

JALNA POWER TRANSMISSION LIMITED

CIN U42202DL2025GOI450852

Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March, 2026
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Total non current assets		-
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4	500.00
Total current assets		500.00
TOTAL ASSETS		500.00
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	5	500.00
Other equity	6	(7,523.99)
Total equity		(7,023.99)
Current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities	7	7,523.99
(b) Other current liabilities	8	-
Total current liabilities		7,523.99
Total liabilities		7,523.99
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		500.00

Summary of significant accounting policies & other information 1 to 3

The accompanying notes from 4 to 17 are integral part of the financial statements.

These are the financial statements referred to in our report of even date

For DNA & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 019866N

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

JALNA POWER TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Nitesh Goel

Partner

Membership no: 519935

Date:

ARUN KUMAR CHATURVEDI

Director

DIN: 11006507

Date: 21.04.2026

NAVITA DUBAL

Director

DIN: 11158889

Date: 21.04.2026

JALNA POWER TRANSMISSION LIMITED

CIN U42202DL2025GOI450852

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended from 31 March, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

	Particulars	Notes	For the period ended 31 March, 2026
I	Income		
II	Other income		
III	Total Income (I+II)		-
IV	Expenses		
	Other expenses	9	7,523.99
	Total expenses		7,523.99
V	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		(7,523.99)
VI	Exceptional items		-
VII	Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI)		
VIII	Tax expense	10	
	Current tax		-
	Deferred tax expense (credit)		-
	Earlier year taxes/(refunds)		-
	Total tax expenses		-
IX	Profit/(Loss) for the period (VII-VIII)		(7,523.99)
X	Other comprehensive Income		
	- Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
	Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-
	Tax impact on re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-
XI	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (IX+X) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		(7,523.99)
XII	Earnings per equity share (in ₹):		
	(1) Basic		(150.48)
	(2) Diluted	11	(150.48)

Summary of significant accounting policies & other information 1 to 3

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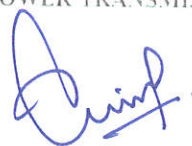
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NAVITA DUBAL

Director

DIN: 11158889

Date: 21.04.2026

Nitesh Goel

Partner

Membership no: 519985

Date:

JALNA POWER TRANSMISSION LIMITED

CIN U42202DL2025GOI450852

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2026
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(7,523.99)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(7,523.99)
Changes in working capital:	
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:	
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:	
Other financial liabilities (current)	7,523.99
Other financial liabilities (non current)	-
Other current liabilities	-
Cash generated from operations	-
Less: Tax paid	-
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	-
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Sale/(Purchase) of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress and intangibles)	-
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)	-
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Issue of share capital	500.00
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	500.00
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	500.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year / period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year / period	500.00
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement	500.00

Summary of significant accounting policies & other information 1 to 3

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ARUN KUMAR CHATURVEDI

Director

DIN: 11006507

Date: 21.04.2026

NAVITA DUBAL

Director

DIN: 11158889

Date: 21.04.2026

Nitesh Goel

Partner

Membership no: 519985

Date:

JALNA POWER TRANSMISSION LIMITED

CIN U42202DL2025GOI450852

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

A Equity share capital

Particular	Amount
Balance as at 29 June, 2025	-
Add: Issued during the year	500.00
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	500.00

B Other equity

	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 29 June, 2025	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period period error	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(7,523.99)	(7,523.99)
Add: Other comprehensive Income	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	(7,523.99)	(7,523.99)

Summary of significant accounting policies & other information 1 to 3

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These are the financial statements referred to in our report of even date.

