



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**The Members of KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED,
New Delhi**

Report on the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind. AS financial statements of **Koderma Transmission Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Ind. AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind. AS financial statement give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2026 and its losses, cash flows and the change in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act 2013. 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind. AS Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind. AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The following are the key audit matters identified:-

- a) The Company is no more engaged in any business activity. The board of directors of the Holding Company had approved the striking off of the Company in its 109th board meeting held on dated 20th October, 2023. It has sought permission from Administrative Ministry (Ministry Of power, Govt. of India) for the same. Hence the Company is not a going concern.
- b) The ROC and other administrative expenses are minimal and borne by the Holding company.
- c) The equity capital is totally wiped out with accumulated loss exceeding it.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information's. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report and Shareholder's information but does not include the standalone financial statement and our Auditors Report thereon.

Our Opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our Audit of the standalone financial statement, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the information materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind. AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, 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 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time.





This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind. AS 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.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("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 – 1**, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. We are enclosing our report in terms of Section 143 (5) of the Act, on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, in the **Annexure - I & II** on the directions and sub-directions issued by Comptroller and Auditor General of India.





3. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind. AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind. AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015 (As amended);
 - (e) Being a Government Company, pursuant to the Notification No. GSR 463(E) dated 5th June 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013, are not applicable to the Company.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to **Annexure - 2**.
 - (g) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - I. The Company has represented that there are no pending litigation and hence no disclosure has been made for the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements;
 - II. The company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at 31.03.2026 for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - III. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investors and Education and Protection Fund by the company during the year ended March 31, 2026.
 - IV. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 16(xiv) to the accounts, 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(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.





(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 16(xiv) to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

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

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

Date: 10-07-2026

Place: New Delhi

For APN & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 001876N



CA Manoj Agrawal
Partner

M. No. : 093749

UDIN – 26093749RFUAHJ5349



ANNEXURE-1 TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of **Koderma Transmission Limited** on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2026)

1. (a) The Company does not have any Property, Plant & Equipment hence no records for the same is maintained
- (b) The Company did not have any material fixed assets and hence physical verification was not carried out by the Management.
- (c) The Company does not own immovable properties.
- (d) The Company does not own immovable properties. Hence reporting on Revaluation of Property, Plant, Equipment, and Intangible Assets is not applicable.
- (e) There are no proceedings of benami property under benami transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988.
2. (a) As explained to us, the Company did not have inventories during the year and hence no physical verification of the same was carried out during the year.
- (b) There are no working capital Sanction from banks, financial institutes based on security of current assets.
3. According to the information and the explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), 3(iii) (b), 3(iii) (c), 3(iii) (d), 3(iii) (e) and 3(iii) (f) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.
4. The Company has not granted any loans or given any guarantee and security covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.
5. According to the information given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or deemed to be deposits under the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 or any other relevant provisions of the companies Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time. No order has been passed with respect to Section 73 to 76, by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other tribunal.





6. We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts and records maintained by the company pursuant to the rules made by the central government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of the company's products and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
7. (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, GST, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities and there are no undisputed dues outstanding as at 31st March, 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 material dues of GST, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to financial institutions. There is no amount of dues to banks.
8. According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no transaction that are not recorded in the books but have been surrendered or disclosed as income in tax assessments.
9. Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to financial institutions and banks. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(a), 3(ix)(b), 3(ix)(c), 3(ix)(d), 3(ix)(e) and 3(ix)(f) of the order are not applicable to the company.
10. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer or debt instruments. According to the information and explanations given to us, the money raised by the Company by way of term loans have been applied for the purpose for which they were obtained.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not raised any money by way of preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible.
11. We have been informed that no case of frauds has been committed on or by the Company or by its officers or employees during the year. Accordingly the provisions of clause 3(xi)(a), 3(xi)(b) and 3(xi)(C) of the order are not applicable to the company.
12. The company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) (a), 3(xii) (b) and 3(xii) (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
13. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 w.r.t. transactions with the related parties, where applicable. Details of the transactions with the related parties have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards (Ind AS).
14. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company shall not require to carried out of its internal audit. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.





15. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with him as covered under Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013.
16. The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India, 1934. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xiv) (a), 3(xiv) (b) 3(xiv) (c), and 3(xiv) (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
17. The company has incurred cash losses during the financial year.
18. The company has changed the auditor during the year and there is no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditor.
19. There is no material uncertainty exists as on the date of audit report that the company is capable to realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities.
20. According to the information and explanations given to us the company has not liable to spent amount on corporate social responsibility any other than ongoing projects which is specified in schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013, Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xx)(a), and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

Date: 10-07-2026

Place: New Delhi

For APN & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 001876N



CA Manoj Agrawal

Partner

M. No. : 093749

UDIN – 26093749RFUAHJ5349



ANNEXURE - 2 TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of Koderma Transmission Limited on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2026

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Koderma Transmission Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 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 over financial reporting criteria established by the Company and the components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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





Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with 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 over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company and the components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

Date: 10-07-2026

Place: New Delhi

For APN & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 001876N



CA Manoj Agrawal
Partner

M. No. : 093749

UDIN – 26093749RFUAHJ5349

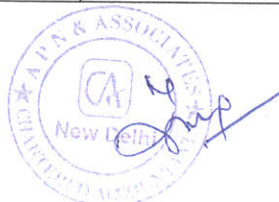


ANNEXURE - I TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Report on the directions under section 143 (5) of Companies Act 2013 applicable from the year 2021-22 and onwards

S. No.	Directions under section 143(5) of the Companies Act	Auditors Reply	Impact on Financial Statements
1.	Assess the fair valuation of all the investments, both quoted and unquoted, made directly by the Company or through Trusts, for Post-retirement benefits of the employees. This includes verifying valuation methodologies, ensuring consistency with Ind AS and reviewing supporting documentation. The auditor shall provide a brief note on the valuation approach, its reasonability, and compliance with – applicable regulations, reporting any material deviations or misstatements.	There are no employees on the roll of the Company. Employees working for the Company are on the roll of the holding company ie, RECPDCL and ultimate holding company i.e. REC Limited. The employee related expenses and all other benefits as applicable are accounted for by the holding company and ultimate holding company. Hence, this clause is not applicable.	Nil
2.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transaction through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has a system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system Tally ERP. Based on the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanations given to us, no accounting transactions have been processed/carried outside the IT system. Accordingly, there are no implications on the integrity of the accounts.	Nil
3.	Whether funds received/receivable for specific schemes from central / state agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	Based on the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanations given to us, no such funds has been granted to / received by the company during the year.	Nil
4.	Whether the Company has identified the key Risk areas? If yes, whether the Company has formulated any Risk Management Policy to mitigate these risks? If yes, (a) whether the Risk	The Company doesn't have any business activities. The Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the Ultimate Holding Company by resolution passed in their meeting held on October 20, 2023 & October 27, 2023 respectively have	Nil





	Management Policy has been formulated considering global best practices? (b) Whether the Company has identified its data assets and whether it has been valued appropriately?	decided to apply to the Registrar of the Company for striking-off the name of the Company and sought NOC of Ministry of Power vide letter dated November 8, 2023, NOC of Ministry of Power has not yet been received. Due to above, the Company has not identified the any key risk areas and has not formulated a risk management policy to mitigate these risks. The Company doesn't have any data assets and consequently are not been subject to valuation.	
5.	Whether the Company is complying with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Listing Obligation and — Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, and other applicable rules and regulations of SEBI, Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Department of Public Enterprises, Reserve Bank of India, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, CERT-IN, Ministry — of Electronics and — Information Technology and National Payments Corporation of India wherever applicable? If not, the cases of deviation may be highlighted.	Based on our examination of the relevant records, documents, and information and explanations provided by — the management, the Company is generally in compliance with the provisions of Ministry of Corporate Affairs, wherever applicable. Being an unlisted public Company provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, and other applicable rules and regulations of SEBI are not applicable to the Company. Further, as per information and explanations provided by the management, directions of Department of Public Enterprises, Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, Reserve Bank of India, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, CERT-IN, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and National Payments Corporation of India are not applicable to the Company.	Nil

Date: 10-07-2026

Place: New Delhi

For APN & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 001876N



CA Manoj Agrawal

Partner

M. No. : 093749

UDIN – 26093749RFUAHJ5349



COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE

We have conducted the statutory audit of annual accounts of Koderma Transmission Limited for the year ended 31st March, 2026 in accordance with the Directions/Sub-Directions issued by the C&AG of India under section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and certify that we have complied with all the Directions/ Sub-Directions issued to us.

For APN & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 001876N

Date: 10-07-2026

Place: New Delhi




CA Manoj Agrawal
Partner

M. No. : 093749

KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

CIN U40300DL2018GOI331192

Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Total non current assets		-	-
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	20.00	20.00
Total current assets		20.00	20.00
TOTAL ASSETS		20.00	20.00
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	5	500.00	500.00
Other equity	6	(677.00)	(618.00)
Total equity		(177.00)	(118.00)
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	7	192.00	133.00
Other current liabilities	8	5.00	5.00
Total current liabilities		197.00	138.00
Total liabilities		197.00	138.00
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		20.00	20.00

Summary of significant accounting policies & other information 1 to 3

The accompanying notes from 4 to 18 are integral part of the financial statements.

