INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited ("the Company")**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material 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 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its losses including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards 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 ('ICAI') 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other Than the Financial Statement and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's 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.

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Navi Mumbai
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Responsibilities of Management 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 including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's 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 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 scepticism 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 the financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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Navi Mumbai
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Continuation Sheet...

- 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.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. Further to our comments in the Annexure A, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

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e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the company 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) The observation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph (i) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);

g) 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" to this report;

h) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the provisions of section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the company since no managerial remuneration is paid / provided;

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

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position in its financial statements.

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

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv. (a) 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 entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

(c) Based on our audit procedure conducted that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that cause us to believe that the representation given by the management under paragraph (2) (i) (iv) (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test check, 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 Data Definition Language (DDL) 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.

For **P S S V & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.W100716

P S S V & ASSOCIATES LLP
FRN:W100716
Navi Mumbai
Chartered Accountants

Saurabh Pamecha
Partner
Membership No.: 126551
UDIN: **26126551AFOWTP8351**
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2026

Continuation Sheet...

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of **Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited** on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026)

(i) a) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause (i) (a) to Clause (i) (d) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

b) According to information and explanations and representation given to us by the management, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3 (i) (e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(ii) a) The Company does not have any inventories and accordingly, the provision of Clause (ii) (a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under Clause (ii) (b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) With respect to investments made in or any guarantee or security provided or any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, granted during the year by the Company to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties:

a) As per the information and explanations given to us and books of accounts and records examined by us, during the year Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans, not provided any guarantee or security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other entities. Therefore, the provision of clause 3(iii)(a),(c),(d),(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

b) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not made any investment, has not provided any guarantees or given security or loans and advances in nature of loans during the year

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. The Company has not made any investments or loan, given any guarantee or security to the parties covered under section 186 of the Act.

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(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules made there under. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of activities carried on by the Company and accordingly, the provisions of Clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

a) According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given and books of accounts and records examined by us, the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender.

b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given and records examined by us, during the year the Company has not raised any term loan and accordingly, the provisions of Clause (ix) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not raised any funds on short term basis, accordingly utilisation thereof for long term purposes does not arise.

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Continuation Sheet...

e) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures therefore question of taking any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures does not arise.

f) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies, therefore question of raising any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures does not arise.

(x) a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and hence the provision of Clause (x) (a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully, partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (x) (b) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xi) a) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by us or by any other auditor in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government during the year.

c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

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

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of the Act, to the extent applicable. Being a Private Limited Company provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the company. In our opinion, details of transactions with the related parties have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

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(xiv) a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Act.

b) As mentioned in sub-clause (a) above, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Act and accordingly, the provisions of Clause (xiv) (b) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year as per the Reserve bank of India Act 1934.

c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

d) As represented by the management, the group does not have any registered core investment company (CIC) as part of the group as per the definition of group contained in Core Investment Companies (Reserved Bank) Directions, 2016.

(xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements, the Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 135,040.18 Thousands during the current financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the provision of Clause (xviii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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Continuation Sheet...

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

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act does not apply to the Company and accordingly, the provisions of Clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For **P S S V & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.W100716

P S S V & ASSOCIATES LLP FRN:W100716 Navi Mumbai Chartered Accountants

Saurabh Pamecha
Partner
Membership No.: 126551

UDIN : **26126551AFOWTP8351**

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2026

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to aforesaid financial statement of **Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited** ("the Company") 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 management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the 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. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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FRN:W100716
Navi Mumbai
Chartered Accountants

Continuation Sheet...

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

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Navi Mumbai
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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 31st March, 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **P S S V & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. W100716

P S S V & ASSOCIATES LLP
FRN:W100716
Navi Mumbai
Chartered Accountants

Saurabh Pamecha
Partner
Membership No.: 126551

UDIN : **26126551AFOWTP8351**

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2026

Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	8,885.87
Other Financial Assets	4	604.45
Other Current Assets	5	2,584.72
Total Current Assets		**12,075.04**
Total Assets		**12,075.04**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity Share Capital	6	100.00
Other Equity	7	(1,34,576.18)
Total Equity		**(1,34,476.18)**
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	8	1,09,360.00
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	9	2,799.19
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		6,522.46
Other Financial Liabilities	10	4,806.06
Other Current Liabilities	11	23,063.51
Total Current Liabilities		**1,46,551.22**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**12,075.04**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements (1 - 27).

