities		**3,32,980.88**	1,635.63
Total Equity and Liabilities		**4,37,813.03**	93,442.05

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statement (1 - 29).

As per our attached Report of even date

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 134427W

Shridhar & Associates Mumbai

Jitendra Sawjiany
Partner
Membership No.: 050980

Date: 29.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Priti Mayekar
Director
DIN: 09691124

Honey Singhal
Whole time Director
DIN: 11497059

Reliance Battery GreenTech Pvt. Ltd.

Date: 29.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

Reliance Battery GreenTech Private Limited
(Formerly known as Reliance EV Go Private Limited)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2026	For the period from December 05, 2024 to Period ended March 31, 2025
I. Revenue from operations		-	-
II. Other Income	14	1,296.13	-
III. Total Income (I + II)		**1,296.13**	-
IV. Expenses			
Employees Benefit Expenses	15	-	5,772.34
Other Expenses	16	2,593.85	21.24
Total Expenses		**2,593.85**	5,793.58
V. Profit / (Loss) before tax (III-IV)		**(1,297.72)**	(5,793.58)
VI. Tax Expenses			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Total		-	-
VII. Profit / (Loss) for the year (V-VI)		**(1,297.72)**	(5,793.58)
VIII. Other Comprehensive Income			
i. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
a. Remeasurement defined benefit liability (Asset)		-	-
b. Income Tax related to above		-	-
ii. Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
IX. Total Comprehensive Income (VII+VIII)		**(1,297.72)**	(5,793.58)
X. Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs 10/- per share)	17		
Basic and Diluted (In Rupees)		**(0.13)**	(0.59)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statement (1 - 29).

As per our attached Report of even date

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 134427W

Jitendra Sawjiany
Partner
Membership No.: 050980

Date: 29.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Priti Mayekar
Director
DIN: 09691124

Honey Singhal
Whole time Director
DIN: 11497059

Date: 29.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

Reliance Battery GreenTech Private Limited
(Formerly known as Reliance EV Go Private Limited)
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	For the period from December 05, 2024 to Period ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	**(1,297.72)**	**(5,793.58)**
Adjustment for :		
Interest Income	**(1,296.13)**	-
Operating Profit / (Loss) before Working Capital changes	**(2,593.85)**	**(5,793.58)**
Adjustments:		
Increase/(Decrease) in Financial assets	(21.50)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Other current assets	(59,529.69)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Provision	1,083.45	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payable	10,194.90	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	(16.81)	21.24
Increase/(Decrease) in other Current Liabilities	34,463.52	1,614.40
Cash generated from Operations	**(16,419.98)**	**(4,157.94)**
Direct taxes received / (paid)	-	
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Operating Activities (A)	**(16,419.98)**	**(4,157.94)**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Capital Work-in-Progress	**(3,44,586.87)**	-
Interest Income	**1,296.13**	-
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Investing Activities (B)	**(3,43,290.74)**	-
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	-	97,600.00
Capital Contribution from Holding Company	13,243.64	
Borrowing	2,86,700.00	
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Financing Activities (C)	**2,99,943.64**	**97,600.00**
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**(59,767.08)**	**93,442.05**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	**93,442.05**	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	**33,674.97**	**93,442.05**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year comprises of :		
Balance with banks in current accounts (Refer Note No 4)	**33,674.97**	**93,442.05**

The above Statement of cash flow should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1 - 29).

As per our attached Report of even date

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 134427W

Shridhar & Associates Mumbai

Jitendra Sawjiany
Partner
Membership No.: 050980

Date: 29.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Priti Mayekar
Director
DIN: 09691124

Honey Singhal
Whole time Director
DIN: 11497059

Date: 29.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

Reliance Battery GreenTech Pvt. Ltd.

Reliance Battery GreenTech Private Limited
(Formerly known as Reliance EV Go Private Limited)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

i) **Equity Share Capital (Refer Note No. 7)**

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the year	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the year
As at March 31, 2026	97,600.00	-	**97,600.00**
As at March 31, 2025	-	97,600.00	**97,600.00**

ii) **Other Equity (Refer Note No. 8)**

Particulars	Capital Contribution from Holding Company	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at the beginning of year April 2025		**(5,793.58)**	**(5,793.58)**
Profit /(Loss) for the year	-	**(1,297.72)**	**(1,297.72)**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Capital Contribution from Holding Company	**13,243.64**	-	**13,243.64**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**13,243.64**	**(1,297.72)**	**11,945.92**
			-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**13,243.64**	**(7,091.30)**	**6,152.34**
Profit /(Loss) for the year	-	**(5,793.58)**	**(5,793.58)**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	**(5,793.58)**	**(5,793.58)**
			-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	**(5,793.58)**	**(5,793.58)**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1 - 29).

As per our attached Report of even date

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 134427W

Shridhar & Associates Mumbai

Jitendra Sawjiany
Partner
Membership No.: 050980

Date: 29.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Priti Mayekar
Director
DIN: 09691124

Honey Singhal
Whole time Director
DIN: 11497059

Date: 29.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

Reliance Battery GreenTech Pvt. Ltd.

Reliance Battery GreenTech Private Limited
(Formerly known as Reliance EV Go Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31,2026
(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

1 Corporate Information

Reliance Battery GreenTech Private Limited (the "Company") is incorporated on December 5, 2024 with the object to carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, distributing and dealing in all kinds of vehicles including two wheelers, three wheelers, four wheelers, multi-axle vehicles, crane, material handling vehicles, drone & aviation vehicles etc. including manufacturing or otherwise dealing in batteries and rechargeable batteries, cells containing manganese oxide, mercuric oxide, silver oxide or other material including but not limited to Storage Batteries used for any purpose

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Reliance Centre, 19, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Mumbai G.P.O., Mumbai, Mumbai- 400001, Maharashtra

These financial statements of the Company for the period ended March 31, 2026 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2026.

2 Material Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation measurement and material accounting policies

(i) Compliance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)

The financial statements of the Company comply in all material aspects with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with relevant rules and other accounting principles. The policies set out below have been consistently applied during the years presented.

(ii) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements are presented in 'Indian Rupees', which is also the Company's functional currency and all amounts, are rounded to the nearest Thousand, with two decimals, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the information and disclosures mandated by Schedule III to the Act, applicable Ind AS, other applicable pronouncements and regulations.

(iii) Basis of Measurement - Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for the following:
i) certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value

(b) Current versus 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:

i Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
ii Held primarily for the purpose of trading
iii Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv 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:

i It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
ii It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
iii It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv 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 realization in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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Reliance Battery GreenTech Pvt. Ltd.

(c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of transactions.

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and effective interest rate applicable.

(d) Foreign Currency Transaction

Functional and Presentation Currency
Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency').

Transactions and Balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses from settlement of these transactions and from translation of monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date exchange rates are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except in case of certain long term foreign currency monetary items where the treatment is as under:
Non monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction.
Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other expense/income in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis.

(e) Financial Instruments:

The Company recognises financial assets and liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair values on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price.

(I) Financial Assets
(i) Classification
The Company shall classify financial assets measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) on the basis of business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cashflow characteristics of the financial assets.

(a) 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 and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of financial assets.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised costs.

(b) Subsequent Measurement

For purpose of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories:
i) Financial assets at fair value
ii) Financial assets at amortised cost
The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains or loss are either recognised entirely in the 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).

All other financial assets is measured at fair value through profit and loss.

(ii) Derecognition of Financial Assets:

Financial Asset is derecognised only when:
Right to receive cash flow from assets have expired or the company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

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Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

II. Financial Liabilities:

(i) Initial recognition and measurement
All financial liabilities are recognised at fair value. The Company financial liabilities includes Trade and other Payables loans and borrowings.