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

For APN & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 001876N

CA Manoj Agrawal

Partner

Membership no: 093749

Date: 10-07-2026

Place: New Delhi

UDIN : 26093749RFUAHT5349



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Saurabh Rastogi

Director

DIN: 05317155

Date:

Arun Kumar Tyagi

Director

DIN: 06940393

Date:

KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

CIN U40300DL2018GOI331192

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

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	ended 31 March, 2026	For the period ended 31 March, 2025
Income from discontinuing Operation			
Other income	9	-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Other expenses	10	59.00	59.00
Total expenses		59.00	59.00
Profit/(Loss) before tax from discontinuing operation		(59.00)	(59.00)
Tax expense	11		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax expense/(credit)		-	-
Earlier year taxes/(refunds)		-	-
Total tax expenses		-	-
Net profit/(loss) for the year / period from discontinuing operation		(59.00)	(59.00)
Other comprehensive loss			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax relating to these items		-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year / period		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year / period		(59.00)	(59.00)
Earnings/(Loss) per equity share			
Basic/diluted earnings/ (loss) per share (In ₹)	12	(1.18)	(1.18)

Summary of significant accounting policies & other information 1 to 3

The accompanying notes from 4 to 18 are integral part of the financial statements.

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

For APN & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 001876N



CA Manoj Agrawal

Partner

Membership no: 093749

Date: 10-07-2026

Place: New Delhi

UDIN: 26093749RFUAHJ5349

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Saurabh Rastogi

Director

DIN: 05317155

Date:

Arun Kumar Tyagi

Director

DIN: 06940393

Date:

KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

CIN U40300DL2018GOI331192

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	For the period ended 31 March, 2025
A. CASH FLOW FROM DISCONTINUING OPERATION ACTIVITIES		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(59.00)	(59.00)
Discontinuing Operating profit before working capital changes	(59.00)	(59.00)
Changes in working capital:		
<i>Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in discontinuing operating assets:</i>		
Other current assets	-	-
<i>Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in discontinuing operating liabilities:</i>		
Other financial liabilities (current)	-	-
Other financial liabilities (non current)	59.00	59.00
Other current liabilities	-	-
Movement in operating assets and liabilities	59.00	59.00
Cash generated from discontinuing operations	-	-
Less: Tax paid	-	-
Net cash used in discontinuing 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	-	-
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	-	-
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	-	0.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year / period	20.00	20.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year / period	20.00	20.00
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement	-	-
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Cash & cash equivalents (See note 4)	20.00	20.00
	20.00	20.00

The accompanying notes from 4 to 18 are integral part of the financial statements.
These are the financial statements referred to in our report of even date.

For APN & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 001876N

CA Manoj Agrawal

Partner

Membership no: 093749

Date: 10-07-2026

Place: New Delhi

UDIN: 26093749RFUAMJ5349



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Saurabh Rastogi

Director

DIN: 05317155

Date:

Arun Kumar Tyagi

Director

DIN: 06940393

Date:

KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

CIN U40300DL2018GOI331192

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

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

A Equity share capital

Particular	Amount
Balance as at 1 April, 2024	500.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	500.00
Balance as at 1 April, 2025	500.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	500.00

B Other equity

	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April, 2024	(23,343.26)	(23,343.26)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period period error	-	-
Changes due to reversal of GST Input Tax Credit	-	-
Restated Balance as at 1 April, 2024	(23,343.26)	(23,343.26)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	22,784.26	22,784.26
Dividend	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	(559.00)	(559.00)
Balance as at 1 April, 2025	(559.00)	(559.00)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period period error	-	-
Restated Balance as at 1 April, 2025	(559.00)	(559.00)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(59.00)	(59.00)
Dividend	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	(618.00)	(618.00)

Summary of significant accounting policies & other information 1 to 3

The accompanying notes from 4 to 18 are integral part of the financial statements.

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

For APN & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 001876N

CA Manoj Agrawal
Partner
Membership no: 093749
Date: 10-07-2026
Place: New Delhi

UDIN: 26093749RFDAH15349

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Saurabh Rastogi
Director
DIN: 05317155
Date:

Arun Kumar Tyagi
Director
DIN: 06940393
Date:

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED ("the Company") having CIN U40300DL2018GOI331192 was incorporated on 19.03.2018 at New Delhi and its principal place of business at Gurgaon. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of REC Power Development & Consultancy Limited. The Company is a special purpose vehicle incorporated for "Selection of the developer for different transmission projects in different packages". The Government of Jharkhand vide notification no. 03/06/17/2648 dated 21 August 2017 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.