As per our attached Report of even date

For P S S V & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: W100716

Saurabh Pamecha
Partner
Membership No.: 126551

Date: 20.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Rakesh Kumar Yadav
Director
DIN:08364895

Mahesh Toshniwal
Director
DIN:11311884

Date: 20.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

P S S V & ASSOCIATES LLP
FRN:W100716
Navi Mumbai
Chartered Accountants

Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited

Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period from January 07,2025 to March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

Particulars	Note No.	For the Period January 07,2025 to March 31, 2026
I. Revenue from operations		-
II. Other Income	12	25.69
III. Total Income (I + II)		**25.69**
IV. Expenses		
Employee Benefit Expenses	13	1,12,373.80
Finance cost	14	5,326.95
Other Expenses	15	17,365.13
Total Expenses		**1,35,065.88**
V. Profit / (Loss) before tax (III-IV)		**(1,35,040.19)**
VI. Tax Expenses		
Current Tax		-
Deferred Tax		-
Total		-
VII. Profit / (Loss) for the period (V-VI)		**(1,35,040.19)**
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)		**(1,35,040.19)**
X. Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs 10/- per share)	16	
Basic and Diluted (In Rupees)		**(13,504.02)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements (1 - 27).

As per our attached Report of even date

For P S S V & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: W100716

Saurabh Pamecha
Partner
Membership No.: 126551

Date: 20.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Rakesh Kumar Yadav
Director
DIN:08364895

Mahesh Toshniwal
Director
DIN:11311884

Date: 20.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

P S S V & ASSOCIATES LLP FRN-W100716 Navi Mumbai Chartered Accountants

Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited

Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the period from January 07,2025 to March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

Particulars	For the Period January 07,2025 to March 31, 2026
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities	
Loss before tax	**(1,35,040.19)**
Adjustment for	
Interest Income	(25.69)
Finance Cost	5,326.95
Capital Contribution from Ultimate Holding Company (Refer Note No 7)	464.01
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	**(1,29,274.92)**
Adjustments:	
(Increase)/Decrease in Financial assets	(604.45)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other current assets	(2,584.72)
Increase/(Decrease) in Provision	9,321.65
Increase/(Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	11.80
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	23,063.51
Cash generated from Operations	**(1,00,067.13)**
Net Cash from / (used in) Operating Activities (A)	**(1,00,067.13)**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities	
Interest Income	25.69
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Investing Activities (B)	**25.69**
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities	
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	100.00
Proceeds from short term Borrowings	1,09,360.00
Interest Expenses	(532.69)
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Financing Activities (C)	**1,08,927.31**
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**8,885.87**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period	**-**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period	**8,885.87**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period comprises of :	
Balance with banks in current accounts (Refer Note No 3)	**8,885.87**

The above Statement of cash flow should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1 - 27).

As per our attached Report of even date

For P S S V & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: W100716

Saurabh Pamecha
Partner
Membership No.: 126551

Date: 20.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Rakesh Kumar Yadav
Director
DIN:08364895

Mahesh Toshniwal
Director
DIN:11311884

Date: 20.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

PSSV & ASSOCIATES LLP FRN:W100716 Navi Mumbai Chartered Accountants

Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited

Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period from January 07,2025 to March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

i) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note No. 6)

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the period	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance at the end of the period
As at March 31, 2026	-	100.00	100.00

ii) Other Equity (Refer Note No. 7)

Particulars	Capital Contribution from Ultimate Holding Company	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at beginning of the period	-	-	-
Profit /(Loss) for the period	-	(1,35,040.19)	(1,35,040.19)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-
Capital Contribution from Ultimate Holding Company	464.01	-	464.01
Balance at the end of the period	464.01	(1,35,040.19)	(1,34,576.18)
			-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	464.01	(1,35,040.19)	(1,34,576.18)

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1 - 27).

As per our attached report of even date

For P S S V & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: W100716

Saurabh Pamecha
Partner
Membership No.: 126551

Date: 20.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rakesh Kumar Yadav
Director
DIN:08364895

Mahesh Toshniwal
Director
DIN:11311884

Date: 20.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

P S S V & ASSOCIATES LLP
FRN:W100716
Navi Mumbai
Chartered Accountants

Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited

1 Corporate Information

The Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited, incorporated on January 7, 2025, operates as engineering and procurement contractors, undertaking construction, installation, and maintenance of infrastructure projects such as plants, factories, pipelines, power and water systems, mines, ports, and transport networks. It executes turnkey and civil engineering projects, including roads, bridges, and buildings, and may engage in public infrastructure development under models like BOT, BOOT, and BOLT, in India and globally.

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 20 , 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 period 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.

(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.

All the items of Income and expenses are recognized on accrual basis of accounting.

(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.

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Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited

(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 cash flow 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.

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 categorisation (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) 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,
(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.

(i) 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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Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited

(j) Income Tax

Income tax expense for the period 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.

(k) 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.

(l) 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.

(m) 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.

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.

(n) 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.