(ii) Subsequent Measurement
Financial liabilities at amortized cost: After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

(b) Trade and Other Payables:
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

(f) Fair values Measurement
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:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 -Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for recurring and non– recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions of financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) and Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy

(g) Offsetting 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.

(h) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment assets are carried at cost net of tax / duty credit availed less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is de-recognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Capital work in progress (CWIP) includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development, as at balance sheet date. All project related expenditure viz. civil works, machinery under erection, construction and erection materials, preoperative expenditure incidental / attributable to the construction of projects, borrowing cost incurred prior to the date of commercial operations and trial run expenditure are shown under CWIP. These expenses are net of recoveries and income (net of tax) from surplus funds arising out of project specific borrowings.

Property, Plant and Equipment are derecognised from the financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use.

Gains and losses on disposal or retirement of Property, Plant and Equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount.

These are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Property, Plant and Equipment are depreciated under the reducing balance method as per the useful life and in the manner prescribed in Part "C" Schedule II to the Act.

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(i) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated amortisation / depletion/impairment. Cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of asset.

Softwares are amortised over a period of 3 years. Intangible Assets are derecognised from the standalone financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Gains and losses on disposal or retirement of Intangible Assets are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are recognized in the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. In case of fuel, stores and spares "cost" means weighted average cost. Unserviceable / damaged stores and spares are identified and written down based on technical evaluation.

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

(k) Employee benefits

(i) **Short term obligations**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Post - employment obligations

The Company operates various post-employment schemes, including
(a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity
(b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Defined Benefit Plans
Gratuity Obligations

The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

Defined Contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(l) Borrowing Cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.
Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.
Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

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(m) Income Tax

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in 'Other comprehensive income' or directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognised in 'Other comprehensive income' or directly in equity, respectively.

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

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

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transition that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

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

asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

(n) Provisions:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

(o) Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Contingent liabilities are possible obligation that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by that occurrence or non occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

(p) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Assessment for impairment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. Indefinite-life intangibles are subject to a review for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it is necessary.
For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets is considered as a cash generating unit. If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the individual asset/cash generating unit is made. Asset/cash generating unit whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount by recognizing the impairment loss as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if any) allocated to the cash generating unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset or cash generating unit and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

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Reliance Battery GreenTech Pvt. Ltd.

Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

(q) Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

(r) Cash Flow Statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

(s) Earnings per Share:

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year/period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding during the year/ period..

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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Reliance Battery GreenTech Pvt. Ltd.

Reliance Battery GreenTech Private Limited
(Formerly known as Reliance EV Go Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31,2026
(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

3 Capital work in progress

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital Work in progress	3,44,586.87	-
Total	**3,44,586.87**	**-**

4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance with Banks in Current Account	33,674.97	93,442.05
Total	**33,674.97**	**93,442.05**

5 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advance to Employee	21.50	-
Total	**21.50**	**-**

6 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance with Government Authorities	30,013.83	-
Advance Tax (Including TDS)	131.93	-
Advance to Vendor	29,383.93	-
Total	**59,529.69**	**-**

7 Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	**Rs. In Thousand**	**Number**	**Rs. In Thousand**
Authorised Equity Share Capital				
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	1,00,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,000
Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up Equity Share Capital				
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	97,60,000	97,600	97,60,000	97,600
Total	**97,60,000**	**97,600**	**97,60,000**	**97,600**

7 (a) Reconciliation of the number of Equity shares outstanding:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	**Rs. In Thousand**	**Number**	**Rs. In Thousand**
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	97,60,000	97,600	-	-
Issued during the year	-	-	97,60,000	97,600.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**97,60,000**	**97,600**	**97,60,000**	**97,600**

7 (b) Rights, Preferences and Restrictions

The Shareholders are entitled to receive dividend in proportion to the amount of paid up equity shares held by them. During the year ended 31st March 2026, the Company has not declared any dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining asset of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

7 (c) Shares held by Holding Company

97,60,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (i.e 100%) are held by Reliance Infrastructure Limited (Holding Company) ,with one share held along with joint holder.

7 (d) No bonus shares have been issued and no shares have been issued for consideration other than cash.

7 (e) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the total Equity Shares of the Company:

Name of the Shareholders	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	**% held**	**No. of Shares**	**% held**
Reliance Velocity Limited (Upto 30.09.2025)*	97,60,000	100	97,60,000	100
Reliance Infrastructure Limited (w.e.f. 30.09.2025)	97,60,000	100	-	-

*The Company was incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Velocity Limited, which was a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Infrastructure Limited. However, pursuant to the order, passed by Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal approving the Scheme of Amalgamation of Reliance Velocity Limited with Reliance Infrastructure Limited effective from September 30, 2025, the Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Infrastructure Limited from the same date.

7 (f) Details of Promoters Shareholdings:

Name of the Shareholders	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	**% held**	**No. of Shares**	**% held**
Reliance Velocity Limited (Upto 30.09.2025)*	97,60,000	100	97,60,000	100
Reliance Infrastructure Limited (w.e.f. 30.09.2025)	97,60,000	100	-	-

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Reliance Battery GreenTech Pvt. Ltd.

Reliance Battery GreenTech Private Limited
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8 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	(5,793.58)	-
Profit /(Loss) for the year	(1,297.72)	(5,793.58)
Closing Balance (A)	**(7,091.30)**	**(5,793.58)**
(ii) Capital Contribution from Holding Company (Refer Note below)		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	13,243.64	-
Closing Balance (B)	**13,243.64**	-
Total other Equity (A+B)	**6,152.34**	**(5,793.58)**

The Holding Company has granted its equity stock options to employees of the Company under its Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP) scheme. In accordance with Ind AS 102, the fair value on grant day of these options is recognised by the Company as Employee benefit expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding credit to showing as "Capital contribution from Holding Company." under the head of other equity. During the year, the Company recognised share-based payment expense of Rs. 13,243.64 thousands (Previous year: Rs. Nil); the obligation to settle these options rests entirely with the Holding Company.

9 Borrowing

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Inter Corporate Deposits	2,86,700.00	-
Total	**2,86,700.00**	**-**

The above borrowing are interest free.

10 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues to Micro and Small Enterprises	244.32	-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise	9,950.58	-
Total	**10,194.90**	**-**

This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by the auditors.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i. Principal amount payable to suppliers as at the year end	244.32	-
ii. Interest accrued, due to suppliers on the above amount, and unpaid as at the year end	-	-
iii. Payment made to suppliers(other than interest) beyond the appointed date under Section 16 of MSMED	-	-
iv. Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (other than Section 16)	-	-
v. Amount of Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	-	-
vi. Amount of Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making the payment, which has been paid but beyond the appointed date during the year, but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act	-	-
vii. Amount of Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year to suppliers	-	-
viii. Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED	-	-

10 (a) Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026				
	Outstanding for following periods from the date of transaction				
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 Years	Total
Total outstanding Dues to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	244.32	-	-	-	244.32
Total outstanding Dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	9,950.58	-	-	-	9,950.58
Disputed Dues- Micro Enterprises and small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues- other than Micro Enterprises and small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**10,194.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,194.90**

10 (b) Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025				
	Outstanding for following periods from the date of transaction				
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 Years	Total
Total outstanding Dues to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding Dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues- Micro Enterprises and small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues- other than Micro Enterprises and small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

11 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for Expenses	4.42	21.23
Total	**4.42**	**21.23**

12 Other Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory Liabilities	16,197.94	1,614.40
Other Liabilities	19,879.98	-
Total	**36,077.92**	**1,614.40**

13 Provision

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
Provision for Gratuity	3.64	1,079.81	-	-
Total	**3.64**	**1,079.81**	-	-

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14 **Other Income**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	For the period from December 05, 2024 to Period ended March 31, 2025
Interest on Fixed Deposit on banks	1,296.13	-
Total	1,296.13	-

15 **Employees Benefit Expenses**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	For the period from December 05, 2024 to Period ended March 31, 2025
Salary and Wages	-	5,708.95
Contribution to Provident Fund and other Funds	-	63.39
Total	-	5,772.34

16 **Other Expenses**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	For the period from December 05, 2024 to Period ended March 31, 2025
Audit Fees (Refer note below)	15.00	15.00
Rates and taxes	466.26	3.24
Professional Fees	0.00	3.00
Printing & Stationery	100.38	-
Bank Charges	283.19	-
Repair and Maintenance	370.66	-
Travelling expenses	56.02	-
Telephone Expenses	42.31	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	121.44	-
Membership & Subscription	59.32	-
Stamp Duty charges	1,079.27	-
Total	2,593.85	21.24

Payment to Auditors (excluding goods and service tax)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	For the period from December 05, 2024 to Period ended March 31, 2025
(a) As Auditors :		
Audit Fee	15.00	15.00
(b) For Other Services	-	-
Total	15.00	15.00

17 **Earnings per Equity Share:**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	For the period from December 05, 2024 to Period ended March 31, 2025
Loss after tax available for Equity Share holders (Rs. In Thousand) (A)	(1,297.72)	(5,793.58)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares (Nos.) (B)	97,60,000	97,60,000
Earnings per Equity Share- Basic (A/B)	(0.13)	(0.59)
Earnings per Equity Share- Diluted (A/B)	(0.13)	(0.59)
Nominal Value per Share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00

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18 Fair value measurements
Financial Instruments by category

(a) Significance of Financial Instruments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial Assets		
At amortised Cost		
Cash and Cash Equivalent	33,674.97	93,442.05
Other Financial Asset	21.50	-
Total Financial Assets	33,696.47	93,442.05
Financial Liabilities		
At amortised Cost		
Inter Corporate Deposit	2,86,700.00	-
Trade Payables	9,950.58	-
Other Financial Liabilities	4.42	21.23
Other Current Liabilities	36,077.92	1,614.40
Total Financial Liabilities	**3,32,732.92**	**1,635.63**

18 (b) Fair Value Hierarchy

Accounting classification and Fair Values

The Following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Assets and Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed at March 31,2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	33,674.97	33,674.97
Other Financial Asset	-	-	21.50	21.50
Financial liabilities				
Inter Corporate Deposit	-	-	2,86,700.00	2,86,700.00
Trade Payables	-	-	9,950.58	9,950.58
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	4.42	4.42
Other Current Liabilities	-	-	36,077.92	36,077.92
Total	-	-	**3,66,429.39**	**3,66,429.39**

Assets and Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed at March 31,2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	93,442.05	93,442.05
Financial liabilities				
Inter Corporate Deposit	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	21.23	21.23
Other Current Liabilities	-	-	1,614.40	1,614.40
Total	-	-	**95,077.68**	**95,077.68**

Level 1: hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for borrowings, debentures, Retention money payable included in level 3.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
• the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
• the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

19 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

(i) Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company does not have any significant exposure to credit risk.

a. Cash and Cash Equivalents
The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks aggregating Rs.33,674.97 thousand as at March 31,2026 (Rs 93,442.05 thousand as at March 31,2025). The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

(ii) Market Risk
Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Company is not exposed to any significant currency risk and equity price risk.

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(iii) Liquidity Risk

The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and includes future interest payment.

As at March 31,2026	1 year or less	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Inter Corporate Deposit	2,86,700.00	-	-	2,86,700.00
Trade Payables	9,950.58	-	-	9,950.58
Other Financial Liabilities	4.42	-	-	4.42
Other Current Liabilities	36,077.92	-	-	36,077.92
Total	3,32,732.92	-	-	3,32,732.92

As at March 31,2025	1 year or less	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Inter Corporate Deposit	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	21.23	-	-	21.23
Other Current Liabilities	1,614.40	-	-	1,614.40
Total	1,635.63	-	-	1,635.63

20 Capital Risk Management

The Company considers the following components of its Balance Sheet to be managed capital:
Total equity – share capital, share premium and retained earnings,

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to our shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgment of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.
The Company's aim to translate profitable growth to superior cash generation through efficient capital management.

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditor, and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

21 Related Party Transaction

As per Ind AS – 24 "Related Party Disclosure", the Company's related parties and transactions with them in the ordinary course of business are disclosed below :

21 (a) List of Related Parties

Name of Related Parties	Nature of Relationship
Reliance Velocity Limited (Upto 30.09.2025)	Holding Company
Reliance Infrastructure Limited (w.e.f. 30.09.2025)	Holding Company

21 (b) Transaction with Related parties during the year

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	For the period from December 05, 2024 to Period ended March 31, 2025
Equity Share Capital		
Reliance Velocity Limited	-	97,600.00
Capital Contribution from Ultimate Holding Company		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	13,243.64	-
Inter Corporate Deposit received		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	2,86,700.00	-
Rent Expenses		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	1,000.00	-
Total	3,00,943.64	97,600.00

21 (c) Closing balances as at the end of year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Equity Share Capital		
Reliance Velocity Limited	-	97,600.00
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	97,600.00	-
Capital Contribution from Ultimate Holding Company		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	13,243.64	-
Inter Corporate Deposit received		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	2,86,700.00	-
Rent Payable		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	1,080.00	-
Total	3,98,623.64	97,600.00

21 (d) Details of Transaction with Key Management Personnel (KMP) during the period

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	For the period from December 05, 2024 to Period ended March 31, 2025
Remuneration paid to Director		
Mohammed Mushtaque Hussain (w.e.f. September 05, 2025)	29,154.85	-
Total	29,154.85	-

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22 Disclosure under Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits"

- **Defined Contribution Plan**

i) Provident Fund

The Company has recognised the following amounts as expense in the Statement of profit and loss on account of provident fund and other funds.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	6,648.01
Total	**6,648.01**

- **Defined Benefit Plan**

Gratuity

The Company operates a gratuity plan administered by insurance company. Every employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to fifteen days salary last drawn for each completed

Particulars	**Gratuity for the year ended March 31,2026**
Starting Period	April 01,2025
Date of Reporting	March 31, 2026
Assumptions	
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-
Discount rate	7.15%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	9.50%
Withdrawal Rates	16%

Change in the Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	**As at March 31, 2026**
Present value of Benefit Obligations at the beginning of the year	-
Liability for Transferred In / (out) (net)	-
Current Service Cost	1,083.45
Benefit Paid	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	-
Past Service Cost	-
Present value of Benefit Obligations at the end of the year	1,083.45

Change in the Fair Value of Plan Assets	**As at March 31, 2026**
Fair value of Plan Asset at the beginning of the year	-
Asset Transferred In / (out) (net)	-
Interest Income	-
Contribution by the employer	-
Benefit Paid	-
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	-
Fair value of Plan Asset at the end of the year	-

Amount Recognised in the Balance Sheet	**As at March 31, 2026**
Present value of Benefit Obligations at the end of the year	-1,083.45
Fair value of Plan Asset at the end of the year	-
Net Defined Benefit Asset / (Liability)	**-1,083.45**
Net Asset / (Liability) Recognised in the Balance Sheet	**-1,083.45**
Provisions	-
Current	**3.642**
Non-Current	**1079.811**

Expenses Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**Gratuity for the year ended March 31,2026**
Current Service Cost	1,083.45
Past Service Cost	-
Net Interest Cost	-
Expenses Recognised	**1,083.45**

Expenses/(Income) Recognised in the Other comprehensive Income (OCI)	**Gratuity for the year ended March 31,2026**
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the year	-
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	-
Net (Income)/Expense For the year recognized in OCI	-

Composition of Plan Assets	**Gratuity for the year ended March 31,2026**
Bank Balance	-
Equity Shares of listed companies	-
Mutual Fund	-
Other	

Maturity Analysis of Project Benefit Obligation : From Fund	**Gratuity for the year ended March 31,2026**
Projected Benefit in Future years from the Date of Reporting	
Within the next 12 months	3.642
Between 2 and 5 years	152.357
Beyond 6 years	673.489

Sensitivity Analysis	**Gratuity for the year ended March 31,2026**
Present value of Benefit Obligations at the end of the year	1,083.45
'Assumptions -Discount rate	
Sensitivity Level	0.50%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % increase	-4.87%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % decrease	5.20%
Assumptions -Future salary increases	
Sensitivity Level	0.50%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % increase	5.06%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % decrease	-4.79%
Assumptions -Employee Turnover	
Sensitivity Level	110% to 90%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % increase	-10.58%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % decrease	11.97%

The above sensitivity analysis is performed by varying a single parameter while keeping all other parameters unchanged Sensitivity analysis fails to focus on the interrelationship between underlying parameters. Hence, the results may very if two or more variables are changed simultaneously.

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The method used does not indicate anything about the likelihood of change in any parameter and the extent of the change if any

Risk Exposure:

Actuarial Risk: It is the risk that benefits will cost more than expected. This can arise due to one of the following reasons:

a) Adverse Salary Growth Experience: Salary hikes that are higher than the assumed salary escalation will result into an increase in Obligation at a rate that is higher than expected.
b) Variability in mortality rates: If actual mortality rates are higher than assumed mortality rate assumption than the Gratuity Benefits will be paid earlier than expected. Since there
c) Variability in withdrawal rates: If actual withdrawal rates are higher than assumed withdrawal rate assumption than the Gratuity Benefits will be paid earlier than expected. The

Investment Risk:
The present value of the assets is independent of the future discount rate. This can result in wide fluctuations in the net liability or the funded status if there are significant changes in

Liquidity Risk:
Employees with high salaries and long durations or those higher in hierarchy, accumulate significant level of benefits. If some of such employees resign/retire from the company there

Market Risk:
Market risk is a collective term for risks that are related to the changes and fluctuations of the financial markets. One actuarial assumption that has a material effect is the discount rate. The discount rate reflects the time value of money. An increase in discount rate leads to decrease in Defined Benefit Obligation of the plan benefits & vice versa. This assumption depends on the yields on the corporate/government bonds and hence the valuation of liability is exposed to fluctuations in the yields as at the valuation date.

Legislative Risk:
Legislative risk is the risk of increase in the plan liabilities or reduction in the plan assets due to change in the legislation/regulation. The government may amend the Payment of Gratuity Act thus requiring the companies to pay higher benefits to the employees. This will directly affect the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation and the same will have to be recognized immediately in the year when any such amendment is effective.

23 Income Tax and Deferred Tax (Net) :

23 (a) Income tax expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	For the period from December 05, 2024 to Period ended March 31, 2025
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	-
Total current tax expense (A)	-	-
Deferred tax		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	-	-
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit) (B)	-	-
Income tax expense (A+B)	-	-
Income tax expense is attributable to:		
Loss for the year		

23 (b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	For the period from December 05, 2024 to Period ended March 31, 2025
Loss before income tax expense	(1,297.72)	(5,793.58)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 26%	(337.41)	(1,506.33)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (Taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax was recognised	(337.41)	(1,506.33)
Income tax expense charged to statement of Profit and Loss	-	-

23 (c) Amounts recognised in respect of current tax/deferred tax directly in equity

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	For the period from December 05, 2024 to Period ended March 31, 2025
Amounts recognised in respect of current tax/deferred tax directly in equity	-	-

24 Disclosure pursuant to para 44 A to 44 E of Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings		
Opening Balance	-	-
Received during the year	2,86,700.00	-
Repaid during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	**2,86,700.00**	-
Interest Expenses		
Interest Accrued Opening Balance	-	-
Interest charge as per Statement of Profit & Loss	-	-
Interest paid during the year	-	-
Interest Accrued Closing Balance	-	-

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25 Segment Reporting
The Company has not commenced its commercial operation hence there are no separate reportable segments as required under Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segment" as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.

26 The Company has used an accounting Software for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2026 which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in software at the application level, except any configuration or master table changes directly from the application level, further audit trails have not been appropriately configured at the database level to log any direct changes to the database by way of Data Manipulation Language (DML) and DDL (Data Definition Language) queries executed by the users in accounting software SAP for the year ended March 31, 2026. Further, during the course of audit, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

27 (a) No funds 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 during the year or in any person or entity, including foreign entities ('Intermediaries') with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall lend or invest in other person or entities indentified by or on behalf of the Company ('ultimate beneficiaries').

The Company has not received any funds during the year from any party ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other person or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ('ultimate beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

27 (b) The Company has not traded and invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency during the current year or previous financial year
(a) The Company does not have any Borrowings from any Bank or Financial Institution.
(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders
(c) The Company has not taken any secured Loan and hence, no charge have been registered or yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies.

27 (c) The Company has not made any transactions with any company Struck Off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.

27 (d) During the year the Company has not:
(i) Imported any raw material, spare parts, and consumable or capital goods.
(ii) Incurred expenditure in foreign currency.
(iii) Exported any goods, or services.
(iv) Declared any dividend to any non-resident shareholders.

27 (e) Provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 regarding "Corporate Social Responsibility" (CSR) are not applicable to the Company.

27 (f) The Company has not given any Loans, made any Investment, given any guarantee or provided any security during the year.

27 (g) The Company has not entered into any Scheme of Arrangements in terms of section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year.

27 (h) There are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961. Also, there are no previously unrecorded income and related assets which have been recorded in the books of accounts during the year.

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Note 28 – Financial Ratio Analysis

Sr No.	Ratio	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
1	Current Ratio (In times)	0.3	57.1
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	2.76	-
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (In times)	(0.00)	NA
4	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	(0.01)	(0.06)
5	Inventory turnover ratio (In times)	N.A	NA
6	Trade Receivables turnover ratio (In times)	N.A	NA
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (In times)	0.26	-
8	Net capital turnover ratio (In times)	N.A	NA
9	Net profit ratio (in %)	N.A	NA
10	Return on Capital employed (in %)	(0.01)	(0.06)
11	Return on investment (in %)	N.A	NA

Sr No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator
1	Current Ratio (In times)	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Borrowing	Total Equity
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (In times)	Profit before interest, tax and , Depreciation and amortisation expense	Closing debts
4	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Total Equity
5	Inventory turnover ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operation	Average Inventory
6	Trade Receivables turnover ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operation	Average Trade Receivable
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (In times)	Total Expenses	Average Trade Payable
8	Net capital turnover ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operation	Average Working Capital
9	Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from Operation
10	Return on Capital employed (in %)	Profit before tax and Finance Cost	Capital Employed
11	Return on investment (in %)	Income Generated from Invested Fund	Average Investment

Shridhar & Associates
Mumbai

Reliance Battery GreenTech Pvt. Ltd.

Reliance Battery GreenTech Private Limited
(Formerly known as Reliance EV Go Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31,2026
(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

29 The previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged whenever necessary.

As per our attached Report of even date

For Shridhar & Associates	**For and on behalf of the Board**	
Chartered Accountants		
Firm Registration No.: 134427W		
Jitendra Sawjiany	**Priti Mayekar**	**Honey Singhal**
Partner	Director	Whole time Director
Membership No.: 050980	DIN: 09691124	DIN: 11497059
Date: 29.04.2026	Date: 29.04.2026	
Place: Mumbai	Place: Mumbai	

Shridhar & Associates Mumbai

Reliance Battery GreenTech Pvt. Ltd.