The Government of Jharkhand vide its letter dated 30.09.2020 has decided to reinstate the bidding process once all the approvals are obtained. No further communication has been received from Government of Jharkhand. Hence the project has been kept abeyance w.e.f. 01.10.2020. Based On No more Development on this project since past three years, the Board of Directors of the holding company in its 109th meeting dated 20.10.2023 has approved the write off of receivables/investment pertains to this associate company. The company is now in process of strike off and approval from the Ministry of Power.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION 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 20.04.2026

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 accounts of the Company are prepared based on the assumption that the company is not a going concern due to the following reasons:

- a) The board of directors of the holding company in its 109th board meeting held on dated 20th October, 2023 had approved the striking off the company.



- b) The holding company vide letter dated 8th November, 2023 has written to the Ministry of Power, seeking for No Objection Certificate for striking off the company.

Accordingly, based on above, during the FY 2023-24 the Company has written off its liability of Rs. 22852.25 thousand which was payable to the holding company.

(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 (up to 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.

(iv) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property Plant and Equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation, 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 recognized 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 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; 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 equities 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.



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.

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.



KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

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

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

4 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Balances with banks:		
- with bank in current accounts	20.00	20.00
	20.00	20.00

5 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Authorized equity share capital 50,000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each	500.00	500.00
	500.00	500.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital 50,000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each	500.00	500.00
	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		As at 31 March, 2025	
	No. of shares	(₹ in Thousand)	No. of shares	(₹ in Thousand)
Equity share capital of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	50,000	500.00	50,000	500.00
Balance at the beginning of the year				
Add: Issued during the year				
Balance at the end of the period	50,000	500.00	50,000	500.00

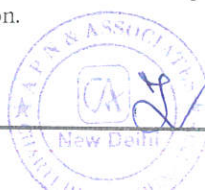
iii) Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares of the Company as at balance sheet date:

	As at 31 March, 2026		As at 31 March, 2025	
	No. of shares	% holding	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 REC-PDCL	50,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%

iv) Shares held by Promotor:

	As at 31 March, 2026		As at 31 March, 2025	
	No. of shares	% holding	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 REC-PDCL	50,000	100.00%	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.



KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

6 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	(618.00)	(559.00)
Add : Transferred from statement of profit and loss	(59.00)	(59.00)
Closing Balance at the end of the period / year	(677.00)	(618.00)
Total other equity	(677.00)	(618.00)

7 Other financial liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Payable to holding company*	138.00	79.00
Audit fees payable	54.00	54.00
	192.00	133.00

* Refer note 13 on related party transactions

8 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Statutory dues Payable - TDS payable	5.00	5.00
	5.00	5.00

9 Other income

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2026	For the period ended 31 March, 2025
Liabilities/Provisions written back	-	-
	-	-



KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

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

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

10 Other expenses

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2026	For the period ended 31 March, 2025
Auditors' remuneration*	59.00	68.00
	59.00	68.00

*Comprises of following:

As auditors- statutory audit including GST	59.00	68.00
	59.00	68.00

11 Tax expense

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2026	For the period ended 31 March, 2025
Current tax		
Tax pertaining to current period	-	-
Tax pertaining to earlier years	-	-
Deferred tax expense/(credit)		
	-	-

	For the period ended 31 March, 2026	For the period ended 31 March, 2025
Tax expense		
(i) Current tax		
Tax pertaining to current year	0.00	0.00
Tax pertaining to earlier years	0.00	0.00
(ii) Deferred tax expense/(credit)	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00

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	(59.00)	(59.00)
At country's statutory income tax rate of 25.168%	0.00	0.00
Adjustments in respect of taxes earlier years		
(i) Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	0.00	0.00
(ii) Non-taxable incomes	0.00	0.00
(iii) Earlier year taxes	0.00	0.00
(iv) Deferred tax on allowable provisional expenditure of earlier year	0.00	0.00
(v) Deferred tax change due to rate change	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00

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.