(o) 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.

(p) Earnings per Share:

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

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

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Reliance Renewable Constructors Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the period from January 07,2025 to March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Balance with Banks in Current Account	8,885.87
Total	8,885.87

4 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Advance to Employees	604.45
Total	604.45

5 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Balance with Government Authorities	2,584.72
Total	2,584.72

6 Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	
	Number	Rs. In Thousand
Authorised Equity Share Capital		
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	10,000	100.00
Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up Equity Share Capital		
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	10,000	100.00
Total	10,000	100.00

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	
	Number	Rs. In Thousand
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	-	-
Issued during the period	10,000	100.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	10,000	100.00

6 (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 period 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.

6 (c) Shares held by Holding Company

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

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

6 (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	
	No. of Shares	% held
Reliance Energy Limited	10,000	100
Total	10,000	100

6 (f) Details of Promoters Shareholdings:

Name of the Shareholders	As at March 31, 2026		% Change during the period
	No. of Shares	% held	
Reliance Energy Limited	10,000	100	-
Total	10,000	100	-

7 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
(i) Retained earnings	
Opening Balance	-
Profit /(Loss) for the period	(1,35,040.19)
Closing Balance (A)	(1,35,040.19)
(ii) Capital Contribution from Holding Company*	
Opening Balance	-
Addition during the period	464.01
Closing Balance (B)	464.01
Total other Equity (A+B)	(1,34,576.18)

Note:
The Ultimate 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 Ultimate Holding Company." under the head of other equity. During the period, the Company recognised share-based payment expense of Rs. 464.01 thousands; the obligation to settle these options rests entirely with the Ultimate Holding Company.

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(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

8 Short Term Borrowing

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
(Unsecured)	
Inter Corporate Deposits from Related Parties	1,09,360.00
Total	1,09,360.00

During the period Company has taken ICD @ 10.5% payable on 365 days or March 31 which is earlier.

9 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Total outstanding dues to Micro and Small Enterprises	2,799.19
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise	6,522.46
Total	9,321.65

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
i. Principal amount payable to suppliers as at the period end	2,799.19
ii. Interest accrued, due to suppliers on the above amount, and unpaid as at the period 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 period	-
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 period, but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act	-
vii. Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period to suppliers	-
viii. Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding period, 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	-

9 (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	2,799.19	-	-	-	2,799.19
Total outstanding Dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	6,522.46	-	-	-	6,522.46
Disputed Dues- Micro Enterprises and small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues- other than Micro Enterprises and small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9,321.65	-	-	-	9,321.65

10 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Provision for Expenses	11.80
Interest Payable	4,794.26
Total	4,806.06

11 Other Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Statutory Liabilities	3,292.72
Other Payable	19,770.79
Total	23,063.51

12 Other Income

Particulars	Period ended January 07,2025 to March 31, 2026
Interest on Fixed Deposit with Banks	25.69
Total	25.69

13 Employees Benefit Expenses

Particulars	Period ended January 07,2025 to March 31, 2026
Salary and Wages	1,06,030.88
Contribution to Provident Fund and other Funds	3,789.46
Staff welfare expenses	2,553.46
Total	1,12,373.80

14 Finance Cost

Particulars	Period ended January 07,2025 to March 31, 2026
Interest on Intercorporate Deposit	5,326.95
Total	5,326.95

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Notes to the financial statements for the period from January 07,2025 to March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

15 Other Expenses

Particulars	Period ended January 07,2025 to March 31, 2026
Rent	6,025.17
Repairs & Maintenance	1,822.48
Travelling Expenses	1,543.79
Insurance	882.68
Rates and Taxes	55.26
Electricity Expenses	2,101.89
Professional Fees	4,372.73
Audit Fees	11.80
Filling Fees	156.23
Fee & Subscription	110.06
Printing & Stationery	118.21
Bank Charges	4.93
Telephone Expenses	136.39
Miscellaneous Expenses	23.51
Total	17,365.13

15 (a) Payment to Auditors (excluding goods and service tax)

Particulars	Period ended January 07,2025 to March 31, 2026
(a) As Auditors :	
Audit Fee	10.00
(b) For Other Services	-
Total	10.00

16 Earnings per Equity Share:

Particulars	Period ended January 07,2025 to March 31, 2026
Loss after tax available for Equity Share holders (Rs. In Thousand) (A)	(1,35,040.19)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares (Nos.) (B)	10,000
Earnings per Equity Share- Basic (A/B)	(13,504.02)
Earnings per Equity Share- Diluted (A/B)	(13,504.02)
Nominal Value per Share (Rs.)	10.00

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(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

17 Fair value measurements
Financial Instruments by category

17 (a) Significance of Financial Instruments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Financial Assets	
At amortised Cost	
Cash and Cash Equivalent	8,885.87
Advance to Employee	604.45
Total Financial Assets	9,490.32
Financial Liabilities	
At amortised Cost	
Borrowings	1,09,360.00
Trade Payables	6,522.46
Interest Payable	4,794.26
Other Financial Liabilities	11.80
Total Financial Liabilities	1,20,688.52

17 (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	-	-	8,885.87	8,885.87
Advance to Employee	-	-	604.45	604.45
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	1,09,360.00	1,09,360.00
Trade Payables	-	-	6,522.46	6,522.46
Interest Payable	-	-	4,794.26	4,794.26
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	11.80	11.80
Total	-	-	1,30,178.84	1,30,178.84

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.

18 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.8,885.87 thousand as at March 31,2026. 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.

(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				
Borrowings	1,09,360.00	-	-	1,09,360.00
Trade Payables	6,522.46	-	-	6,522.46
Interest Payable	4,794.26	-	-	4,794.26
Other Financial Liabilities	11.80	-	-	11.80
Total	1,20,688.52	-	-	1,20,688.52

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19 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.

20 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 :

20 (a) List of Related Parties
Ultimate Holding Company -Reliance Infrastructure Limited
Holding Company - Reliance Energy Limited

20 (b) Transaction with Related parties during the period

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2026
Equity Share Capital	
Reliance Energy Limited	100.00
Inter Corporate Deposit (ICD) taken	
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	1,09,360.00
Interest Expenses	
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	5,326.95
Rent Expenses	
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	6,000.00
Total	1,20,786.95

20 (c) Closing balances as at the end of period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Equity Share Capital	
Reliance Energy Limited	100.00
Inter Corporate Deposit (ICD) taken	
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	1,09,360.00
Other Financial Liabilities	
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	5,326.95
Rent Payable	
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	6,480.00
Total	1,21,266.95

21 Income Tax and Deferred Tax (Net) :

21 (a) Income tax expense

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2026
(a) Income tax expense	
Current tax	
Current tax on profits for the period	-
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 period	-

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

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2026
Loss before income tax expense	(1,35,040.19)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 26%	(35,110.45)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (Taxable) in calculating taxable income:	
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax was recognised	(35,110.45)
Income tax expense charged to statement of Profit and Loss	-

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

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2026
Amounts recognised in respect of current tax/deferred tax directly in equity	-

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Borrowings	
Opening Balance	-
Received during the period	1,09,360.00
Repaid during the period	-
Closing Balance	**1,09,360.00**
Interest Expenses	
Interest Accrued Opening Balance	-
Interest charge as per Statement of Profit & Loss	5,326.95
Interest paid during the period	-
Interest Accrued Closing Balance	**5,326.95**

23 **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.

24 The Company has used an accounting Software for maintaining its books of account for the period ended March 31, 2026 which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout theperiod 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 theperiod 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.

25 (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 period 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 period 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.

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

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

(g) During the period 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.

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

(i) The Company has not given any Loans, made any Investment, given any guarantee or provided any security during the period.

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

(k) There are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period 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 period.

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Note 26 – Financial Ratio Analysis

Sr No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31,2026
1	Current Ratio (In times)	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	0.1
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Borrowing	Total Equity	(0.81)
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (In times)	Profit before interest, tax and , Depreciation and amortisation expense	Closing debts	(1.28)
4	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Total Equity	1.00
5	Trade payables turnover ratio (In times)	Total Expenses	Average Trade Payable	0.12
6	Return on Capital employed (in %)	Profit before tax and Finance Cost	Capital Employed	1.04

Since this is Company first year financial hence comparatives are not applicable. Further only to the extent based on Company operations these ratios only are given.

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27 Pursuant to the provisions of Section 2(41) of the Companies Act 2013, financial year in relation to any company, means the period ending on the 31st day of March every year, and where it has been incorporated on or after the 1st day of January of a year, the period ending on the 31st day of March of the following year, in respect whereof financial statement of the company is made up.

The Company was incorporated on January 7, 2025 and hence it was proposed to fix the period commencing on and from the date of incorporation i.e. January 7, 2025 and ending on March 31, 2026, as the first Financial Year and thereafter the period commencing on and from April 1 and ending on March 31 of every following year as the Financial Year of the Company.

As per our attached Report of even date

For P S S V & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: W100716

Saurabh Pamecha
Partner
Membership No.: 126551

Date: 20.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Rakesh Kumar Yadav
Director
DIN:08364895

Mahesh Toshniwal
Director
DIN:11311884

Date: 20.04.2026
Place: Mumbai

P S S V & ASSOCIATES LLP
FRN:W100716
Navi Mumbai
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