For DNA & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 019866N

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

JALNA POWER TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Nitesh Goel

Partner

Membership no: 319985

Date:

ARUN KUMAR CHATURVEDI

Director

DIN: 11006507

Date: 21.04.2026

NAVITA DUBAL

Director

DIN: 11158889

Date: 21.04.2026

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

Jalnav Power Transmission Limited ("the Company") having CIN U42202DL2025GOI450852 was incorporated on 29.06.2025 at New Delhi and principal place of business at Gurgaon. The Company is a wholly owned associate of REC Power Development & Consultancy Limited (RECPDCL). The Company is a Special Purpose Vehicle incorporated for "Establishment of 400/132 kV Jalna (Dist. Jalna)". The Government of India has appointed RECPDCL as Bid Process Co-coordinator for selection of the developer for the project through tariff based competitive bidding process. On completion of the bid process, the successful bidder is to acquire one hundred percent (100%) of the equity shares of the company along with all its related assets and liabilities.

2. BASIS OF PREPERATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

(i) Statement of compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

The Company prepared its Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). These Standalone Financial Statements comply with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable regulatory norms / guidelines.

The financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2026 were authorized and approved by the Board of Directors on 21.04.2026.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.2 Significant accounting policies

(i) Going concern and basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the criteria set out in the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency:

These financials have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency, all amounts have been rounded off to the nearest thousands (upto two digits), unless otherwise indicated.

(iii) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized (as per the five-step model laid down under Ind AS 115) to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

- (i) Identify the contract(s) with customer;
- (ii) Identify separate performance obligations in the contract;
- (iii) Determine the transaction price;
- (iv) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
- (v) Recognize revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied.

Sale proceeds of Request for Proposal (RFP) has been recognized as other income in the books of the holding company i.e., RECPDCL.

(iv) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property Plant and Equipment are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes all expenses, direct and indirect, specifically attributable to its acquisition and bringing it to its working condition for its intended use. Incidental expenditure pending allocation and attributable to the acquisition of fixed assets is allocated/capitalized with the related assets. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

(v) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets:

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

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets carried at amortized cost – a financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at 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 interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition of financial assets

Financial assets (or where applicable, a part of financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) are derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. Further, if the Company has not retained control, it shall also derecognize the financial asset and recognize separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure: a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance b) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured at Fair value through profit & loss account. (FVTPL).

Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(vi) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value which 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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised 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; and
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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. For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the balance sheet 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.

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.

(vii) Taxation

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax. It is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except when it relates to an item that is recognized in Other comprehensive income (OCI) or directly in equity, in which case, the tax is also recognized in Other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is determined as the tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted and as applicable at the reporting date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized 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 income. Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures is not provided if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the Company and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realization, provided those rates are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are

offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences. A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

(viii) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

A contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

In those cases, where the outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognized or disclosure is made.

Any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party concerning the obligation (such as from insurance) is recognized as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

Contingent assets are not recognized. However, when the inflow of economic benefits is probable, the related asset is disclosed.

(ix) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

To calculate 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.

(x) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(xi) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets or cash generating units to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

(xii) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and/ or construction of a qualifying asset, till the time such a qualifying asset becomes ready for its intended use sale, are capitalized. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on an accrual basis as per the effective interest rate method.

(xiii) Material prior period errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated.

(xiv) Rates and taxes

Overseas taxes on foreign assignments, indirect taxes, including Goods & Service Tax, professional tax, property tax, entry tax, labour cess, octroi and any other applicable taxes etc. paid/accrued in India or abroad for which credit are not available to the company are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(xv) Expenditure incurred by Holding Company

All the direct expenses incurred by holding company for SPV has been booked to the SPV as per invoicing done by the holding company. All Indirect / Common Expenses are allocated and invoiced to SPV on the proportionate basis from the month of issue of RFP or incorporation of SPV, whichever is earlier, till the month in which tenth day from the date of issue of Letter of Intent (LOI) for the transfer of the SPV falls. Part of the month, if any, is considered as full month for cost allocation. The holding company charges interest on the funds deployed by it based on the REC interest rate circular for T & D loans for ungraded

organizations, as on the beginning of the period. If bid process activity relating to any SPV is kept in abeyance, due to any reason, no cost allocation for such period of abeyance is made to such SPV and no interest is charged. For direct/indirect expenses, interest is charged from the month in which the expenditure is incurred. Such interest is calculated on monthly basis but recognized at the end of the period.

In accordance to the applicable guidelines of TBCB process as issued by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India, all the direct & indirect expenses, interest incurred by the holding company on behalf of SPV are debited to SPV and recoverable from transmission service provider / successful bidder. Further, the Board of Directors of SPV has approved the allocation/booking of all direct and indirect expenses including interest charge and correspondence invoice by the holding company to the SPV

Expenditure incurred for the SPV by Holding Company on behalf of the Company is considered as "other financial liabilities" (Current). Also, interest is charged on such expenditure incurred by Holding Company and such interest is also included in other financial liabilities.

The major stages of TBCB (Tariff Based Competitive Bidding) process done by holding co. RECPDCL includes issue of RFP (Request for proposal) documents, Pre Bid Meeting, opening of technical bid, shortlisting of qualified bidders, opening of financial bid and e – Reverse auction for qualified bidders, final selection of successful bidder and issue of LOI to successful bidder. The certainty on the construction of the project arises only after the issuance of LOI and transfer of SPV to the successful bidder. Hence expenditure incurred from incorporation till transfer of SPV to the successful bidder is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Further, wherever, payments relating to the Company are made by the Holding Company and the ultimate Holding Company, procedural and statutory requirements with regard to deduction of Tax at Source and deposit thereof as applicable are also complied with by the Holding Company and the ultimate Holding Company against payments released on their account.

2.3 Significant management judgment in applying accounting policies and estimation of uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgment's, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Such estimates & assumptions are based on management evaluation of relevant facts & circumstances as on date of financial statements. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period; they are recognised in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3. Significant estimates and judgment's

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Significant management judgments

Recognition of deferred tax assets/ liability – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of the applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Allocation of indirect / common expenses - Indirect/Common Expenses of the company has been allocated in proportionate basis by the holding company. The allocation percentage has been reviewed based on the prevailing business activities of the holding company during the financial year.

Significant estimates

Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

Fair value measurements – Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. In case of non-availability of market-observable data, Level 2 & Level 3 hierarchy is used for fair valuation.

Income Taxes – Significant estimates are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions and also in respect of expected future profitability to assess deferred tax asset.

JALNA POWER TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

4 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026
Balances with banks:	
- with bank in current accounts	500.00
	500.00

5 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026
Authorized equity share capital	
50,000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each	500.00
	500.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital	
50,000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each	500.00
	500.00

i) Terms & Right attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of the liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the share holders. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

ii) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

	As at 31 March, 2026	
	No. of shares	(₹ Thousand)
Equity share capital of ₹ 10 each fully paid up		
Balance at the beginning of the year		
Add: Issued during the year	50,000	500.00
Balance at the end of the period	50,000	500.00

iii) Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares of the Company as at balance sheet date:

	As at 31 March, 2026	
	No. of shares	% holding
49,994 Equity Shares held by REC Power Development & Consultancy Limited (RECPDCL) and Balance 6 Equity Shares through other nominee of RECPDCL.	50,000	100.00%

iv) Shares held by Promotor:

	As at 31 March, 2026	
	No. of shares	% holding
49,994 Equity Shares held by REC Power Development & Consultancy Limited (RECPDCL) and Balance 6 Equity Shares through other nominee of RECPDCL.	50,000	100.00%

v) The Company has neither issued equity shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash or any bonus shares nor has there been any buy-back of shares since its incorporation.

JALNA POWER TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

6 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026
Retained earnings	
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	-
Add: Changes due to Accounting Policy	-
Add : Transferred from statement of profit and loss	(7,523.99)
Closing Balance at the end of the period / year	(7,523.99)
Total other equity	(7,523.99)

7 Other financial liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026
Payable to holding company*	7,469.99
Audit fees payable	54.00
	7,523.99

* Refer note 12 on related party transactions

8 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026
Statutory dues Payable	
- TDS payable	
	-

JALNA POWER TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

9 Other expenses

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2026
Auditor Remuneration	59.00
Advertisement	1,270.46
Consultancy	-
Survey	466.34
Legal & Professional Expenses/MCA & ROC Filings	15.71
Expenses Allocated by Holding Company	5,660.57
Miscellaneous Expenses	51.92
Bank Charges	-
	7,523.99

*Comprises of following:

As auditors- statutory audit

59.00

59.00**10 Tax expense**

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2026
Current tax	
Tax pertaining to current period	-
Tax pertaining to earlier years	-
Deferred tax expense/(credit)	-
	-

For the period ended
31 March, 2026

Tax expense

(i) Current tax

Tax pertaining to current year

Tax pertaining to earlier years

(ii) Deferred tax expense/(credit)

The major components of income tax expense and the reconciliation of expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of at 25.168% .

Accounting Loss before income tax

(7,523.99)

At country's statutory income tax rate of 25.168%

Adjustments in respect of taxes earlier years

(i) Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes

(ii) Non-taxable incomes

(iii) Earlier year taxes

(iv) Deferred tax on allowable provisional expenditure of earlier year

(v) Deferred tax change due to rate change

In accordance with the notified Indian Accounting Standard 12, "Income Taxes", deferred tax assets on carried forward losses, unabsorbed depreciation and other timing differences have not been accounted in the books. However in the absence of virtual certainty as to its realisation of deferred tax assets (DTA), DTA has not been created.

11 Basic/diluted earnings/ loss per share

Net profit (loss) for the year	(7,523.99)
Weighted average number of equity shares for EPS (in numbers)	50,000
Par value per share (in ₹)	10
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted (in ₹)	(150.48)

JALNA POWER TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

12 Related party transactions

In accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard – 24 the names of the related parties where control/ability to exercise significant influence exists, along with the aggregate amount of transactions and year end balances with them as identified and certified by the management are given below:

a. Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
Holding company	REC Power Development & Consultancy Limited (RECPDCL)
Parent's Holding company	REC Limited

Key management personnel (KMP)

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of REC Power Development & Consultancy Limited, which is further wholly owned by REC Limited. The Key Managerial Personnel of the Company are employees of REC Limited, deployed on part time basis. No managerial remuneration is paid to them by the Company. The details of such Key Managerial Personnel are as below.

Name	Designation	Date of Appointment	Date of resignation
NAVITA DUBAL	Chairman and Director	29 June, 2025	-
NEERAJKUMAR VIJAY SHARMA	Director	29 June, 2025	-
ARUN KUMAR CHATURVEDI	Director	29 June, 2025	-

KMPs / Directors Remuneration	For the period ended 31 March, 2026
Remuneration to KMP's	0.00

b. Transactions with Holding Company (RECPDCL) are as under:

	Name of Related Party	For period ended 31 March, 2026
(i) Transactions during the year		
Allocation of expenses	Holding Company (RECPDCL)	7,073.39
Interest	Holding Company (RECPDCL)	391.60
(ii) Outstanding Balances at year end		
Payable to Holding Company	Holding Company (RECPDCL)	7,469.99

13 Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's capital includes issued share capital and all other distributable reserves (except for specific restricted reserves). The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise shareholder value and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company does not have any non-current borrowings and all its capital needs are met by capital or shareholders only.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

14 Financial instruments**i) Financial instruments by category measured at amortized cost:**

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026
Financial assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	500.00
Total	500.00
Financial liabilities	
Other financial liabilities (Current)	7,523.99
Total	7,523.99

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities are considered a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

ii) Fair values hierarchy

The Company does not have any financial assets or financial liabilities carried at fair value.

The carrying amounts of other financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

15 Financial risk management**i) Risk management**

The main types of risks to which the Company is exposed in relation to financial instruments are as follows:

A) Credit risk

The Company only possess cash and cash equivalents as financial asset as on closing dates, hence and credit risk relating to cash and cash equivalents is considered to be negligible as counterparties are banks. The management considers the credit quality of deposits/balances with such banks to be good and reviews the banking relationships on an on-going basis.

B) Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by anticipating the maturity profiles of financial liabilities. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. Further the Holding Company also incurs all the expenses on behalf of the Company and provides and unconditional liquidity support as an ongoing mechanism basis.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The Financial liabilities of the Company comprises of :

- Audit Fees payable - which is paid by Holding Co. on behalf of this Co. and
- Liabilities payable to Holding Co. - The same is discharged by the selected bidder(through TBCB process conducted by Holding Co) which purchases the company by taking over all assets and liabilities of the company .However expected date of the same is not determinable.

C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. It comprises of currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

Currency risk

The company does not have any foreign currency transactions, hence, it is not exposed to currency risk.

Interest rate risk

As the Company does not have any third party borrowings outstanding, it is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Price risk

The company does not have any financial instrument which exposes it to price risk.

JALNA POWER TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

16 Ratios Analysis

Ratio	31 March, 2026			31 March, 2025			Analysis	
	Numerator	Denominator	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Ratios	% Variance	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio	500.00	7,523.99	0.07	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Return on Equity Ratio	(7,523.99)	(7,023.99)	1.07	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Return on Capital employed	(7,523.99)	(7,023.99)	1.07	NA	NA	NA	NA	

1. Current ratio - Numerator includes current assets and Denominator includes current liabilities

2. Return on Equity ratio - Numerator includes Net profit after taxes and Denominator includes average shareholders equity.

3. Return on capital employed - Numerator includes earning before interest and taxes and Denominator includes capital employed (Tangible networth plus total debt)

4. As the other ratios are NIL or NA, hence the same are not presented

Reasons for variation more than 25%**17 Other notes to accounts**

- 17.1 There is no employee in the roll of the Company. Employees working for the Company are in the roll of the holding company i.e. RECPDCL and ultimate holding company i.e. REC Limited. The employee expenses including contributions in respect of liabilities for employee benefit expense towards leave, provident fund, superannuation and all other benefits as applicable are accounted for by the holding company and ultimate holding company. Hence, disclosure requirements under Ind AS 19 is not applicable.
- 17.2 The code on social security 2020 (Code) relating to employee benefit during employment and post employment benefit received presidential accent in September 2020. The code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the code will come in to effect has been notified now. However, there are no employees on roll of company.
- 17.3 The company is incorporated on 29.06.2025. This is the first year of the incorporation of company. Hence previous years comparative figures are not available.
- 17.4 The Company is operating in a single segment and therefore disclosure requirements under Ind AS 108 is not applicable
- 17.5 There has no transaction under section 248 of the companies Act, 2013 with stuck off companies during the year.
- 17.6 The Companies does not have more than 2 layers as specified in sub rule (2) of companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.
- 17.7 The capital commitments, contingent liabilities and claims against the company not acknowledged as debt is Nil.
- 17.8 The company has no non material adjustment event after reporting period.
- 17.9 As per the provision of the companies Act, 2013, the figures have been rounded off to the nearest of Thousand and decimal thereof.
- 17.10 There are no foreign currency transactions during the year. Therefore no disclosures are required under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.
- 17.11 Negative figures have been shown in bracket.
- 17.12 Other additional regulatory information are either NIL or not applicable to the Company
- 17.13 The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of REC Power Development & Consultancy Limited. The Company is a special purpose vehicle incorporated for "Establishment of 400/132 kV Jalna (Dist. Jalna)". The Government of India has appointed RECPDCL as Bid Process Co-coordinator for selection of the developer for the project through tariff based competitive bidding process. On completion of the bid process, the successful bidder is to acquire one hundred percent (100%) of the equity shares of the company along with all its related assets and liabilities.

For DNA & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 019866N

Nitesh Goel

Partner

Membership no: 519985

Date:

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

JALNA POWER TRANSMISSION LIMITED

ARUN KUMAR CHATURVEDI

Director

DIN: 11000507

Date: 21.04.2026

NAVTEA DUBAL

Director

DIN: 11158889

Date: 21.04.2026