12 Basic/diluted earnings/ loss per share

Net profit/(loss) for the year	(59.00)	(59.00)
Weighted average number of equity shares for EPS (in numbers)	50,000	50,000
Par value per share (in ₹)	10	10
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted (in ₹)	(1.18)	(1.18)



KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

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

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

13 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
ARUN KUMAR TYAGI	Chairman and Director	16.10.2023	
MOHAN LAL KUMAWAT	Director	19.03.2018	
SAURABH RASTOGI	Director	25.03.2021	
SANJAY SHILENDRAKUMAR KULSHRESTI	Chairman and Director	14.03.2018	16.10.2023
KMP;s / Directors Remuneration	For the period ended 31 March, 2026	For the period ended 31 March, 2025	
Remuneration to KMP's	0.00	0.00	

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

	Name of Related Party	For period ended 31 March, 2026	For Period ended March 31, 2025
(i) Transactions during the year			
Reimbursement of expenses	Holding Company (RECPDCL)	54.00	54.00
Liability written off	Holding Company (RECPDCL)	-	-
(ii) Outstanding Balances at year end			
Payable to Holding Co.	Holding Company (RECPDCL)	138.00	79.00

14 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.



KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

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

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

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

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	20.00	20.00
Total	20.00	20.00
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities (Current)	192.00	133.00
Total	192.00	133.00

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.

16 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.



KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

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

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

17 Ratios Analysis

Ratio	31 March, 2026			31 March, 2025			Analysis	
	Numerator	Denominator	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Ratios	% Variance	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio	20.00	197.00	0.10	20.00	138.00	0.14	(0.30)	
Net Profit Ratio	(59.00)	-	-	(59.00)	-	-	-	
Return on Equity Ratio	(59.00)	(147.50)	(0.40)	(59.00)	(11,451.13)	(0.01)	(76.63)	
Return on Capital employed	(59.00)	(177.00)	(0.33)	(59.00)	(118.00)	(0.50)	(0.33)	

1. Current ratio - Numerator includes current assets and Denominator includes current liabilities
2. Net Profit ratio - Numerator includes Net Profit after Tax and Denominator includes Income
3. Return on Equity ratio - Numerator includes Net profit after taxes and Denominator includes average shareholders equity.
4. Return on capital employed - Numerator includes earning before interest and taxes and Denominator includes capital employed (Tangible networth plus total debt plus deferred tax liabilities).
5. As the other ratios are NIL or NA, hence the same are not presented

Reasons for variation more than 25%

- (a) Current ratio is reduced due to decrease in Current Liabilities for reversal of creditors for discontinuing operation.
- (b) Net Profit ratio is increased due to income generating from discontinuing operation during the current FY.
- (c) Return on equity ratio increased due to increased income and reduced equity from discontinuing operation during the current FY.
- (d) Return on capital employed reduced due to increased income and reduced equity from discontinuing operation during the current FY.

18 Other notes to accounts

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 The code on social security 2020 (Code) relating to employee benefit during employment and post employment benefit received presidential assent 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 not been notified. However, there are no employees on roll of company.
- 18.3 The Company is operating in a single segment and therefore disclosure requirements under Ind AS 108 is not applicable.
- 18.4 There has no transaction under section 248 of the companies Act, 2013 with stuck off companies during the year.
- 18.5 The Companies does not have more than 2 layers as specified in sub rule (2) of companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.
- 18.6 The capital commitments, contingent liabilities and claims against the company not acknowledged as debt is Nil.
- 18.7 The company has no non material adjustment event after reporting period.
- 18.8 As per the provision of the companies Act, 2013, the figures have been rounded off to the nearest of Thousand and decimal thereof.
- 18.9 There are no foreign currency transactions during the year. Therefore no disclosures are required under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.
- 18.10 The figures have been regrouped / rearranged / recast, wherever necessary, for better presentation to make them comparable.
- 18.11 Negative figures have been shown in bracket.
- 18.12 All the figures for current year are for discontinued operations and all the figures of previous year were for continued operations
- 18.13 Other additional regulatory information are either NIL or not applicable to the Company
- 18.14 The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of REC Power Development & Consultancy Limited. The Company is a special purpose vehicle incorporated for "Selection of the developer for different transmission projects in different packages". The Government of Jharkhand 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.

Based On No more Development on this project since past three years, the Board of Directors of the holding company in its 109th meeting dated 20.10.2023 has approved the write off of their receivables investment pertains to this associate company. The company is now in process of strike off and approval from the Ministry of Power.

For APN & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: '001876N

CA Manoj Agrawal
Partner

Membership no: 093749

Date: 10-07-2026

Place: New Delhi

UDIN: 26093749RFAHS5349

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Saurabh Rastogi

Director

DIN: 05317155

Date:

Arun Kumar Tyagi

Director

DIN: 06940393

Date: