



NHPC RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED

Audited Balance Sheet

31st March, 2026



SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

REVISED INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Note on Revision of this Report

This Revised Independent Auditors' Report is issued in supersession of our original Independent Auditors' Report dated 06 May 2026 (bearing UDIN 26091972FQZEDK1548) and dated 9th June 2026 (bearing UDIN 26091972QGJMTU3655) on the Financial Statements of NHPC Renewable Energy Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026. The revision has been carried out solely to incorporate our reporting on the Directions and Sub-Directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, pursuant to the comments communicated by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in the course of supplementary audit under Section 143(6) of the Act, which were not included in our original report. There is no change in the audit opinion expressed by us on the said Financial Statements, nor any change in the underlying Financial Statements, which remain as at 31 March 2026. This report should accordingly be read in continuation of, and as substituting, our aforesaid original report.

To the Members of NHPC Renewable Energy Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **NHPC Renewable Energy Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and Other Explanatory Notes for the year ended on that date (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. No matter has been the Key Audit Matters for incorporation in our Report.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The other information as stated above is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

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





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), Profit or Loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, management and Board of Directors are 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 Board of Directors 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.





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

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 auditors' 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 Standard on Auditing (SAs) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we

Head Office: 4F-10, 4th Floor, Ozone Centre, Sector-12, Faridabad (HR.)-121007
(M): 9810842625 E-Mail: kailash_bindal@yahoo.co.





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- i. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- ii. Based on the verification of books of account of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the Directions and Sub-Directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in terms of Section 143(5) of the Act.
- iii. Further to our comments in the annexure referred to in the paragraph above, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e) In terms of Notification no. G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 05th June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, provisions of Section 164(2) of the Act regarding disqualifications of the Directors, are not applicable as it is a Government Company;
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal control; and





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts and thereby requirement for making provision in this respect is not applicable to the Company;

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

iv. As per notification number G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 5th June, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, section 197 of the Act as regards the managerial remuneration is not applicable to the Company, since it is a Government Company;

v. a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, 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 ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b. The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

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 ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c. Based on such audit procedures as 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 (v)(a) and (v)(b) contain any material mis-statement.

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

vii. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES
Firm Registration No. 003343N


CA RAKESH GOYAL

Partner

Membership No.: 091972

UDIN: 26091972PDLQTZ4781

Place: Faridabad

Date: 29th June 2026



(This revised report is issued pursuant to the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 143(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, and supersedes our original report dated 06 May 2026 and 9th June 2026.)

Head Office: 4F-10, 4th Floor, Ozone Centre, Sector-12, Faridabad (HR.)-121007
(M): 9810842625 E-Mail: kailash_bindal@yahoo.co.



SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph (i) of the section on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

To the Members of NHPC Renewable Energy Limited

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i. In respect of the Company's property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets:
 - (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situations of Property, Plant and Equipment.
 - (B) The Company does not have any intangible assets, therefore the provisions of Clause 1(a) (B) is not applicable.
 - (b) As per the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of Company and nature of its business. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification during the year as informed by the management.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any immovable properties (including leased assets where the Company is a lessee) of land and building, which are not held in the name of the Company as on the balance sheet date.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, plant and equipment (including Right-of-use assets). Therefore, the provisions of Clause (i)(d) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the company.
 - (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made there under. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

- ii. (a) As informed, Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets, Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Subsidiaries and joint venture and provided guarantee to a bank in respect of loan taken by a subsidiary company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us by the Company, the clause in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security, covered under the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, is not applicable to the company as there was no such transaction during the year under consideration.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us the Company has not accepted any deposits or there is no amount which has been considered as deemed deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. During the year, the Company is not required to maintain Cost Records as prescribed by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the provision of Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has been regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues as applicable to it.
- There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrear as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub clause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any disputes.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there were no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been recorded in the books of accounts.
- ix. (a) In our opinion and on the basis of information and explanations given to us by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not taken any loan from any bank or financial institution or other lender. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no loans were obtained by the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no funds have been raised by the Company on short term basis, Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or joint ventures. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our

Head Office: 4F-10, 4th Floor, Ozone Centre, Sector-12, Faridabad (HR.)-121007
(M): 9810842625 E-Mail: kailash_bindal@yahoo.co.





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- xi. (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle blower complaints have been received by the company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Note No. 34(5) of
- xiv. Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xv. (a) As per the decision of NREL Board, Internal Audit is presently being carried out by the Internal Audit Division of NHPC Limited which is responsible for carrying out the internal audit at periodical intervals as per the approved audit plan. The internal audit system adopted by the internal audit department is commensurate with the size and nature of the business of the company.
 - (b) We have considered the internal audit reports for the year under audit, submitted by Internal Audit Division of NHPC Limited to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented to us by the management and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, clauses 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable.

Head Office: 4F-10, 4th Floor, Ozone Centre, Sector-12, Faridabad (HR.)-121007
(M): 9810842625 E-Mail: kailash_bindal@yahoo.co.





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

- xvii. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (b) The company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year.
- (c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (d) As per the information and explanations received, the group does not have any CIC as part of the group.

Accordingly, clauses 3(xvi) (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Order are not applicable.

- xviii. The Company has not incurred any Cash Loss in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xix. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- xxi. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not fulfill the criteria as specified under section 135(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and according, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) In respect of ongoing projects, there are no amounts required to be transferred to unspent CSR Account as at the end of the previous Financial Year and for the current Financial Year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company.





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

- xxii. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of
xxiii. Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For S A N M A R K S & ASSOCIATES
Firm Registration No. 003343N

CA RAKESH GOYAL
Partner

Membership No. 091972

UDIN: 26091972 PDLQTZ4781

Place: Faridabad

Date: 29th June 2026



(This revised report is issued pursuant to the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 143(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, and supersedes our original report dated 06 May 2026 and 9th June 2026.)



SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Name of Unit: NHPC Renewable Energy Limited

Report on the Directions and Sub-Directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013

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

Directions indicating the areas to be examined by the Statutory Auditors during the course of audit of annual accounts of NHPC Renewable Energy Limited for the year 2024-25 issued by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013:

Annexure-I		
Sl. No.	Directions	Auditors' Reply
I	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.	According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, there is no investment made by the Company for Post- retirement benefits of the employees. Employee benefit obligations in respect of employees of Parent Company (i.e. NHPC Limited) are in additional charge in the company and have been recognised by the parent company (i.e. NHPC Limited). The Corresponding expenditure is born by the company and recognised in the financial statement of company
II	Whether the Company has a system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, whether review of this system and controls that are significant to the Companies' financial reporting process as well as cyber security has been done by Information Security Auditing	The Company processes all accounting transactions through the IFS ERP system implemented by the Holding Company (NHPC Limited). No accounting transactions having financial impact are processed outside the IT system. Period-end financial statements are compiled offline based





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

	Organisations empanelled by Cert-In at a minimum frequency of once in a year and material discrepancies found, if any, have been suitably reported? The implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications may also be reported."	solely on the balances and reports generated from IFS ERP, without any manual alteration of accounting data. Information Security and Cyber Security Audit of the IFS ERP and related IT infrastructure is undertaken by NHPC Limited through a CERT-In empanelled Information Security Auditing Organisation, as the ERP system and IT infrastructure are centrally managed by the Holding Company. The Company relies upon the common SAP environment and IT controls established by NHPC Limited. Based on the information and explanations made available to us, no material weaknesses or discrepancies having impact on the integrity of the Company's financial reporting or financial statements have been brought to our notice during the year. We have also not come across any accounting transactions processed outside the IT system having financial implications.
III	Whether funds (grants/ subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for as per the applicable accounting standards or norms and whether the funds received were utilised as per its terms and conditions? Whether accounting of interest earned on grants received has been done as per terms and conditions of the Grant. List the cases of deviation.	The Company has not received/receivable any funds by way of grants, subsidy, or assistance for specific schemes from Central/State Government or their agencies during the period under audit. Accordingly, the provisions relating to accounting, utilization, and accounting of interest earned on such grants are not applicable.





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

IV	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 Management Policy has been formulated considering the best global practices? (b) whether, the Company has identified its data assets and whether it has been valued appropriately?	Based on our review of records, discussions with management, and information/explanations made available to us, the Company has identified key risk areas such as strategic, finance, operational and compliance risk. The Company has also formulated a Risk Management Policy/framework for identification, assessment, monitoring, and mitigation of such risks. The policy is designed to establish internal controls, define risk ownership, and ensure periodic review of emerging risks. (a) Based on management representation and documents reviewed, the Risk Management Policy/framework has been formulated broadly in line with generally accepted governance principles and industry practices, with reference to applicable regulatory requirements and contemporary risk management standards. (b) The Company does not have any Data Asset in its books
V	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	The compliance status of the Company with the applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, based on our examination of records and the information and explanations provided by the Management, is as under: a. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 – Not Applicable, as the Company is an unlisted Government Company.





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

National Payments Corporation of India wherever applicable? If not, the cases of deviation may be highlighted.	b. Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) – The Company has complied with the applicable instructions/guidelines issued by DIPAM, to the extent applicable. c. Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) – The Company has complied with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder. d. Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) – The Company has complied with the applicable guidelines/instructions issued by the Department of Public Enterprises, to the extent applicable to the Company. e. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) – The Company has complied with the applicable directions/regulations of the Reserve Bank of India, wherever applicable to its operations. f. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) – No specific regulations/directions of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India requiring compliance by the Company were applicable during the year. g. CERT-In – The Company processes all accounting transactions through the IFS ERP system. The Information Security and Cyber Security Audit of the IFS ERP environment and related IT infrastructure was carried out by the Holding Company (NHPC Limited) through a CERT-In empanelled Information Security Auditing Organisation. Based on the information and explanations provided to us, no material non-compliance or significant
---	--





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

		control deficiencies affecting the Company's financial reporting came to our notice during the year. h. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) – The Company has complied with the applicable provisions/guidelines issued by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, to the extent applicable. i. National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) – The Company has complied with the applicable requirements relating to payment systems, wherever applicable. Based on the above and the audit procedures performed by us, no material instances of non-compliance or deviation requiring reporting under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 were observed during the year.
--	--	---

Annexure-II

Sl. No.	Sub Directions	Auditors' Reply
I	Verify whether the existing regulatory assets of the Company are supported by the tariff orders of the Electricity Regulatory Commission;	The Company does not have any regulatory assets in the books of accounts.
II	Verify whether the revenue in respect of such assets has been recognised by the Company on the basis of tariff orders issued by the Electricity Regulatory Commission;	The Company does not have any regulatory assets in the books of accounts. Hence not applicable to the Company.





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

III	State the impact of recognition/ existence of regulatory assets in the absence of tariff orders, if any;	Not Applicable
IV	State the impact of delayed/non-recovery of regulatory assets on the financial statements of the Company:	Not Applicable
V	Examine and report upon the accuracy/ adequacy of accounting treatment/ related disclosures in this regard.	Not Applicable

For S A N M A R K S & ASSOCIATES
Firm Registration No. 003343N

CA RAKESH GOYAL

Partner

Membership No. 091972

UDIN: 26091972PD1QTZ4381

Place: Faridabad

Date: 29th June 2026



(This revised report is issued pursuant to the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 143(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, and supersedes our original report dated 06 May 2026 and 9th June 2026.)



SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

ANNEXURE "C" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph (iii) (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to

Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of **NHPC Renewable Energy Limited** ("the Company") as at March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the

Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Director's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

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 control with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to

Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to

Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the

Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

P.S.: Pursuant to the observations issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in relation to the Further Revised Independent Auditor's Report bearing UDIN 26091972FQZEDK1548 dated 06th May 2026, the Independent Auditor's Report has been revised to incorporate the observations of the C&AG. Accordingly, this **Further Revised Independent Auditor's Report**, bearing UDIN 26091972QGJMTU3655 dated 9th June 2026, is being issued.





SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

541, Sector-19, Faridabad-121002, Mobile-9654690969, Email-rkg.sanmarks@gmail.com

This Further Revised Independent Auditor's Report shall be read in substitution of the Independent Auditor's Report dated 6th May 2026 and the Revised Independent Auditor's Report dated 9th June 2026, which shall stand superseded.

For S A N M A R K S & A S S O C I A T E S
Firm Registration No. 003343N

CA RAKESH GOYAL
Partner

Membership No.: 091972

UDIN: 26091972PDLQTZ4781

Place: Faridabad

Date: 29th June 2026





NHPC RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED

(A wholly owned Subsidiary of NHPC Limited)

CIN :U40200HR2022GOI01419

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2026

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
ASSETS			
(1) NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2.1	0.94	2.45
b) Capital Work In Progress	2.2	-	-
c) Right Of Use Assets	2.3	-	-
d) Investment Property	2.4	-	-
e) Intangible Assets	2.5	-	-
f) Intangible Assets under development	2.6	-	-
g) Financial Assets			
i) Investments	3.1	-	-
ii) Trade Receivables	3.2	-	-
iii) Loans	3.3	-	-
iv) Others	3.4	417.61	423.83
h) Other Non Current Assets	4	-	-
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		418.55	426.28
(2) CURRENT ASSETS			
a) Inventories	5	-	-
b) Financial Assets			
i) Investments	6	-	-
ii) Trade Receivables	7	6.69	6.98
iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	104.49	8.03
iv) Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	1,610.00	1,522.00
v) Loans	10	-	-
vi) Others	11	92.29	85.68
c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	12	8.00	15.68
d) Other Current Assets	13.1	0.46	1.50
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,821.93	1,639.87
(3) Assets Classified as held for Sale	13.2	-	-
(4) Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances	14.1	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		2,240.48	2,066.15
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	15.1	2,000.00	2,000.00
(b) Other Equity	15.2	176.58	43.35
TOTAL EQUITY		2,176.58	2,043.35
(2) LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	16.1	-	-
ii) Lease Liabilities	16.2	-	-
iii) Other financial liabilities	16.3	-	0.34
b) Provisions	17	-	-
c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	18	57.01	11.62
d) Other non-current Liabilities	19	-	-
TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		57.01	11.96
(3) CURRENT LIABILITIES			
a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	20.1	-	-
ii) Lease Liabilities	20.2	-	-
iii) Trade Payables	20.3	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.83	0.87
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro and small enterprises		5.21	2.94
iv) Other financial liabilities	20.4	0.62	1.75
b) Other Current Liabilities	21	0.23	5.28
c) Provisions	22	-	-
d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	23	-	-
(4) FUND FROM C.O.	15.3	-	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		6.89	10.84
(5) Regulatory Deferral Account Credit Balances	14.2	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		63.90	22.80
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		2,240.48	2,066.15

Material accounting policies

The accompanying notes form an integral part to the Financial Statements

In terms of our audit report of even date

For S A N M A R K S & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 003343N)

(CA Rakesh Goyal)
Partner
M.No. 091972



For and on behalf of NHPC Renewable Energy Limited

(Anuj Kapoor)
Director
DIN 10437420

(Indrajeo Prasad Ranjan)
Director
DIN 11466129

(Sanjay Verma)
CFO
PAN- ABPPV7501D

(Krishan Kumar)
CEO
PAN- AGIPK0476A

(Saurabh Chakravorty)
Company Secretary
Membership No. A27783

Place: - Faridabad
Date: - 06-05-2026



NHPC RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED

(A wholly owned Subsidiary of NHPC Limited)

CIN : U40200HR2022GO101419

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
INCOME			
i) Revenue from Operations	24.1	92.02	37.74
ii) Other Income	24.2	116.59	121.96
TOTAL INCOME		208.61	159.70
EXPENSES			
i) Purchase of Power - Trading	25.1	-	-
ii) Generation Expenses	25.2	-	-
iii) Employee Benefits Expense	26	-	-
iv) Finance Costs	27	-	0.01
v) Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment Expense	28	1.36	1.69
vi) Other Expenses	29	28.64	13.86
TOTAL EXPENSES		30.00	15.56
PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS, REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES AND TAX		178.61	144.14
Exceptional items		-	-
PROFIT BEFORE REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES AND TAX		178.61	144.14
Tax Expenses	30.1		
i) Current Tax		-	(0.45)
ii) Deferred Tax		45.38	39.17
Total Tax Expenses		45.38	38.72
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE NET MOVEMENTS IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES		133.23	105.42
Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Net of Tax)	31	-	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR (A)		133.23	105.42
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (B)	30.2		
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Net of Tax)			
(a) Remeasurement of the post employment defined benefit obligations		-	-
Less:- Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Net of Tax)		-	-
Sub total (a)		-	-
(b) Changes in the fair value of equity investments at FVTOCI		-	-
Sub total (b)		-	-
Total (i)=(a)+(b)		-	-
(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (Net of Tax)			
(a) Changes in the fair value of debt investments at FVTOCI		-	-
(b) Cost of Hedge Reserve		-	-
Total (ii)		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax) (B)=(i+ii)		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR (A+B) (COMPRISING OF PROFIT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR)		133.23	105.42

Earning per share (Basic and Diluted)
(Equity shares, face value of ₹ 10/- each)

34 (9)

Excluding movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances

0.67

0.53

Including movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances

0.67

0.53

Material accounting policies

1

The accompanying notes form an integral part to the Financial Statements

2-34

In terms of our audit report of even date

For S A N M A R K S & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 003343N)

(CA Rakesh Goyal)
Partner
M.No. 091972



For and on behalf of NHPC Renewable Energy Limited
(Anu Kapoor)
Director
DIN 10137420

(Sanjay Verma)
CFO
PAN- ABPPV7501D

(Indradeo Prasad Ranjan)
Director
DIN 41466129

(Krishan Kumar)
CEO
PAN- AGIPK3476A

(Ratnash Chakravorty)
Company Secretary
Membership No. A27783

Place: - Faridabad
Date: - 06-05-2026

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31ST MARCH 2026

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Note No.	(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)
As at 1st April 2025	15.1	2,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors		
Restated balances as at 1st April 2025	15.1	2,000
Change in Equity Share Capital during the year		
As at 31st March 2026	15.1	2,000

B. OTHER EQUITY

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus					Other Comprehensive Income			Total
	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Bond Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Debt Instruments through OCI	Cost of Hedge Reserve	Equity Instruments through OCI	
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	-	-	-	-	43.35	-	-	-	43.35
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors									
Restated balances as at 1st April 2025	-	-	-	-	43.35	-	-	-	43.35
Profit for the year					133.23				133.23
Other Comprehensive Income					-				-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year					133.23				133.23
Amount transferred from Bond Redemption Reserve		-	-		-				-
Dividend									
Transfer to Bond Redemption Reserve									
Balance as at 31st March 2026	-	-	-	-	176.58	-	-	-	176.58

For S A N M A R K S & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 003343N)

(CA Rakesh Goyal)
Partner
M.No. 091972



For and on behalf of NHPC Renewable Energy Limited

(Anuj Kapoor)
Director
DIN 10137420

(Sanjay Verma)
CFO
PAN- ABPPV7501D

(Saurabh Chakravorty)
Company Secretary
Membership No. A27783

(Indradeo Prasad Ranjan)
Director
DIN 11466129

(Krishan Kumar)
CEO
PAN- AGIPK0476A



NHPC RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED

(A wholly owned Subsidiary of NHPC Limited)

CIN :U40200HR2022GOI101419

STATEMENT OF STANDALONE CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2026

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
	Audited	Audited
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit before tax for the year including movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balance	178.61	144.14
Less: Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Net of Tax)	-	-
Profit before Tax	178.61	144.14
ADD :		
Depreciation and Amortization	1.36	1.69
Finance Cost (Net of Expenditure Attributable to Construction)	-	0.01
Provision for Diminution in value of Investment	-	-
Provisions Others (Net of Expenditure Attributable to Construction)	-	0.30
Net Exchange rate variation (Loss)	-	-
Sales adjustment on account of Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
Loss/(Profit) on sale of Assets/Claims written off	2.50	0.56
Loss on sale of long term Investment	-	-
Fair value Adjustments	-	-
	<u>3.86</u>	<u>2.56</u>
	182.47	146.70
LESS :		
Advance against Depreciation written back	-	-
Provisions (Net of Expenditure Attributable to Construction)	-	-
Dividend Income	-	-
Interest Income & Guarantee Fees (including Late Payment Surcharge)	114.86	121.59
Net Exchange Rate Variation (Gain)	-	-
Other Adjustments	-	-
Fair Value Adjustments	-	-
Amortisation of Government Grants	-	-
	<u>114.86</u>	<u>121.59</u>
Cash flow from Operating Activities before Operating Assets & Liabilities adjustments and Income Taxes	67.61	25.11
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	0.30	(6.98)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Financial Assets, Loans and Advances	6.36	(443.93)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities and Provisions	(2.78)	6.34
Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	-	-
	<u>3.88</u>	<u>(444.57)</u>
Cash flow from operating activities before taxes	71.49	(419.46)
Less : Income Taxes	(7.68)	7.05
Net Cash Flow From/(Used in) Operating Activities (A)	79.17	(426.51)
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property, Other Intangible Assets, CWIP and Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	(3.85)	1.42
Receipt of Grant	-	-
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries & Joint Venture (including Share Application Money pending allotment)	-	-
Loan to Subsidiaries	-	-
Repayment of Loan by Subsidiaries	-	-
Interest on Loan to Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures/Associates	-	-
Net Investment in Term Deposits	(88.00)	278.00
Proceeds from sale of investment	-	-
Dividend Income	-	-
Interest Income & Guarantee Fees (including Late Payment Surcharge)	109.14	143.01
Net Cash Flow From/(Used in) Investing Activities (B)	17.29	422.43
C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Dividend Paid	-	-
Proceeds from Long Term Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Borrowings	-	-
Interest & Finance Charges	-	-
Principal Repayment of Lease Liability	-	-
Interest paid on Lease Liability	-	-
Net Cash Flow From/(Used in) Financing Activities (C)	-	-
D. Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash And Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	96.46	(4.08)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	8.03	12.11
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year #	104.49	8.03

Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year includes ₹ NIL (Corresponding previous year ₹ NIL) held in earmarked current accounts which are not available for use by the Company.

-The above Statement of Cash Flows is prepared in accordance with the "Indirect Method" prescribed under Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows.



EXPLANATORY NOTES TO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

- 1 Cash and Cash equivalents consists of Cash in hand, Cheques/Drafts in hands and Bank Balances including Short Term Deposits with original maturity of less than three months. The detail of Cash and Cash equivalents is as under:

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Balances with Banks		
With scheduled Banks:		
- In Current Account	0.58	8.03
- In Deposits Account	103.91	-
(Deposits with original maturity of less than three months)		
-In Current Account -Other Earmarked Balances with Banks	-	-
Cash on Hand	-	-
Cash and Cash equivalents	104.49	8.03

- 2 Interest and finance charges in Cash Flow from Financing Activities Includes borrowing cost of ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) capitalised during the period on account of Expenditure attributable to construction (EAC).
- 3 Amount of undrawn loan as on 31-03-2026 : ₹ NIL (Previous Year ₹ NIL).
- 4 Company has incurred ₹ NIL in cash on account of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure during the year ended 31st March, 2026 (Previous Year ₹ NIL).
- 5 **Net Debt Reconciliation :**

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Borrowings (Current & Non-Current)	-	-
Lease Liability	-	-
Total	-	-

	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026			For the year ended 31st March, 2025		
Particulars	*Borrowings (Current & Non-Current)	Lease Liability	Total	*Borrowings (Current & Non-Current)	Lease Liability	Total
Opening Net Debt as on 1st April	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Borrowings/Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Cash Movements :						
-Increase in Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Interest and Finance Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Fair value adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Net Debt as on 31st March	-	-	-	-	-	-

*For Borrowings refer Note No.16.1, 20.1 and 20.4

- 6 Figures for the previous year have been re-grouped/re-arranged/re-classified/re-stated wherever necessary (Note No.35).

For S A N M A R K S & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 003343N)

(CA Rakesh Goyal)
Partner
M.No. 091972



(Anuj Kapoor)
Director
DIN 10137420

(Sanjay Verma)
CFO
PAN- ABPPV7501D

For and on behalf of NHPC Renewable Energy Limited

(Indradeo Prasad Ranjan)
Director
DIN 11466129

(Krishan Kumar)
CEO
PAN- AGIPK0476A

Date: 06-05-2026
Place: Faridabad

(Saurabh Chakravorty)
Company Secretary
Membership No. A27783

NOTE NO. 1: COMPANY INFORMATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(I) Reporting entity

NHPC Renewable Energy Limited (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in India and limited by shares (CIN: U40200HR2022GOI101419). The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of NHPC Limited. The address of the Registered Office of the Company is Room No. 105, Neer Sadan, NHPC Office Complex, Sector-33, Faridabad, Haryana- 121003. The Company is primarily involved in the generation and sale of non-conventional/renewable energy.

(II) Basis of preparation

(A) Statement of Compliance

These standalone financial statements are prepared on going concern basis following accrual system of accounting and comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto, the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified and applicable), applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to the extent applicable.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30-04-2026

(B) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value
- Plan assets of defined employee benefit plans measured at fair value
- right of use assets – measured at present value of future cash outflows at initial recognition
- assets held for sale - measured at fair value less cost to sell

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed in Note 33.

Historical cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire assets at the time of their acquisition or the amount of proceeds received in exchange for the obligation, or at the amounts of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability in the normal course of business. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

(C) Application of new and revised standards

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 7th May 2025 and 13th August, 2025 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which amended/ notified certain Indian Accounting Standards and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025:

- a) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants Amendments to Ind AS 1;
- b) Supplier Finance Arrangements Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107;
- c) International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules Amendments to Ind AS 12;
- d) Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to Ind AS 21.

The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on the Company's financial statements.

(D) Functional and presentation currency



These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest Lacs (upto two decimals) except where indicated otherwise.

(E) Use of estimates and management judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures including contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that may have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

Critical judgments and estimates

a) Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116- *Leases*. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment.

The Company also uses significant judgment in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

b) Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

c) Recoverable amount of Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and Intangible Assets

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets are based on estimates and assumptions, in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows associated with the power plants. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount resulting in impairment.

d) Post-retirement benefit plans

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions in respect of future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary increase, inflation rate and expected rate of return on plan assets. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate and documented. However, any changes in these assumptions may have an impact on the resulting calculations.

e) Revenue



The Company records revenue from sale of power based on tariff approved by the CERC, as per the principles of Ind AS 115- *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. However, in cases where tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations. Further, where revision in tariff due to revision in cost estimates are pending, tariff is computed based on the parameters and methods prescribed under the CERC Tariff Regulations and an estimated amount of revenue is recognised when an application is made to the CERC after obtaining necessary approvals to the extent it is highly probable that there will be no downward adjustment to the revenue recognised.

Where tariff is not subject to approved by CERC or tariff rates have been agreed directly with beneficiary, revenue from sale of electricity is accounted for on the basis of tariff agreed in the Power Purchase Agreements/Contracts in accordance with Ind AS 115- *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

f) Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has been made on the basis of best judgment by management regarding probable outflow of economic resources. These estimates can change due to unforeseeable developments.

g) Recoverable Amount of Rate Regulated Assets

The operating activities of the Company are subject to cost-of-service regulations whereby tariff charged for electricity generated is based on allowable costs like interest costs, depreciation, operation and maintenance including a stipulated return. Guidance Note on Rate Regulated Activities issued by the ICAI (previous GAAP) and Ind AS 114- 'Regulatory Deferral Accounts' permits an entity to include in the rate base, as part of the cost of self-constructed (tangible) PPE or internally generated intangible assets, amounts that would otherwise be recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with Ind AS. The Company estimates that items of regulatory deferral accounts recognised in the financial statements are recoverable as per the current CERC Tariff Regulations 2024-29. However, changes in CERC tariff regulations beyond the current tariff period may affect the recoverability of such balances.

h) Impairment of Trade Receivables

Considering the historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, the Company does not envisage either impairment in the value of receivables from beneficiaries or loss due to time value of money owing to delay in realization of trade receivables, except to the extent already provided for. CERC Tariff Regulations provide for recovery of Late Payment Surcharge for delayed payments which compensates for loss due to time value of money, except to the extent already provided for.

i) Insurance Claim Recoverable

The recoverable amount of insurance claims in respect of damages to Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work in Progress is based on estimates and assumptions as per terms and conditions of insurance policies and management estimate of amount recoverable from the Insurance Company based on past experience.

j) Income taxes

Significant estimates are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

k) Cost of Carbon Credits / Certified Emission Reductions (CERs)/ Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)



The cost of Carbon Credits / Certified Emission Reductions (CERs)/ Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) are measured as per Management estimate.

l) Assets classified as held for sale :

Management judgment is required to apply the accounting of non-current assets held for sale under Ind AS 105 - 'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations'. In assessing the applicability, management exercises judgment to evaluate availability of the asset for immediate sale, management's commitment for the sale and probability of sale within one year to conclude if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

m) Capital Spares designated as part of Property, Plant and Equipment:

Management evaluates whether an item of inventory qualifies as a capital spare forming part of Property, Plant & Equipment on the basis of various factors, including cost of the item, period over which benefits from the item is expected to accrue and allowability of the item in Tariff. On the basis of such evaluation and in line with the provisions of the CERC Tariff Regulations for the period 2024-29, items of inventory costing more than Rs 10 Lakh, benefits from which are expected to be received over more than one accounting year are designated as Property, Plant & Equipment.

n) Contract Assets:

Receivables arising out of the Company's right to consideration in exchange for goods and services that the Company has transferred/ provided to customers when that right is conditioned upon matters other than passage of time, like filing of tariff petitions, receiving of true up orders of the CERC, etc. are recognized as Contract Assets.

(III) MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Summary of the material accounting policies for preparation of financial statements as given below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements. These accounting policies are formulated in a manner that results in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. These policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

Up to March 31, 2015, Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress, Intangible Assets and Investment Property were carried in the Balance Sheet in accordance with Indian GAAP. The Company had elected to avail the exemption granted by IND AS 101, "First time adoption of IND AS" to regard those amounts as the deemed cost at the date of transition to IND AS (i.e., as on April 1, 2015). Therefore, the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress, Intangible Assets and Investment Property as per the previous GAAP as at April 1, 2015, were maintained on transition to Ind AS.

1.0 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

- a) An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
- b) PPE are initially measured at cost of acquisition/construction including decommissioning or restoration cost wherever required. The cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. In cases where final settlement of bills with contractors is pending, but the asset is complete and available for operating in the manner intended by the management, capitalisation is done on estimated basis subject to necessary adjustments, including those arising out of settlement of arbitration/court cases.



- c) Subsequent costs is recognized in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
- d) Expenditure incurred on renovation and modernization of power station on completion of the originally estimated useful life of the power station is added to the cost of the related asset when it meets the recognition criteria. PPE acquired as replacement of the existing assets are capitalized and its corresponding replaced assets removed/ retired from active use are derecognized.
- e) After initial recognition, Property, Plant and Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.
- f) Deposits, payments made/ liabilities created provisionally towards compensation (including interest on enhanced compensation till the date of award by the Court), rehabilitation & resettlement and other expenses including expenditure on environment management plans relating to land in possession are treated as cost of land.
- g) Assets over which the Company has control, though created on land not belonging to the Company, are included under Property, Plant and Equipment.
- h) Standby equipment and servicing equipment which meet the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized.
- i) Spares parts (procured along with the Plant and Machinery or subsequently) which meet the recognition criteria are capitalized. The carrying amount of those spare parts that are replaced is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon disposal. Other spare parts are treated as "stores and spares" forming part of inventory.
- j) Expenditure on major inspection and overhauls of generating unit is capitalized, when it meets the asset recognition criteria. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection and overhaul is derecognized.
- k) The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized regardless of whether the replaced part has been depreciated separately. If it is not practicable to determine the carrying amount of the replaced part, the Company uses the cost of the replacement as an indication of what the cost of replaced part was at the time it was acquired or constructed. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.
- l) An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition/ disposal of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.0 Capital work in Progress (CWIP)

- a) Expenditure incurred on assets under construction (including a project) is carried at cost under CWIP. Such costs comprise purchase price of assets including import duties and non-refundable taxes (after deducting trade discounts and rebates), expenditure in relation to survey and investigation activities of projects, cost of site preparation, initial delivery and handling charges, installation and assembly costs, etc.
- b) Costs including employee benefits, professional fees, expenditure on maintenance and up-gradation of common public facilities, depreciation on assets used in construction of project including Right-of-Use assets, interest during construction and other costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management are accumulated under "Expenditure



Attributable to Construction (EAC)" and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects. Net pre-commissioning income/ expenditure is adjusted directly in the cost of related assets. Income on account of liquidated damages / interest on advances to contractors during construction period is adjusted in the cost of related assets.

- c) Capital Expenditure incurred for creation of facilities, over which the Company does not have control but the creation of which is essential principally for construction of the project is accumulated under "Expenditure Attributable to Construction" and carried under "Capital Work in Progress" and subsequently allocated on a systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects, keeping in view the "attributability" and the "Unit of Measure" concepts in Ind AS 16- "Property, Plant and Equipment". Expenditure of such nature incurred after completion of the project, is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.0 Investment Property

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The Company measures investment property using cost based measurement and fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed off or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of derecognition. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition/ disposal of the asset is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Transfers to or from investment property is made when and only when there is a change in use supported by evidence.

4.0 Intangible Assets and Intangible Assets under Development

- a) Expenditure on research is charged to expenditure as and when incurred. Expenditure on development is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to & has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.
- b) Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and which have finite useful lives, are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost includes any directly attributable expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.
- c) Intangible assets under development represent expenditure incurred on intangible assets which are in the development phase and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any.
- d) Subsequent costs are recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
- e) An item of Intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.



5.0 Foreign Currency Transactions

- a) Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency exchange rates prevailing on that date.
- b) Exchange differences relating to PPE/capital work-in-progress arising out of transaction entered into prior to April 1, 2004 are adjusted to the carrying cost of respective PPE/capital work-in-progress.
- c) Exchange differences arising from translation of foreign currency borrowings entered into prior to March 31, 2016 recoverable from or payable to beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff regulations are recognised as "Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Recoverable/ Payable Account" and adjusted from the year in which the same is recovered/ paid.
- d) Exchange differences arising from settlement/ translation of monetary items denominated in foreign currency entered into on or after April 1, 2016 to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognized as 'Regulatory Deferral Account Balances' during construction period and adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.
- e) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Where the Company has paid or received advance consideration in a foreign currency, the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it), is the date when the Company initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

6.0 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

- a) The Company recognizes "Regulatory Deferral Account Balances" in respect of its regulated operations in accordance with Ind AS 114 - 'Regulatory Deferral Accounts', read with the ICAI Guidance Note on Rate Regulated Activities based on reasonable certainty regarding allowability through tariff by the Electricity Regulator in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework."
- b) Where an item of expenditure incurred during the period of construction of a project is recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss i.e., not allowed to be capitalized as part of cost of relevant PPE in accordance with Ind AS, but is nevertheless permitted by CERC to be recovered from the beneficiaries in future through tariff, the right to recover the same is recognized as "Regulatory Deferral Account balances."
- c) Expense/ income recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognised as "Regulatory Deferral Account balances."
- d) These Regulatory Deferral Account balances are adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.
- e) Regulatory Deferral Account balances are evaluated at each Balance Sheet date to ensure that the underlying activities meet the recognition criteria and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such balances will flow to the entity. If these criteria are not met, the Regulatory Deferral Account balances are derecognised.
- f) Regulatory Deferral Account balances are tested for impairment at each Balance Sheet date.

7.0 Fair value measurement



At initial recognition, transaction price is the best evidence of fair value. However, when the Company determines that transaction price does not represent the fair value, it uses inter-alia 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.

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are recognised at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting period.

8.0 Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures/Associates

Investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and joint ventures/associates are carried at cost less impairment losses, if any in the value of the investments. Where an indication of impairment exists, considering entities with common line of activities as a single cash generating unit, the carrying amounts of investments are assessed and written down to its recoverable amount at the end of reporting period. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

9.0 Financial assets other than investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures/associates

A financial asset includes inter-alia any asset that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial asset or financial liability under conditions that are potentially favourable to the Company. A financial asset is recognized when and only when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets of the Company comprise Cash and Cash Equivalents, Bank Balances, Investments in equity shares of companies, Trade Receivables, Loan to employees, security deposit, claims recoverable, Contract assets etc.

a) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- At amortised cost,
- At fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), and
- At fair value through profit and loss

The classification depends on the following:

- (a) The entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- (b) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss or under Other Comprehensive Income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in



equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

b) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company measures trade receivables at their transaction price, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

c) Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at FVTOCI if both the following criteria are met:

- i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI).

Debt instruments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income are measured at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses, reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the EIR method.

Equity investments:

All equity investments in entities other than subsidiaries and joint ventures/associates are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading, if any, are classified at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). The Company classifies all other equity instruments at FVTOCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

All fair value changes of an equity instrument classified at FVTOCI, are recognized in OCI. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as "other income" when the company's right to receive payments is established.



Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category, if any, are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Trade Receivables:

Trade receivables containing a significant financing component are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

d) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or
- ii) Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

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

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

On de-recognition, the difference between the carrying amount and the amount of consideration received / receivable is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

e) 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:

- i) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost.
- ii) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- iii) Contract Assets and Trade Receivables under Ind AS 115- *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
- iv) Lease Receivables under Ind AS 116- *Leases*.

The Company follows the 'simplified approach' permitted under Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments" for recognition of impairment loss allowance based on life time expected credit loss from initial recognition on contract assets, lease receivables and trade receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116 and Ind AS 115.

For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those financial assets are measured at lifetime ECL. Any increase or reversal of loss allowance computed using ECL model, is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

10.0 Inventories

Inventories mainly comprise stores and spare parts to be used for maintenance of Property, Plant and Equipment and are valued at cost or net realizable value (NRV) whichever is lower. The cost is determined using weighted average cost formula and NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Spares which do not meet the recognition criteria as Property, Plant and Equipment, including spare parts individually costing up to Rs 10 Lakh are recognized as inventories.



Carbon Credits / Certified Emission Reductions (CERs)/ Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value.

The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories is recognized as an expense in the period in which write-down or loss occurs.

11.0 Dividends

Final dividends and interim dividends payable to the Company's shareholders are recognised as change in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders and the Board of Directors respectively.

12.0 Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. A financial liability is recognized when and only when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

a) Classification, initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs that are directly attributable and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the fair value at initial recognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion, over the period of the borrowings using the effective rate of interest.

b) Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion, when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Derecognition

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

d) 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.

e) Derivative financial instruments

(i) Derivative Financial Instruments not designated as Hedge

Derivative financial instruments that are held by the Company to hedge the foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures and are not designated as hedges are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Derivative Financial Instruments designated as Hedge:



The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as call spread options, to manage foreign exchange rate risks related to foreign currency loans. These derivatives are designated as fair value hedges under hedge accounting rules, provided the following criteria are met:

- i) **Economic Relationship:** There must be an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- ii) **Credit Risk:** Credit risk should not be the predominant factor influencing changes in value from this economic relationship.
- iii) **Hedge Ratio:** The hedge ratio must match the ratio derived from the actual quantities of the hedged item and the hedging instrument used by the Company.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the contract date and subsequently remeasured to fair value at the end of each reporting period. Any gain or loss resulting from changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as an effective hedging instrument and the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is recognized in profit or loss, offsetting the impact of the hedging instrument.

At the inception of each hedge, the Company undertakes a formal documentation process to clearly define the hedged item and the hedging instrument. This documentation outlines the specific risk or risks being hedged and establishes the hedge ratio, which reflects the proportionate relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument. Additionally, the documentation includes a detailed explanation of how the hedging relationship meets the effectiveness requirements as per the Company's risk management strategy.

For derivatives qualifying as fair value hedges:

- i) **Hedged Item Adjustment:** The carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted for the gain or loss attributable to the hedged risk. This adjustment is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, providing a natural offset to the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument.
- ii) **Effective Portion:** The effective portion of the hedge, which is the extent to which the hedging instrument offsets changes in fair value of the hedged item, is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- iii) **Ineffective Portion:** Any ineffective portion of the hedge is also recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss under Other Income or Other Expenses.
- iv) **Intrinsic and Time Value:** Changes in the intrinsic value of options used in fair value hedges are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Changes in the time value component are initially recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in a separate component of equity. Over the life of the hedging relationship, this time value component is gradually amortized, aligning with the expiration of the hedge.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires, is terminated, or exercised, or when the hedging relationship no longer qualifies for hedge accounting due to failing to meet the necessary criteria.

Option Premium Payable:

The Company utilizes call spread options as hedging instruments to mitigate foreign exchange rate risks associated with foreign currency loans. The option premium payable is a critical component of the derivative's fair value measurement, initially recognized as part of the derivative instrument's fair value at the contract date. This premium represents the cost incurred to acquire the options. The derivative's fair valuation at each reporting date includes an unamortized component of the option premium payable. This component is carried forward in the Cost of Hedge Reserve within Other Comprehensive Income. Throughout the duration of hedging relationship, the option premium is systematically amortized, aligning with the expiration of the hedge. For hedged items relating to capital expenditure projects, the



amortized portion of the option premium is capitalized as Capital Work in Progress (CWIP), ensuring that the premium cost is appropriately allocated to the asset being constructed or developed, thereby matching the expenditure with the asset's future economic benefits

f) Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the lender for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 - 'Financial Instruments' and the amount recognized less the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

13.0 Government Grants

- a) The benefits of a government loan at a below market rate of interest is treated as a Government Grant. The loan is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the grant is measured as the difference between the initially recognized amount of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities and the grant is recognized initially as Government Grant and subsequently amortised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.
- b) Monetary grants from the government for creation of assets are initially recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. The Grant so recognised is subsequently amortised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the useful life of the related assets.
- c) Government grant related to income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

14.0 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

- a) Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Such provisions are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision net of any reimbursement is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

- b) Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of



management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

- c) Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of judgment of management. These are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.

15.0 Revenue Recognition and Other Income

Company's revenues arise from sale and trading of energy, project management / construction contracts/ consultancy assignment services and other income. Revenue from other income comprise of interest from banks, employees, contractors etc., dividend from investments in joint ventures/associates and subsidiary companies, dividend from investments in equity in other bodies corporate, interest from investment in bonds, surcharge received from beneficiaries for delayed payments, sale of scrap, other miscellaneous income, etc.

a) Revenue from sale of power

- i) Revenue is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the products or services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue from contracts for sale of power over time as the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the Company.
- ii) Revenue from sale of power (except minimum lease receipts in respect of power stations considered as Finance Lease/Operating Lease) is accounted for as per tariff notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under the CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations as modified by the orders of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity to the extent applicable. In the case of Power Stations where provisional/ final tariff is yet to be notified or where incentives/disincentives are chargeable/ payable as per CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, revenue is recognised to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Rebates given to beneficiaries as early payments incentives are deducted from the amount of revenue.
- iii) Customers are billed on a periodic and regular basis. As at each reporting date, revenue from sale of power includes an accrual for sales delivered to customers but not yet billed (unbilled revenue).
- iv) Recovery/ refund towards foreign currency variation in respect of foreign currency loans and recovery towards Income Tax are recognised on year to year basis based on regulatory norms. Recovery towards deferred tax items recognized till March 31, 2009 are accounted for when the same materialises.
- v) Adjustments arising out of finalisation of Regional Energy Account (REA), though not material, are effected in the year of respective finalisation.
- vi) Advance Against Depreciation (AAD) considered as deferred income up to 31st March 2009 is included in sales on straight line basis over the balance useful life after a period of 12 years from the date of commercial operation of the Power Station.

b) Revenue from Project Management / Construction Contracts/ Consultancy assignments

- i) Revenue from Project Management / Construction Contracts/ Consultancy assignments is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue on the



basis of input method. Input method recognises revenue on the basis of the costs incurred towards the satisfaction of a performance obligation relative to the total expected costs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation.

- ii) Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are transferred to trade receivables revenue when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms. The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from the customers.
- iii) Contract modifications, if any, are accounted for when there is a change in the scope or price (or both) of a contract that is approved by the parties to the contract and when the parties to a contract approve a modification that either creates new or changes existing enforceable rights and obligations of the parties to the contract. Accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Contract modifications are recorded on standalone basis when the scope of the contract increases because of the addition of promised goods or services or the price of the contract increases by an amount of consideration that reflects the Company's standalone selling prices of the additional promised goods or services and any appropriate adjustments to that price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch-up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

c) Revenue from trading of power

- i) Accounting for revenue from trading of power involves assessment of the contract conditions to determine whether the Company is required to act in the capacity of a principal or as an agent. The Company acts in the nature of a principal in case it obtains control of the electricity before transferring it to the customer. Indicators of control includes assessment of whether the company is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the electricity, it has the discretion to establish the price or whether it bears the inventory risk. Where the Company does not obtain control of the electricity before transferring it to the customer and its performance obligation is to arrange for the supply of electricity by another party, it acts in the nature of an agent.
- ii) Where the Company acts as a principal in a contract for trading of power, the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation that is satisfied is recognised as revenue.
- iii) Where the Company acts as an agent in a contract for trading of power, the net consideration retained after paying the supplier for the electricity provided to the customer is recognised as revenue from operations. Financial assets and liabilities arising out of these transactions are not set off.

d) Other income

- i) Dividend income is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss only when the right to receive is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.
- ii) For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument



(for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

- iii) Interest/Surcharge recoverable from customers including those arising out of contracts for trading of power and liquidated damages /interest on advances to contractors is recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of revenue recognised will not occur in the future.

e) Revenue from sale of carbon credits/ CERs/VERs

Revenue is recognized on transfer/ sale of Carbon Credits/ Certified Emission Reductions (CERs)/ Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of revenue recognized will not occur in the future.

16.0 Employee Benefits

i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term performance related cash bonus if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into separate trusts and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction from future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that is due more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme (EDCSS) for providing pension benefits and Social Security Scheme administered through separate trusts are accounted for as defined contribution plans.

iii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's Gratuity Scheme, Retired Employees Health Scheme (REHS), Provident Fund Scheme, Allowance on Retirement/Death, Memento on Superannuation to employees and Employees Family Economic Rehabilitation Scheme are in the nature of defined benefit plans. All these plans, other than Allowance on Retirement/Death, Memento on Superannuation to employees and Employees Family Economic Rehabilitation Scheme are administered through separate trusts.

The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of Gratuity and Retired Employees Health Scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets.

In respect of Provident Fund Scheme, a liability is recognised in the Balance Sheet where the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is higher than the fair value of plan assets. Any surplus of fair value of plan assets over the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is not



recognised as an asset since the Company does not have any right to the benefits either in the form of refunds from the Plan or by way of lower contribution to the Plan.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by the actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

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

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion.

Remeasurement gains (except in the case of Provident Fund Scheme) and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised directly in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur and are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

iv) Other long-term employee benefits

Benefits under the Company's leave encashment scheme constitute other long term employee benefits.

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations. The calculation is performed using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Contributions to the scheme and actuarial gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion in the period in which they arise.

v) Termination benefits

The expenses incurred on terminal benefits in the form of ex-gratia payments and notice pay on voluntary retirement schemes are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of incurrence of such expenses.

17.0 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of (a) interest expense calculated using the effective interest method as described in Ind AS 109 – 'Financial Instruments' (b) finance charges in respect of finance leases recognized in accordance with Ind AS 116– 'Leases' (c) exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs and (d) guarantee fee on loan paid to third parties.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such asset until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which necessarily take substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

When the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalised. When the Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalisation of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of all borrowings that are outstanding during the period and used for the acquisition, construction/exploration or erection of the qualifying asset. However, borrowing costs applicable to borrowings made specifically for the



purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset are excluded from this calculation, until substantially all the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

The Company can incur borrowing costs during an extended period in which construction activities necessary to prepare an asset for its intended use or sale remain suspended due to any reason. Such borrowing costs are incurred for holding partially completed assets and is not eligible for capitalization except for the suspension period during which substantial technical and administrative works are being carried out or when there is a temporary delay, which is a necessary part of the process of getting an asset ready for its intended use or sale.

Income earned on temporary investment of the borrowings pending their expenditure on the qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Capitalisation of borrowing cost ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended use are complete.

Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

18.o Depreciation and amortization

- a) Depreciation on additions to /deductions from Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE) during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from / up to the date on which the asset is available for use / disposal.
- b) (i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment of Operating Units of the Company capitalized till five years before the end of the useful life of the Power Station is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss on straight-line method following the rates and methodology notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff except for assets specified in Policy No. 18.o(d).
(ii) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment capitalized during the last five years of the useful life of a Power Station is charged on straight-line method for the remaining operational life/ period of extended life as per CERC Tariff Regulations/Orders, from the date on which such asset becomes available for use.
(iii) Where the life and / or efficiency of a Power Station is increased due to renovation and modernization, the expenditure thereon along with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged prospectively on straight-line method over the revised/ remaining useful life.
- c) i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (except old and used) of other than Operating Units of the Company is charged to the extent of 90% of the cost of the asset following the rates notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff except for assets specified in Policy No. 18.o(d).
ii) Depreciation on old and used items of PPE of other than Operating Units is charged on straight-line method to the extent of 90% of the cost of the asset over estimated useful life determined on the basis of technical assessment.
- d) i) Depreciation in respect of following items of PPE is provided on straight line method based on the useful life and residual value (5%) given in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013:
 - Construction Plant and Machinery
 - Computer and Peripheralsii) Based on technical assessment, depreciation on Mobile Phones is provided on straight line basis over a period of three years with residual value of Re 1.
iii) Based on technical assessment, depreciation on Roof Top Solar Power System / Equipment is provided on straight line basis over a period of twenty five years with residual value of 10%.



- (iv) Based on technical assessment, depreciation on furniture & other equipment provided at residential office of employees is charged on straight line basis over a period of five years with residual value of 10%.
- e) Temporary erections are depreciated fully (100%) in the year of acquisition /capitalization by retaining Re. 1/- as WDV.
- f) All assets valuing Rs. 5000/- or less but more than Rs. 750/- are fully depreciated/amortised during the year in which the asset becomes available for use with WDV of Re. 1/- for tangible assets and NIL for Intangible Assets.
- g) Low value items, which are in the nature of assets (excluding immovable assets) and valuing up to Rs. 750/- are not capitalized and charged off to expenditure in the year of use.
- h) Leasehold Land of operating units is amortized over the period of lease or over the life of the Power Plant (40 years in case of Hydro Projects and 25 years in case of Solar & Wind Projects) whichever is lower, following the rates and methodology notified vide CERC tariff regulations.
- i) Leasehold Land and buildings of units other than operating units, is amortized over the period of lease or over the life of the Power Plant (40 years in case of Hydro Projects and 25 years in case of Solar & Wind Projects), whichever is lower.
- j) PPE created on leasehold land are depreciated to the extent of 90% of original cost over the balance available lease period of respective land from the date such asset is available for use or at the applicable depreciation rates & methodology notified by CERC tariff regulations for such assets, whichever is higher.
- k) Land-Right of Use in case of Hydro Projects is amortized over a period of **40 years** from the date of commercial operation of the project following the rates and methodology notified vide CERC tariff regulations .
- l) Cost of software recognized as 'Intangible Assets' is amortized on straight line method over a period of legal right to use or three years, whichever is earlier, starting from the date when the asset becomes available for use. Other intangible assets are amortized on straight line method over the period of legal right to use or life of the related plant, whichever is less. The period and method of amortization of intangible assets with finite useful life is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, wherever required.
- m) Where the cost of depreciable assets has undergone a change during the year due to increase/decrease in long term liabilities on account of exchange fluctuation, price adjustment, settlement of arbitration/court cases, change in duties or similar factors, the unamortized balance of such assets is depreciated prospectively over the residual life of such assets at the rate of depreciation and methodology notified by CERC tariff regulations.
- n) Spare parts procured along with the Plant and Machinery or subsequently which are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of such item are depreciated over the residual useful life of the related plant and machinery at the rates and methodology notified by CERC.
- o) Useful life, method of depreciation and residual value of assets where depreciation is charged as per management assessment are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted prospectively over the balance useful life of the asset, wherever required.

19.0 Impairment of non-financial assets other than inventories

- a) The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of



disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets of the Company. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- b) In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators. Fair value less costs of disposal is determined only in case carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds the value in use.
- c) In case of expenditure on survey & investigation of projects, if it is decided to abandon such a project, expenditure incurred thereon is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such decision is taken.
- d) In case a project under survey and Investigation remains in abeyance by the order of appropriate authority/ by injunction of court order, any expenditure incurred on such projects from the date of order/ injunction of court is provided in the books from the date of such order till the period project is kept in abeyance by such order/ injunction. Provision so made is however reversed on the revocation of aforesaid order/ injunction.
- e) Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

20.0 Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year on the basis of the tax laws applicable at the reporting date and any adjustments to tax payable in previous years. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years (temporary differences) and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible (permanent differences).

b) Deferred tax

- i) Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Company's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the Balance Sheet method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits (including MAT Credit entitlements) to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits (including MAT Credit entitlements) can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not



recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither the taxable profit or loss nor the accounting profit or loss. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

- ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would flow in the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.
- iii) Deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.
- iv) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.
- v) Deferred tax recovery adjustment account is credited/ debited to the extent the deferred tax for the current period forms part of current tax in the subsequent periods and affects the computation of return on equity (ROE), a component of tariff.
- vi) When there is uncertainty regarding income tax treatments, the Company assesses whether a tax authority is likely to accept an uncertain tax treatment. If it concludes that the tax authority is unlikely to accept an uncertain tax treatment, the effect of the uncertainty on taxable income, tax bases and unused tax losses and unused tax credits is recognised. The effect of the uncertainty is recognised using the method that, in each case, best reflects the outcome of the uncertainty: the most likely outcome or the expected value. For each case, the Company evaluates whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately, or in conjunction with another or several other uncertain tax treatments, based on the approach that best prefixes the resolution of uncertainty.

21.0 Compensation from third parties

Impairments or losses of items, related claims for payments of compensation from third parties including insurance companies and any subsequent purchase or construction of assets/inventory are separate economic events and are accounted for separately.

Compensation from third parties including from insurance companies for items of property, plant and equipment or for other items that were impaired, lost or given up is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the compensation becomes receivable. Insurance claims for loss of profit are accounted for based on certainty of realisation.

22.0 Segment Reporting

- a) In accordance with Ind AS 108 – Operating Segment, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's "Chief Operating Decision Maker" or "CODM" within the meaning of Ind AS 108.
- b) Electricity generation is the principal business activity of the Company. Other operations viz., Contracts, Project Management, Consultancy works and Trading of Power do not form a reportable segment as per the Ind AS -108.



23.0 Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at the inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, whether the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of lease and whether the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified. Where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if it has the right to operate the asset, or the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

i. Company as a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Land taken for use from State Government (without transfer of title) and expenses on relief and rehabilitation as also on creation of alternate facilities for land evacuees or in lieu of existing facilities coming under submergence and where construction of such alternate facilities is a specific pre-condition for the acquisition of the land for the purpose of the project, are accounted for as Right of Use Assets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated/amortized from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset, if the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset by the end of lease term or if the cost of right-of-use assets reflects that the purchase option will be exercised. Otherwise, Right-of-use assets are depreciated/ amortized from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate. Future lease payments comprise of the fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise or the penalty for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index



or rate, if there is a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or when a lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item on the face of the Balance Sheet.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in respect of short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases where the underlying asset is of low-value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ii. Company as a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.

Where the Company determines a long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) to be or to contain a lease and where the off taker has the principal risk and rewards of ownership of the power plant through its contractual arrangements with the Company, the arrangement is considered a finance lease. For embedded leases in the nature of a Finance Lease, the investment in the power station is recognised as a Lease Receivable. The minimum lease receipts are identified by segregating the embedded lease receipts from the contract amounts (including Advance Against Depreciation (AAD) recognised in accordance with CERC Tariff regulations 2004-09 up to 31st March 2009 and considered as deferred income). Each lease receipt is allocated between the receivable and finance lease income (forming part of revenue from operations) so as to achieve a constant rate of return on the Lease Receivable outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company regularly reviews the estimated unguaranteed residual value and applies the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109- Financial Instruments for recognising an allowance for expected credit losses on the lease receivables.

Finance lease income is calculated with reference to the gross carrying amount of the lease receivables, except for credit-impaired financial assets for which interest income is calculated with reference to their amortised cost (i.e. after a deduction of the loss allowance).

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115- *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* to allocate the consideration in the contract.

In the case of Operating Leases or embedded operating leases, the lease income from the operating lease is recognised in revenue over the lease term to reflect the pattern of use benefit derived from the leased asset. The respective leased assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature and depreciated over its economic life.

24.0 Business combinations

(i) Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition accounting method as at the date of the acquisition, which is the date at which control is transferred to the Company. The consideration transferred in the acquisition and the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognized at fair values on their acquisition date. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the consideration transferred over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Where the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceed the consideration transferred, after reassessing the fair values of the



net assets and contingent liabilities, the excess is recognized as capital reserve. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred.

(ii) Business combinations involving entities that are controlled by the Company are accounted for using the pooling of interests method wherein the assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts and no adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities. The only adjustments that are made are to harmonise accounting policies.

The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior periods is restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination. However, where the business combination had occurred after that date, the prior period information is restated only from that date.

The balance of the retained earnings appearing in the financial statements of the transferor is aggregated with the corresponding balance appearing in the financial statements of the transferee. The identity of the reserves is preserved and the reserves of the transferor become the reserves of the transferee. The difference, if any, between the amounts recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to capital reserve and is presented separately from other capital reserves.

25.0 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 unless it is impracticable, in which case, the comparative information is adjusted to apply the new accounting policy prospectively from the earliest date practicable.

26.0 Earnings per share

- a) Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.
- b) Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.
- c) Basic and diluted earnings per equity share are also presented using the earnings amounts excluding the movements in regulatory deferral account balances.

27.0 Statement of Cash Flows

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents:

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. However, for Balance Sheet presentation, Bank overdrafts are shown within "Borrowings" under Current Liabilities.

- b) Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7- 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

28.0 Current versus non-current classification



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

a) An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

b) A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- The entity does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

c) Deferred tax assets /liabilities are classified as non-current assets / liabilities.

29.0 Non -Current Assets Classified as Held for Sale

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. Indicators in this regard include whether management is committed to the sale, whether such sale is expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification as held for sale and whether the actions required to complete the plan of sale indicates that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn. Non-Current Assets held for sale and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and their fair value. Cost of disposal is deducted from the recognized value, if significant. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

30.0 Events Occurring After Balance Sheet Date:

Impact of events occurring after Balance Sheet date that provide additional information materially affecting the determination of the amounts relating to conditions existing at the Balance Sheet date are adjusted to the respective assets and liabilities.

The Company does not adjust the amounts recognized in its Financial Statements to reflect the impact of events or conditions that arises after the reporting year.

Significant events arising after the Balance Sheet date are disclosed in the Financial Statements.

31.0 Miscellaneous

- a) Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of a dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.
- b) Liabilities for Goods in transit/Capital works executed but not certified are not provided for, pending transfer of ownership, inspection and acceptance by the Company.



NOTE NO. 2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment as on 31.3.2026

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT							DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT				NET CARRYING AMOUNT	
		As at 01-Apr-2025	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 01-Apr-2025	For the year	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land – Freehold	0						0	0			0	0	0
ii)	Roads and Bridges	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
iii)	Buildings	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
iv)	Railway sidings	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
v)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
vi)	Generating Plant and machinery	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vii)	Plant and machinery Sub station	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
viii)	Plant and machinery Transmission lines	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ix)	Plant and machinery Others	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
x)	Construction Equipment	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xi)	Water Supply System/Drainage and Sewerage	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xii)	Electrical installations	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xiii)	Vehicles	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xiv)	Aircraft/ Boats	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xv)	Furniture and fixture	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xvi)	Computer and Peripherals	4.60		2.35		3.60		3.35	2.15	1.36	(1.10)	2.41	0.94	2.45
xvii)	Communication Equipment	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xviii)	Office Equipments	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	4.60	-	2.35	-	3.60	-	3.35	2.15	1.36	(1.10)	2.41	0.94	2.45
	Previous year	6.05		1.20		2.65		4.60	2.26	1.89	(1.80)	2.15	2.45	3.79



NOTE NO. 2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment as on 31.3.2025

(Amount ₹ in Lacs)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT						DEPRECIATION				NET CARRYING AMOUNT		
		As at 01-Apr-2024	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 01-Apr-2024	For the year	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land – Freehold	0					0	0			0	0	0	
ii)	Roads and Bridges	0					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
iii)	Buildings	0					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
iv)	Railway sidings	0					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
v)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
vi)	Generating Plant and machinery	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
vii)	Plant and machinery Sub station	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
viii)	Plant and machinery Transmission lines	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ix)	Plant and machinery Others	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
x)	Construction Equipment	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
xi)	Water Supply System/Drainage and Sewerage	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
xii)	Electrical installations	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
xiii)	Vehicles	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
xiv)	Aircraft/ Boats	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
xv)	Furniture and fixture	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
xvi)	Computers	6.05		1.20		2.65	4.60	2.26	1.69	(1.80)	2.15	2.45	3.79	
xvii)	Communication Equipment	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
xviii)	Office Equipments	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	6.05	-	1.20	-	2.65	4.60	2.26	1.69	(1.80)	2.15	2.45	3.79	



Note no. 2.2 Capital Work In Progress

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

S.No	Particulars	As at 01-Apr-2025	Addition	Adjustment	Capitalised	As at 31st March, 2026
i)	Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-
ii)	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-
iii)	Building-Under Lease	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Railway sidings	-	-	-	-	-
v)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	-	-	-	-	-
vi)	Generating Plant and Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
vii)	Plant and Machinery - Sub station	-	-	-	-	-
viii)	Plant and Machinery - Transmission lines	-	-	-	-	-
ix)	Plant and Machinery - Others	-	-	-	-	-
x)	Construction Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
xi)	Water Supply System/Drainage and Sewerage	-	-	-	-	-
xii)	Computers	-	-	-	-	-
xiii)	Communication Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
xiv)	Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-
xv)	Assets awaiting installation	-	-	-	-	-
xvi)	CWIP - Assets Under 5 KM Scheme Of the GOI	-	-	-	-	-
xvii)	Survey, investigation, consultancy and supervision charges	-	-	-	-	-
xviii)	Expenditure on compensatory Afforestation	-	-	-	-	-
xix)	Expenditure attributable to construction (Refer Note-32)	-	-	-	-	-
	Less: Capital Work in Progress Provided (Refer Note 2.2.4)	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub total (a)	-	-	-	-	-
	Construction Stores	-	-	-	-	-
	Less : Provisions for construction stores	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub total (b)	0	-	-	-	0
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
	Previous year	-	-	-	-	-

2.2.1 (a) CWIP aging schedule as on 31st March 2026

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

(b) CWIP Projects, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as on 31st March 2026, completion schedules are as follows:-

CWIP	To be Completed in				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

2.2.2 (a) CWIP aging schedule as on 31st March 2025

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

(b) CWIP Projects, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as on 31st March 2025, completion schedules are as follows:-

CWIP	To be Completed in				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-



NOTE NO. 3.1 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - INVESTMENTS

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-------------	------------------------	------------------------

NOTE NO. 3.2 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Trade Receivables - Considered Good- Unsecured (Refer Note 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3)	-	-
Total	-	-

NOTE NO. 3.3 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - LOANS

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
TOTAL	-	-

NOTE NO. 3.4 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A Security Deposits		
- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
- Credit Impaired- Unsecured	-	-
Less : Loss Allowances for Doubtful Deposits	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
B Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity	-	-
C Lease Rent receivable (Refer Note 34(13)(A))	417.61	423.83
D Amount Recoverable on account of Bonds Fully Serviced by Government of India	-	-
E Interest receivable on lease	-	-
F Interest accrued on:		
- Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity	-	-
G Derivative Mark to Market Asset	-	-
H Derivative Asset Under Hedged Contract	-	-
I Receivable on account of Late payment Surcharge	-	-
J Receivable on account of Guarantee Fee	-	-
K Amount Recoverable	-	-
L Share Application Money Pending Allotment	-	-
- Subsidiary	-	-
Less:-Loss allowances for Share application money pending allotment	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
TOTAL	417.61	423.83
3.4.1 Loss Allowances for Doubtful Deposits		
Opening Balance	Nil	Nil
Addition during the year	Nil	Nil
Used during the year	Nil	Nil
Reversed during the year	Nil	Nil
Closing balance	Nil	Nil
3.4.2 Refer Note 16.3.1 in respect of amount payable towards Bonds fully serviced by Government of India.		
3.4.3 Includes FDR of Rs.Nil taken to provide 100% margin money for Bank Guarantee issued by the Company for obtaining electricity connection.		
3.4.4 Share Application money pending allotment is on account of company contribution towards subscription of Share Capital in following subsidiaries :-		
Subsidiary Company	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	Nil	Nil
Joint Venture Company	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil
3.4.7 Loss Allowances for Share Application Money Pending Allotment		
Opening Balance	Nil	Nil
Addition during the year	Nil	Nil
Used during the year	Nil	Nil
Reversed during the year	Nil	Nil
Closing balance	Nil	Nil
3.4.8 Refer Note 34(13) of the Financial Statements with regard to confirmation of balances.		



NOTE NO. 4 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. CAPITAL ADVANCES		
- Considered good- Secured	-	-
- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
- Against bank guarantee	-	-
- Others	-	-
Less : Expenditure booked pending utilisation certificate	-	-
- Considered doubtful - Unsecured	-	-
Less : Allowances for doubtful advances	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
B. ADVANCES OTHER THAN CAPITAL ADVANCES		
i) DEPOSITS		
- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
Less : Expenditure booked against demand raised by Government Departments.	-	-
- Considered doubtful - Unsecured	-	-
Less : Allowances for Doubtful Deposits (Refer Note 4.2)	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
C Interest accrued		
Others	-	-
- Considered Good	-	-
D. Others		
Advance against arbitration awards towards capital works (Unsecured)		
i) (Refer Note 4.5)		
Released to Contractors - Against Bank Guarantee	-	-
Released to Contractors - Others	-	-
Deposited with Court	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
Less: Provided for	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
ii) Prepaid Expenditure	-	-
iii) Non Current Tax Assets (Net)		
Advance Income Tax including Tax Deducted at Source	-	-
Less: Provision for Current Tax	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
iv) Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets/ Expenditure		
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets	-	-
Deferred Expenditure on Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
v) Deferred Cost on Employees Advances	-	-
TOTAL	-	-
4.1 Allowances for doubtful Advances		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
4.2 Allowances for doubtful Deposits		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
4.3 Due from Directors or other officers of the company. (Refer Note 34(8) of Financial Statements).	-	-

NOTE NO. 5 INVENTORIES

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Closing balance	-	-

NOTE NO. 6 CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - INVESTMENTS

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Quoted Debt Instruments - At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	-	-
Government Securities	-	-
TOTAL	-	-



NOTE NO. 7 CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
- Trade Receivables-Billed-Considered Good- Unsecured (Refer Note 7.3,7.4,7.5)	-	-
- Trade Receivables-Unbilled- Considered Good- Unsecured (Refer Note 7.2,7.3, 7.6)	6.69	6.98
- Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-
Less: Loss allowances for Trade Receivables	-	-
TOTAL	6.69	6.98
7.1 Loss allowances for Trade Receivables		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year		
Used during the year		
Reversed during the year		
Closing balance	-	-
7.2 During the year, the company has not recognised any impairment loss in respect of unbilled debtors.		
7.3 Debt due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director of the Company is a partner or a director or a member.		
7.4 Debt due by subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures/Associates and others related parties of the company.		
7.5 Refer Annexure-I to Note No-7 for Ageing schedule of Trade Receivables.		
7.6 Represents receivable on account of :		
Unbilled sales for the month of March	6.69	6.98
Total	6.69	6.98



Annexure-I to Note No-7-Ageing of Current Trade Receivables
As at 31st March 2026

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Trade Receivable due and outstanding for following period from due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables-Considered Good	6.69							6.69
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk								-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables-Credit Impaired								-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables-Considered Good								-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk								-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables-Credit Impaired								-
Total	6.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.69

As at 31st March 2025

Particulars	Trade Receivable due and outstanding for following period from due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables-Considered Good	6.98							6.98
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk								-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables-Credit Impaired								-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables-Considered Good								-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk								-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables-Credit Impaired								-
Total	6.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.98



NOTE NO. 8 CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A	Balances with banks		
	With scheduled banks		
i)	- In Current Account	0.58	8.03
ii)	- In deposits account (Deposits with original maturity of three months or less)	103.91	-
iii)	- In Current Account -Other Earmarked Balances with Banks	-	-
	With other banks		
	- In current account Bank of Bhutan	-	-
B	Cheques, drafts on hand	-	-
C	Cash in hand	-	-
TOTAL		104.49	8.03

NOTE 9 : CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A	Bank Deposits for original maturity more than 3 months upto 12 months (Refer Note 9.1)	1,610.00	1,522.00
B	Earmarked Balances with Banks		
	- Unpaid Dividend	-	-
	- Unpaid Principal/ Interest	-	-
	- Other	-	-
TOTAL		1,610.00	1,522.00



NOTE NO. 10 CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - LOANS

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
TOTAL	-	-

NOTE NO. 11 CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A Security Deposits		
- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
- Credit Impaired- Unsecured	-	-
Less : Loss Allowances for Doubtful Deposits (Refer Note 11.1)	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
B Amount recoverable from		
- Insurance Company	-	-
- Employee Benefits Trust	-	-
- Others	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
Less: Loss Allowances for Doubtful Recoverables (Refer Note 11.2)	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
C Receivable from Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures	-	-
D Receivable on account of Late Payment Surcharge	-	-
Less: Loss allowances for Receivable on account of Late Payment Surcharge (Refer Note 11.3)	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
E Lease Rent receivable (Finance Lease) (Refer 34(13)(A))	19.50	16.81
F Interest Income accrued on Bank Deposits (Refer Note 11.4)	72.79	67.08
G Interest receivable on Finance lease	-	1.79
H Interest recoverable from beneficiary	-	-
I Interest Accrued on Investment (Bonds)	-	-
J Amount Recoverable on account of Bonds Fully Serviced by Government of India		
-Principal	-	-
- Interest accrued	-	-
K Interest accrued on Loan to State Government in settlement of dues from customers	-	-
L Contract Assets	-	-
M Derivative Mark To Market Asset	-	-
N Derivative Asset Under Hedge Contract	-	-
O Receivable on account of Guarantee Fee	-	-
P Claim recoverable from parent company - NHPC LTD.	-	-
TOTAL	92.29	85.68
11.1 Loss Allowances for Doubtful Deposits		
Opening Balance	Nil	Nil
Addition during the year	Nil	Nil
Used during the year	Nil	Nil
Reversed during the year	Nil	Nil
Closing balance	Nil	Nil
11.2 Loss Allowances for Doubtful Recoverables		
Opening Balance	Nil	Nil
Addition during the year	Nil	Nil
Used during the year	Nil	Nil
Reversed during the year	Nil	Nil
Closing balance	Nil	Nil
11.3 Loss Allowances for Receivables on account of late payment surcharge		
Opening Balance	Nil	Nil
Addition during the year	Nil	Nil
Used during the year	Nil	Nil
Reversed during the year	Nil	Nil
Closing balance	Nil	Nil
11.4 Includes Interest accrued on balances held for works being executed by Company on behalf of other agencies and are not freely available for the business of the Company.	Nil	Nil

NOTE NO. 12 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Current Tax Assets		
A Advance Income Tax including Tax Deducted at Source	-	-
B Less: Provision for Current Tax	-	-
Net Current Tax Assets (A-B)	-	-
Current Tax (Refer Note No-23)	8.00	15.68
Income Tax Refundable	-	-
Total	8.00	15.68



PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. Advances other than Capital Advances		
a) Deposits		
- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
Less : Expenditure booked against demand raised by Government Departments	-	-
- Considered doubtful- Unsecured	-	-
Less : Allowances for Doubtful Deposits	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
b) Advance to contractors and suppliers		
- Considered good- Secured	-	-
- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
- Against bank guarantee	-	-
- Others	-	-
Less : Expenditure booked pending utilisation certificate	-	-
- Considered doubtful- Unsecured	-	-
Less : Allowances for doubtful advances (Refer Note 13.1.2)	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
c) Other advances - Employees		
- Considered good- Unsecured (Refer Note 13.1.7)	-	1.18
Sub-total	-	1.18
d) Interest accrued		
Others		
- Considered Good	-	-
- Considered Doubtful	-	-
Less: Allowances for Doubtful Interest	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
B. Others		
a) Expenditure awaiting adjustment	-	-
Less: Allowances for project expenses awaiting write off sanction (Refer Note 13.1.4)	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
b) Losses/Assets awaiting write off sanction/pending investigation	-	0.30
Less: Allowances for losses/Assets pending investigation/awaiting write off / sanction (Refer Note 13.1.5)	-	0.30
Sub-total	-	-
c) Work In Progress		
Construction work in progress(on behalf of client)	-	-
Consultancy work in progress(on behalf of client)	-	-
d) Pre-Spent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenses (Refer Note 34(12))	-	-
e) Prepaid Expenditure	0.46	0.32
f) Deferred Cost on Employees Advances	-	-
g) Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation		
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets	-	-
Deferred Expenditure on Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-	-
h) Goods and Services Tax Input Receivable		
Less: Allowances for Goods and Services Tax Input Receivable	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
i) Others	-	-
TOTAL	0.46	1.50
13.1.1 Allowances for Doubtful Deposits		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
13.1.2 Allowances for doubtful advances (Contractors and Suppliers)		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
13.1.3 Allowances for Doubtful Accrued Interest		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
13.1.4 Allowances for project expenses awaiting write off sanction		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
13.1.5 Allowances for losses pending investigation/ awaiting write off / sanction		
Opening Balance	0.30	0.30
Addition during the year	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	0.30	-
Closing balance	-	0.30



NOTE NO. 13.2 ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

13.2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment includes Plant and equipment and Other assets (Office equipment, vehicles, furniture and fixtures, etc.) identified for disposal due to replacement/ obsolescence of assets in the normal course of operations.

NOTE NO. 14.1 REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT DEBIT BALANCES

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Closing balance	-	-

NOTE NO. 14.2 REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT CREDIT BALANCES

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Closing balance	-	-
Total	-	-

14.2.1 Refer Note 34 (22) of Financial Statements for further disclosure regarding Regulatory Deferral (Credit) Account Balances.

Note 15.2 Other Equity

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A Capital Reserve	-	-
B Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-
C Securities Premium Account	-	-
D Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-
E Research & Development Fund	-	-
F Share Application Money Pending Allotment	-	-
G General Reserve	-	-
H Retained Earnings	-	-
i) Reserves created on account of Ind AS Adjustment	-	-
Provision for Proposed Dividend	-	-
Tax on Proposed Dividend	-	-
ii) Closing Balance Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	-	-
iii) Surplus	176.58	43.35
I FVTOCI Reserve-	-	-
- Equity Instruments	-	-
- Debt Instruments	-	-
- Cost of Hedge Reserve	-	-
Total	176.58	43.35
* Surplus		
Profit for the Year as per Statement of Profit and Loss	133.23	105.42
Adjustment arising out of transition provisions for recognising Rate Regulatory Assets	-	-
Balance brought forward	43.35	(62.07)
Add:		
Amount Written Back From Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-
Write Back From Capital Reserve	-	-
Write Back From Other Reserve	-	-
Amount Utilised From Self Insurance Fund	-	-
Tax On Dividend Write Back	-	-
Write Back From Corporate Social Responsibility Fund	-	-
Write Back From Research & Development Fund	-	-
Balance available for Appropriation	176.58	43.35
Less:		
Transfer to Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-
Transfer to Self Insurance Fund	-	-
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-
Transfer to Corporate Social Responsibility Fund	-	-
Transfer to Research & Development Fund	-	-
Dividend :		
- Interim	-	-
- Final	-	-
Balance carried forward	176.58	43.35



NHPC LIMITED
(A Government of India Enterprise)

NOTE : 15.1 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
		Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount
	Authorized Share Capital (Par value per share Rs. 10)	499000000	4990000000	499000000	4990000000
	Equity shares issued, subscribed and fully paid (Par value per share Rs. 10)	20000000	200000000	20000000	200000000

15.1.1 Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:-

Opening Balance	20000000	20,00,00,000	20000000	20,00,00,000
Less:-Buyback of shares during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	20000000	20,00,00,000	20000000	20,00,00,000

15.1.2 The Company has issued only one kind of equity shares with voting rights proportionate to the share holding of the shareholders. These voting rights are exercisable at meeting of shareholders. The holders of the equity shares are also entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. In the event of 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

15.1.3 Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent specifying the number of shares held :-

Shareholders	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Number	In (%)	Number	In (%)
NHPC Limited	20000000	100.00%	20000000	100.00%

15.1.4 Shareholding of Promoters as at 31st March 2026 :-

S.No	Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
	NHPC Limited	20000000	100.00%	NIL

15.1.5 Shareholding of Promoters as at 31st March 2025 :-

S.No	Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
	NHPC Limited	20000000	100.00%	NIL

*Out of 2,00,00,000 Equity Share, 6 Equity Share are held by nominees of M/s NHPC Limited (Holding Company)

NOTE NO. 15.2 OTHER EQUITY

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) Capital Reserve	-	-
(ii) Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-
(iii) Securities Premium Account	-	-
(iv) Bond Redemption Reserve		
As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
Add: Transfer from Surplus/Retained Earnings	-	-
Less: Write back during the year	-	-
As at Balance Sheet date	-	-
(v) Self Insurance Fund		
As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
Add: Transfer from Surplus/Retained Earnings	-	-
Add: Transfer to General Reserve	-	-
Less: Utilisation during the year	-	-
As at Balance Sheet date	-	-
(vi) Corporate Social Responsibility Fund		
As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
Add: Transfer from Surplus	-	-
Less: Write back during the year	-	-
As at Balance Sheet date	-	-
(vii) Research & Development Fund		
As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
Add: Transfer from Surplus/Retained Earnings	-	-
Less: Write back during the year	-	-
As at Balance Sheet date	-	-
(viii) General Reserve		
As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
Add: Transfer from Surplus/Retained Earnings	-	-
Less: Write back during the year	-	-
Add: Transfer from Self Insurance Fund	-	-
Less: Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-
As at Balance Sheet date	-	-
(i) Retained Earnings/ Surplus		
As per last Balance Sheet	43.35	(62.07)
Add:- Prior Period errors (Net)	-	-
Add: Profit during the year	133.23	105.42
Add: Transferred from OCI	-	-
Add: Amount written back from Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-
Add: Amount written back from Corporate Social Responsibility Fund	-	-
Add: Tax on Dividend - Write back	-	-
Less: Dividend and CDT	-	-
Less: Transfer to Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-
Less: Transfer to Self Insurance Fund	-	-
Less: Transfer to Research & Development Fund	-	-
Less: Transfer to General Reserve	-	-
Less: Transfer to Corporate Office	-	-
Add: Transfer from Power Stations and Projects	-	-
As at Balance Sheet date	176.58	43.35
TOTAL	176.58	43.35

176.58

43.35

NOTE NO. 15.3 FUNDS FROM CORPORATE OFFICE (Transfer Accounts)

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Total	-	-
-------	---	---



NOTE NO. 16.1 NON CURRENT - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A	At Amortised Cost		
	- Secured Loans		
	- Bonds	-	-
	- Term Loan		
	- from Banks	-	-
	- from Other (Financial Institutions)	-	-
B	- Unsecured Loans		
	- Bonds	-	-
	- Term Loan		
	- from Bank	-	-
	- from Government of India (Subordinate Debts)	-	-
	- from Other (in Foreign Currency)	-	-
C	Loan from Parent Company		
	- Term Loan - Unsecured	-	-
TOTAL		-	-

NOTE NO. 16.2 NON CURRENT - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - LEASE LIABILITIES

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease Liabilities (Refer Note 34(16)(A))		-	-
TOTAL		-	-
16.2.2	Movement in Lease Liability	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition in lease liabilities		
	Finance Cost accrued during the year	-	
	Less: Payment of lease liabilities	-	
	Closing Balance	-	-
	Current maturities of lease obligations (Refer Note 20.2)	-	-
Long term maturities of lease obligations		-	-

NOTE NO. 16.3 NON CURRENT - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	Payable towards Bonds Fully Serviced by Government of India		
	- Principal	-	-
	Retention Money	-	0.34
	Liability against works/supplies	-	-
	Payable for Late Payment Surcharge	-	-
	Payable for Financial Guarantee	-	-
	Derivative Mark To Market Liability	-	-
	Derivative Liability-Hedged Contract	-	-
	Currency Option Premium	-	-
	TOTAL	-	0.34
16.3.1	Maturity Analysis of Note No-16.3		
	The table below summarises the maturity profile of the deposits/retention money based on contractual payments (Undiscounted Cash Flows) :		
	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years		0.38
	More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years		
	More than 5 Years		
	TOTAL	-	0.38



NOTE NO. 17 PROVISIONS - NON CURRENT

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		
i) <u>Provision for Long term Benefits (Provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation)</u>		
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Amount used during the year	-	-
Amount reversed during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
B. OTHERS		
i) <u>Provision For Committed Capital Expenditure</u>		
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Amount used during the year	-	-
Amount reversed during the year	-	-
Unwinding of discount	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
ii) <u>Provision For Livelihood Assistance</u>		
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Amount used during the year	-	-
Amount reversed during the year	-	-
Unwinding of discount	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
iii) <u>Provision For O&M Expenditure</u>		
As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Amount used during the year	-	-
Amount reversed during the year	-	-
Unwinding of discount	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
iv) <u>Provision-Others</u>		
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Amount used during the year	-	-
Amount reversed during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

17.1 Information about nature and purpose of Provisions is given in Note 34 (21) of Financial Statements.

NOTE NO. 18 NON CURRENT - DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Deferred Tax Liability On:-		
a) Property, Plant and Equipment, Right of Use Assets, Investment Property and Intangible Assets.	0.31	0.11
b) Financial Assets at FVTOCI	-	-
c) Other Items	56.70	44.81
Deferred Tax Liability	57.01	44.92
Less:-Set off of Deferred Tax Assets pursuant to set off provisions		
a) Provision for employee benefit scheme, doubtful debts, inventory and others	-	33.30
b) Other Items	-	-
c) MAT credit entitlement	-	-
d) Business Losses	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets	-	33.30
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	57.01	11.62



Annexure to Note No. 18.1

Movement in Deferred Tax Liability

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipment, Right of Use Assets, Investment Property and Intangible Assets.	Financial Assets at FVTOCI	Other Items		Total
At 1st April 2025	0.11	-	44.81		44.92
Charge/(Credit)					
-to Statement of Profit and Loss	0.20		11.89		12.09
-to Other Comprehensive Income					-
At 31st March 2026	0.31	-	56.70		57.01

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Provision for employee benefit scheme, doubtful debts, inventory and others	Other Items	MAT credit entitlement	Business Losses	Total
At 1st April 2025	33.30	-	-	(33.30)	-
(Charge)/Credit					
-to Statement of Profit and Loss					-
-to Other Comprehensive Income					-
At 31st March 2026	-	-	-	-	-



NOTE NO. 19 OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Income received in advance-Advance Against Depreciation	-	-
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Liabilities	-	-
Deferred Income from Foreign Currency Fluctuation Account	-	-
Grants in aid from Government	-	-
TOTAL	-	-
19.1 GRANTS IN AID FROM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA		
Opening Balance (Current and Non Current)	-	-
Add: Received during the year	-	-
Less: Transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Closing Balance (Current and Non Current)	-	-
Grants in Aid from Government-(Current)- (Refer Note No-21)	-	-
Grants in Aid from Government-(Non-Current)	-	-

NOTE NO. 20.1 BORROWINGS - CURRENT

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A Loan Repayable on Demand		
From Banks-Secured	-	-
From Banks-Unsecured	-	-
B Other Loans		
From Bank-Secured	-	-
C Current maturities of long term debt		
- Bonds-Secured	-	-
- Term Loan -Banks-Secured	-	-
- Term Loan -Financial Institutions-Secured	-	-
- Term Loan -Banks-Unsecured	-	-
- Bonds-Unsecured	-	-
- Unsecured-From Government (Subordinate Debts)	-	-
- Other-Unsecured (in Foreign Currency)	-	-
Sub Total (C)	-	-
D Loan from Parent Company		
- Term Loan -Unsecured	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

NOTE NO. 20.2 CURRENT - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - LEASE LIABILITIES

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease Liabilities (Refer Note 34(16)(A))	-	-
TOTAL	-	-



NOTE NO. 20.3 TRADE PAYABLE - CURRENT

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer Note 20.3.1)	0.83	0.87
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro and small enterprises	5.21	2.94
TOTAL	6.04	3.81
20.3.1 Disclosure regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise :-		
Outstanding Liabilities towards Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	0.83	0.87
Disclosure of amount payable to Micro and Small Enterprises is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of suppliers as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (the Act). Additional disclosure as required under Section 22 of the Act is given under Note No.34(15) of Financial Statements.		
20.3.2 Refer Annexure-I to Note No-20.3 for Ageing schedule of Trade Payables.		
20.3.3 Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises includes Rs. 3.93 Lakhs (Previous Year Rs. 0.61 Lakhs) due to Parent Company.-(Applicable to JVs and Subsidiary Company)	3.94	0.61
20.3.4 Refer Note 34(13) of the Financial Statements with regard to confirmation of balances.		

NOTE NO. 20.4 CURRENT - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Bond application money	-	-
Liability against capital works/supplies other than Micro and Small Enterprises	-	1.50
Liability against capital works/supplies-Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Liability against Corporate Social Responsibility	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	-
Hedge Premium accrued but not due on foreign borrowings	-	-
Payable towards Bonds Fully Serviced by Government of India	-	-
- Principal	-	-
- Interest	-	-
Earnest Money Deposit/ Retention Money	0.62	0.25
Due to Subsidiaries	-	-
Liability for share application money -to the extent refundable	-	-
Unpaid dividend	-	-
Unpaid Principal/ Interest	-	-
Payable for Late Payment Surcharge	-	-
Payable for Financial Guarantee	-	-
Derivative Mark To Market Liability	-	-
Derivative Liability-Hedged Contract	-	-
Currency Option Premium	-	-
Payable to Employees	-	-
Payable to Ex-Employees	-	-
Payable to Others	-	-
TOTAL	0.62	1.75
20.4.1 Disclosure regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise :-		
Outstanding Liabilities towards Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	-	-
Outstanding Interest towards Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	-	-

NOTE NO. 21 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Income received in advance (Advance against depreciation)	-	-
Deferred Income from Foreign Currency Fluctuation Account	-	-
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Liabilities	-	-
Unspent amount of deposit/agency basis works	-	-
Water Usage Charges Payables	-	-
Statutory dues payables	0.23	0.52
Contract Liabilities-Deposit Works	-	-
Contract Liabilities-Project Management/ Consultancy Work	-	-
Provision toward amount recoverable in respect of Project Management/ Consultancy Work	-	-
Advance from Customers and Others	-	4.76
Grants in aid-from Government	-	-
TOTAL	0.23	5.28

21.1 Refer Note 34(13) of the Financial Statements with regard to confirmation of balances.



Annexure-I to Note No-20.3 - Ageing of Trade Payables**As at 31st March 2026**

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Trade Payable due and outstanding for following period from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
(i) MSME			0.83				0.83
(ii) Others			5.21				5.21
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME							0
(iv) Disputed dues-Others							0
Total	0	0	6.04	0	0	0	6.04

As at 31st March 2025

Particulars	Trade Payable due and outstanding for following period from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
(i) MSME		0.87					0.87
(ii) Others			2.94				2.94
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME							0
(iv) Disputed dues-Others							0
Total	0	0.87	2.94	0	0	0	3.81



NOTE NO. 22 PROVISIONS - CURRENT

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
TOTAL	-	-
22.1 Information about nature and purpose of Provisions is given in Note 34 (21) of Financial Statements.		

NOTE NO. 23 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening Balance		
Additions during the year	15.68	4.71
Amount adjusted during the year		
Amount used during the year	15.68	4.71
Amount reversed during the year		
Closing Balance (A)	-	-
Less: Current Advance Tax including Tax Deducted at Source (B)	8.00	15.68
Net Current Tax Liabilities (A-B)	(8.00)	(15.68)
(Disclosed under Note No-12 above)	8.00	15.68
TOTAL	-	-

NOTE NO. 24.1 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
I Operating Revenue		
A Sales		
Sale of Power	7.81	4.34
Revenue recognised out of advance against depreciation	-	-
Performance based Incentive	-	-
Sub-total (i)	7.81	4.34
Less :		
Sales adjustment on account of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
Tariff Adjustments	-	-
Regulated Power Adjustment	-	-
Income from generation of electricity – precommissioning (Transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction)	-	-
Rebate to customers	0.30	0.40
Sub-total (ii)	0.30	0.40
Sub - Total (A) = (i-ii)	7.51	3.94
B Income from Finance Lease (Refer Note 34(13)(A))	48.34	33.80
C Income from Operating Lease	-	-
D Revenue From Contracts, Project Management and Consultancy Works		
Contract Income	-	-
Revenue from Project management/ Consultancy works	36.17	-
Sub - Total (D)	36.17	-
E Revenue from Power Trading		
Sale of Power	-	-
Less:-Rebate to customers	-	-
Trading Margin	-	-
Sub - Total (E)	-	-
Sub-Total-I (A+B+C+D+E)	92.02	37.74
II OTHER OPERATING REVENUE		
Income From Sale of Self Generated VERs/REC	-	-
Income on account of generation based incentive (GBI)	-	-
Interest from Beneficiary States -Revision of Tariff	-	-
Sub-Total-II	-	-
TOTAL (I+II)	92.02	37.74



NOTE NO. 24.2 OTHER INCOME

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
A Interest Income		
(i) Financial Assets measured at FVTOCI		
- Investments carried at FVTOCI- Non Taxable	-	-
- Investments carried at FVTOCI- Taxable	-	-
(ii) Financial Assets at Amortised Cost		
- Interest - Government Securities (8.5% tax free bonds issued by the State Governments)	-	-
- Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
- Deposit Account	114.85	121.59
- Employee's Loans and Advances (Net of Rebate)	-	-
- Advance to contractors	-	-
- Unwinding of Fair Value Loss on Financial Assets	-	-
- Others	0.86	0.37
B) Dividend Income		
- Dividend from subsidiaries (Refer Note 34.8)	-	-
- Dividend - Others	-	-
C) Other Non Operating Income (Net of Expenses directly attributable to such income)		
Late payment surcharge	-	-
Realization of Loss Due To Business Interruption	-	-
Profit on sale of investments	-	-
Profit on sale of Assets (Net)	-	-
Income from Insurance Claim	-	-
Liabilities/ Impairment Allowances/ Provisions not required written back	-	-
Material Issued to contractor		
(i) Sale on account of material issued to contractors	-	-
(ii) Less: Cost of material issued to contractors on recoverable basis	-	-
(iii) Net: Adjustment on account of material issued to contractor	-	-
Amortization of Grant in Aid	-	-
Exchange rate variation (Net)	-	-
Mark to Market Gain on Derivative	-	-
Income on account of Guarantee Fee	-	-
Others	0.88	-
Sub-total	116.59	121.96
Add/(Less): C.O. Income Allocation	-	-
Add/(Less): Regional Office Income Allocation	-	-
Sub-total	116.59	121.96
Less: Transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
Less: Transferred to Advance/ Deposit from Client/Contractees and against Deposit Works	-	-
Less: Transfer of other income to grant	-	-
Total	116.59	121.96
y) Others	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

NOTE NO. 25.1 Purchase of Power - Trading

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Purchase of Power	-	-
Less : Rebate from Supplier	-	-
Total	-	-

NOTE NO. 25.2 GENERATION EXPENSES

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Water Usage Charges	-	-
Consumption of stores	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
Less: Transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
Total	-	-



NOTE NO. 26 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Salaries and Wages	-	-
Contribution to provident and other funds	-	-
Staff welfare expenses	-	-
Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
Add/(Less): C.O. Expenses Allocation	-	-
Add/(Less): Regional Office Expenses Allocation	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
Less: Transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
Less: Transferred to Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
Total	-	-



NOTE NO. 27 FINANCE COSTS

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
A Interest on Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost		
Bonds	-	-
Term Loans	-	-
Foreign Currency Loans	-	-
Loans by Government of India	-	-
Short Term Loans	-	-
Cash credit facilities /WCDL	-	-
Other interest charges	-	-
Unwinding of interest :-		
Provision & Financial Liabilities	-	0.01
Lease Liabilities	-	-
Government of India Loan	-	-
Sub-total	-	0.01
B Other Borrowing Cost		
Call spread/ Coupon Swap	-	-
Amortisation of Hedge Premium	-	-
Bond issue/ service expenses	-	-
Royalty	-	-
Commitment fee	-	-
Guarantee fee on loan	-	-
Other finance charges	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
C Applicable net (gain)/ loss on Foreign currency transactions and translation		
Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to interest cost	-	-
Less: Transferred to Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
D Others		
Interest on Arbitration/ Court Cases (Refer Note 27.1)	-	-
Interest to beneficiary	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
E Interest on Income Tax		
Sub-total	-	-
Total (A + B + C+ D+ E)	-	0.01
Add/(Less): C.O. Expenses Allocation	-	-
Add/(Less): Regional Office Expenses Allocation	-	-
TOTAL	-	0.01
Less: Transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
Total	-	0.01

NOTE NO. 28 DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT EXPENSES

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Depreciation and Impairment -Property, Plant and Equipment	1.36	1.69
Depreciation-Right of use Assets	-	-
Amortization -Intangible Assets	-	-
Depreciation adjustment on account of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
Add/(Less): C.O. Expenses Allocation	-	-
Add/(Less): Regional Office Expenses Allocation	-	-
Add/(Less): Depreciation allocated to/from other units	-	-
Sub-total	1.36	1.69
Less: Transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
Total	1.36	1.69



PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE		
- Building	-	-
- Machinery	3.09	1.93
- Others	1.08	0.99
Rent	-	-
Hire Charges	6.03	4.13
Rates and taxes	-	0.04
Insurance	0.07	0.19
Security expenses	-	-
Electricity Charges	-	-
Travelling and Conveyance	-	-
Expenses on vehicles	-	-
Telephone, telex and Postage	-	-
Advertisement and publicity	0.28	-
Entertainment and hospitality expenses	-	-
Printing and stationery	0.24	0.18
Legal Expenses	-	-
Consultancy charges - Indigenous	8.96	0.51
Consultancy charges - Foreign	0.75	0.54
Audit expenses (Refer Note 29.2)	0.75	0.54
Expenses on compensatory afforestation/ catchment area treatment/ environmental expenses	-	-
Expenses downstream protection works	-	-
Expenditure on land not belonging to company	-	-
Loss on disposal/write-off of assets (Net)	2.50	0.56
Loss on Sale of Investment	-	-
Losses out of insurance claims	-	-
Donation	-	-
Corporate social responsibility	-	-
Community Development Expenses	-	-
Directors' Sitting Fees	-	-
Compensation on Arbitration/ Court Cases	-	-
Expenditure on Self Generated VER's/REC	-	-
Exchange rate variation (Net)	-	-
Training Expenses	-	-
Petition Fee /Registration Fee /Other Fee – To CERC/RLDC/RPC/IE/PXIL	-	-
Operational/Running Expenses of Kendriya Vidyalay	-	-
Operational/Running Expenses of Other Schools	-	-
Operational/Running Expenses of Guest House/Transit Hostel	-	-
Operating Expenses of DG Set-Other than Residential	-	-
Fair Value Loss on Financial Assets	-	-
Sale of Debt instrument-Reclassification adjustment from OCI	-	-
Change in Fair Value of Derivatives	-	-
Network Access/ Transmission Charges	-	-
Other general expenses (Refer Note 29.4)	5.64	4.49
Sub-total	28.64	13.56
Add/(Less): C.O. Expenses Allocation	-	-
Add/(Less): Regional Office Expenses Allocation	-	-
Sub-total	28.64	13.56
Less: Transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
Less: Transfer to General Reserve for Expenses on Buyback	-	-
Sub-total (i)	28.64	13.56
PROVISIONS/ IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCE		
Loss allowance for trade receivables	-	-
Loss Allowance for Expected Credit Loss -Trade Receivables	-	-
Allowance for Bad and doubtful advances / deposits	-	-
Allowance for Bad and doubtful claims	-	-
Allowance for Bad and Doubtful Loan	-	-
Allowance for Doubtful Interest	-	-
Allowance for stores and spares/ Construction stores	-	-
Allowance for Shortage in store & spares provided	-	-
Allowance against diminution in the value of investment	-	-
Allowance for Project expenses	-	-
Allowance for losses pending investigation awaiting write off sanction	-	0.30
Allowance for Diminution in value of Inventory of Self Generated VER's Provided	-	-
Allowance for Goods and Services Tax Input Credit Receivable	-	-
Others	-	-
Sub-total	-	0.30
Add/(Less): C.O. Expenses Allocation	-	-
Add/(Less): Regional Office Expenses Allocation	-	-
Sub-total	-	0.30
Less: Transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
Sub-total (ii)	-	0.30
Total (i+ii)	28.64	13.86



29.1 Disclosure about leases are given in Note 34 (16) (A) of Financial Statements.

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

29.2	Detail of audit expenses are as under: -	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
	i) Statutory auditors		
	As Auditor		
	- Audit Fees	0.71	0.47
	- Tax Audit Fees	-	-
	In other Capacity		
	- Taxation Matters	-	-
	- Limited Review	-	-
	- Company Law Matters	-	-
	- Management Services	-	-
	- Other Matters/services	-	-
	- Reimbursement of expenses	0.05	0.07
	ii) Cost Auditors		
	- Audit Fees	-	-
	- Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	iii) Goods and Service Tax (GST) Auditors		
	- Audit Fees	-	-
	- Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	Total Audit Expenses	0.76	0.54
29.3	Rent includes the following expenditure as per IND AS-116 "Leases".		
	(i) Expenditure on short-term leases other than lease term of one month or less	-	-
	(ii) Expenditure on long term lease of low-value assets	-	-
	(iii) Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	-	-
29.4	Other general Expenses includes an amount of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) incurred on Research & Development activities of the Company.		

NOTE NO. 30.1 TAX EXPENSES

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Current Tax		
Current Tax on Profits for the year	-	-
Adjustment Relating To Earlier years	-	(0.45)
Total Current Tax expenses	-	(0.45)
Deferred Tax		
Decrease /(increase) in Deferred Tax Assets		
- Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	28.93	(5.75)
- Relating to change in tax rate	-	-
- Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of earlier years	-	-
- Adjustments on account of MAT credit entitlement	-	-
- Adjustments on account of Business Losses entitlement	-	-
Increase/ (decrease) in Deferred Tax Liabilities		
- Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	16.45	44.92
- Relating to change in tax rate	-	-
- Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of earlier years	-	-
Net Deferred Tax	45.38	39.17
Total	45.38	38.72

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

30.1.1	Reconciliation of Tax Expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's statutory Income Tax rate.	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
	Accounting profit/loss before income tax including movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balance	178.61	144.14
	Applicable tax rate (%)	0.25	0.25
	Computed tax expense	44.96	36.28
	Tax effects of amounts which are not deductible (Taxable) in calculating taxable income.		
	Non Deductible Tax Expenses		
	Tax Exempt Income		
	Deduction u/s 80		
	Adjustment for current tax of earlier years		
	Minimum Alternate Tax Adjustments		
	Change in rate of tax		
	Others	0.42	2.89
	Set-off Business Loss	-	-
	Adjustment Relating To Earlier years	-	(0.45)
	Tax expense reported in Statement of Profit and Loss	45.38	38.72



NOTE NO. 30.2 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Total	-	-

NOTE NO. 31 Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
(i) Kishanganga Power Station:-Depreciation due to moderation of Tariff	-	-
(ii) Movement in RDA Balance -Subansiri Lower Project	-	-
(iii) Exchange Differences on Monetary Items	-	-
(iv) Interest Payment on Court/Arbitration Cases	-	-
(v) Adjustment against Deferred Tax Recoverable for tariff period upto 2009	-	-
(vi) Adjustment against Deferred Tax Liabilities for tariff period 2014-2019 and onwards	-	-
(vii) Regulatory Liability on account of recognition of MAT Credit	-	-
(viii) Regulatory Liability on account of recognition of Deferred tax on Business Losses	-	-
TOTAL (i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)+(v)+(vi)+(vii)+(viii)	-	-
Impact of Tax on Regulatory Deferral Accounts		
Less: Deferred Tax on Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	-	-
Add: Deferred Tax recoverable from Beneficiaries	-	-
TOTAL (B)	-	-
Total	-	-

31.1 Refer Note 14.1 and 14.2 of Financial Statements.



NOTE NO. 32 EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO CONSTRUCTION (EAC) FORMING PART OF CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
A. GENERATION EXPENSE			
Water Usage Charges		-	-
Consumption of stores		-	-
Sub-total		-	-
B. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE			
Salaries and Wages		-	-
Contribution to provident and other funds		-	-
Staff welfare expenses		-	-
Leave Salary and Pension Contribution		-	-
Sub-total		-	-
C. FINANCE COST			
Interest on : (Refer Note 2.2.3)			
Loans by Government of India		-	-
Bonds		-	-
Foreign loan		-	-
Term loan		-	-
Cash credit facilities /WCDL		-	-
Unwinding of interest-			
Provision & Financial Liabilities		-	-
Lease Liabilities		-	-
Call spread / Coupon Swap		-	-
Amortisation of Hedge Premium		-	-
Bond issue/ service expenses		-	-
Commitment fee		-	-
Guarantee fee on loan		-	-
Other finance charges		-	-
Sub-total		-	-
D. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES			
Sub-total		-	-
E. OTHER EXPENSES			
Repairs And Maintenance :			
-Building		-	-
-Machinery		-	-
-Others		-	-
Rent and Hire Charges		-	-
Rates and taxes		-	-
Insurance		-	-
Security expenses		-	-
Electricity Charges		-	-
Travelling and Conveyance		-	-
Expenses on vehicles		-	-
Telephone, telex and Postage		-	-
Advertisement and publicity		-	-
Entertainment and hospitality expenses		-	-
Printing and stationery		-	-
Legal and Consultancy charges:			
- Indigenous		-	-
- Foreign		-	-
Expenses on compensatory afforestation/ catchment area treatment/ environmental expenses		-	-
Expenses on downstream protection works		-	-
Expenditure on land not belonging to company		-	-
Assets/ Claims written off		-	-
Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Expenditure		-	-
Losses on sale of assets		-	-
Network Access/Transmission Charges		-	-
Other general expenses		-	-
Sub-total		-	-
F. PROVISIONS			
Sub-total		-	-
G. CORPORATE OFFICE/REGIONAL OFFICE EXPENSES			
Other Income		-	-
Other Expenses		-	-
Employee Benefits Expense		-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses		-	-
Finance Cost		-	-
Provisions		-	-
Sub-total		-	-
H. LESS: RECEIPTS AND RECOVERIES			
Income from generation of electricity – precommissioning		-	-
Interest on loans and advances		-	-
Profit on sale of assets		-	-
Provision/Liability not required written back		-	-
Others		-	-
Sub-total		-	-
TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E+F+G-H) (Refer Note 2.2)		-	-



Note-33: Disclosure on Financial Instruments and Risk Management

(1) Fair Value Measurement

A) Financial Instruments by category

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Financial assets	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
		Fair value through Profit or Loss	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Fair value through Profit or Loss	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost
Non-current Financial assets							
(i) Non-current investments							
a) In Equity Instrument (Quoted)	3.1						
b) In Debt Instruments (Government/ Public Sector Undertaking)- Quoted	3.1						
Sub-total							
(ii) Trade Receivables	3.2						
(iii) Loans							
a) Loans to Related Party	3.3						
b) Employees	3.3						
c) Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh (Including interest accrued)	3.3						
d) Others	3.3						
(iv) Others							
-Security Deposits	3.4						
-Lease Receivables including interest	3.4			417.61			423.83
-Recoverable on account of Bonds fully Serviced by Government of India	3.4						
-Receivable on account of Late payment Surcharge	3.4						
-Receivable on account of Guarantee Fee	3.4						
-Amount Recoverable	3.4						
-Derivative Mark to Market Asset	3.4						
-Derivative Asset Under Hedged Contract	3.4						
-Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity (Including interest accrued)	3.4						
Total Non-current Financial assets				417.61			423.83
Current Financial assets							
(i) Current Investments	6						
(ii) Trade Receivables	7			6.69			6.98
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	8			104.49			8.03
(iv) Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	9			1,610.00			1,522.00
(v) Loans	10						
-Employee Loans							
-Loans to Related Party							
-Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh (Including interest accrued)							
-Others							
(vi) others (Excluding Lease Receivables, Contract assets, Derivative MTM Asset and Derivative Asset Under Hedged Contract)	11			72.79			67.08
(vii) others (Contract assets)	11						
(viii) others (Derivative Mark to Market Asset)	11						
(ix) others (Derivative Asset Under Hedged Contract)	11						
(x) others (Lease Receivables including interest)	11			19.50			18.60
Total Current Financial Assets				1,813.47			1,622.69
Total Financial Assets				2,231.08			2,046.52



Financial Liabilities	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
		Fair value through Profit or Loss	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Fair value through Profit or Loss	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost
Non-current Financial Liabilities							
(i) Long-term borrowings	16.1			-			-
(ii) Long term maturities of lease liabilities	16.2			-			-
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	16.3			-			0
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities (Currency Option Premium)	16.3			-			-
(v) Other Financial Liabilities (Derivative MTM Liability)	16.30	-			-		
(vi) Other Financial Liabilities (Derivative Liability Under Hedged Contract))	16.30		-			-	
Total Non-current Financial Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	0.34
Current Financial Liabilities							
(iv) Borrowing -Short Term including current maturities of long term borrowings	20.10			-			-
(v) Current maturities of lease obligations	20.20			-			-
(vi) Trade Payables including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	20.30			6.04			3.81
(vii) Other Current financial liabilities							
a) Interest Accrued but not due on borrowings	20.40			-			-
b) Currency Option Premium	20.40			-			-
c) Derivative Mark To Market Liability	20.40	-			-		
d) Derivative Liability-Hedged Contract	20.40		-			-	
e) Other Current Liabilities	20.40			0.62			1.75
Total Current Financial Liabilities		-	-	6.66	-	-	5.56
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	6.66	-	-	5.90



B) FAIR VALUATION MEASUREMENT

(i) Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair value are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the following three levels prescribed under Ind AS-113 "Fair Value Measurements"

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments and traded bonds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments including bonds which are traded in the recognised Stock Exchange and money markets are valued using the closing prices as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. This includes derivative Mark To Market assets/ liabilities, Term Loans etc.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities included in level 3 is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis. This includes derivative security deposits/ retention money and loans at lower than market rates of interest.

(a) Financial Assets/Liabilities Measured at Fair Value-Recurring Fair Value Measurement:

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets at FVTOCI							
(i) Investments-							
- In Equity Instrument (Quoted)	3.1	-			-		
- In Debt Instruments (Government/ Public Sector Undertaking)- Quoted *	3.1 and 5	-			-		
Financial Assets at FVTPL :							
(i) Derivative MTM Asset (Call spread option and Coupon only swap)	3.4 and 11		-			-	
(ii) Derivative Asset Under Hedged Contract	3.4 and 11		-			-	
Total Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities at FVTPL :							
(i) Derivative MTM Liability (Call spread option)	16.3 and 20.4		-			-	
(ii) Derivative Liability under Hedged Contract	16.3 and 20.4		-			-	
Total Financial Liabilities			-			-	

Note:

* in the absence of latest quoted market rates in respect of these instruments, rates have been derived as per Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA).

All other financial assets and financial liabilities have been measured at amortised cost at balance sheet date and classified as non-recurring fair value measurement.

(Amount in ₹)

(b) Financial Assets/Liabilities measured at amortised cost for which Fair Value are disclosed:

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
(i) Trade Receivables	3.2			-			-
(ii) Loans							
a) Employees (including current loans)	3.3 and 10		-			-	
b) Loans to Related Party	3.3		-			-	
c) Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh (including Interest Accrued)	3.3 and 10		-			0	
d) Others	3.3			-			-
(iii) Others							
Security Deposits	3.4		-			-	
-Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity (Including Interest accrued)	3.4		-			-	
-Receivable on account of Late payment Surcharge	3.4			-			-
-Receivable on account of Guarantee Fee	3.4			-			-
-Amount Recoverable	3.4			-			-
-Recoverable on account of Bonds fully Serviced by Government of India	3.4	-			0		
Total Financial Assets		0	0	0	0	0	0



Financial Liabilities							
(i) Long Term Borrowings including Current maturities and accrued interest	16.1,20.1 and 20.4						
(ii) Currency Option Premium	16.3 & 20.4						
(iii) Other Long Term Financial Liabilities (including Payable towards Bonds Fully Serviced by Government of India)	16.3						
Total Financial Liabilities		0	0	0	0	0	0.31

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

(c) Fair value of Financial Assets and liabilities measured at Amortised Cost

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets					
(i) Trade Receivables	3.2	-	-	-	-
(ii) Loans					
a) Employees (including current loans)	3.3 and 10	-	-	-	-
b) Loans to Related Party	3.3	-	-	-	-
c) Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh (including Interest Accrued)	3.3 and 10	-	-	-	-
d) Others	3.3	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others					
Security Deposits	3.4	-	-	-	-
-Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity (including Interest accrued)	3.4	-	-	-	-
-Receivable on account of Late payment Surcharge	3.4	-	-	-	-
-Receivable on account of Guarantee Fee	3.4	-	-	-	2
-Amount Recoverable	3.4	-	-	-	-
-Recoverable on account of Bonds fully Serviced by Government of India	3.4	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets		-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities					
(i) Long Term Borrowings including Current maturities and accrued interest	16.1,20.1 and 20.4	-	-	-	-
(ii) Currency Option Premium	16.3 & 20.4	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Long Term Financial Liabilities (including Payable towards Bonds Fully Serviced by Government of India)	16.3	-	-	0	0.31
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	0	0.31

Note:-

1. The Carrying amounts of current investments, Trade and other receivables (Current), Cash and cash equivalents, Short-term loans and advances, Short Term Borrowings, Trade payables and other current financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

-For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair value.

(d) Valuation techniques and process used to determine fair values

(1) The Company values financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. Specific valuation techniques used to determine fair value of financial instruments includes:

- Use of Quoted market price or dealer quotes for similar instruments.

- Fair value of remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

(2) Level-2: Fair value of derivatives has been arrived on the basis of mark to market value provided by bank. Fair value of other financial assets and liabilities have been arrived using discounted cash flow and appropriate market rates.

(3) The discount rate used to fair value financial instruments classified at Level -3 is based on the Weighted Average Rate of company's outstanding borrowings except subordinate debts and foreign currency borrowings.

(4) Financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are recognised initially at fair value minus transaction costs using the effective interest method where such transaction costs incurred on long term borrowings are material.

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2.



(2) Financial Risk Management

(A) Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. These are summarized as below:-

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash & Cash equivalents, Other Bank Balances, Trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost, Lease Receivable	Ageing analysis, credit rating	Diversification of bank deposits, letter of credit for selected customers.
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other facilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts & Budgets	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities.
Market Risk- Interest rate	Long term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity Analysis	1. Diversification of fixed rate and floating rates 2. Refinancing 3. Actual interest is recovered through tariff as per CERC Regulation
Market Risk- security prices	Investment in equity and debt securities	Sensitivity Analysis	Portfolio diversification
Market Risk- foreign exchange	Recognised financial liabilities not denominated in INR	Sensitivity Analysis	Foreign exchange rate variation is recovered through tariff as per CERC Regulation Call spread option and coupon only swap

Risk management framework

The Company's activities make it susceptible to various risks. The Company has taken adequate measures to address such concerns by developing adequate systems and practices. Company has a well-defined risk management policy to provide overall framework for risk management in the Company. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables/leased assets) and from its financing activities including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

ii) Liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

iii) 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. Market prices comprise of three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity and debt price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and investments. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The company operates in a regulated environment. Tariff of the company has been fixed in agreement with CUIraj through Annual Fixed Charges (AFC) comprising of the following five components:

1. Return on Equity (RoE), 2. Depreciation, 3. Interest on Loans, 4. Operation & Maintenance Expenses and 5. Interest on Working Capital Loans. In addition to the above, consultancy fee are being regulated by MNRE.

(B) Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

Trade Receivables, Unbilled Debtors, Contract assets and lease receivables :-

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding receivables are regularly monitored. In the case of the Company, the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables is low, as its customers are mainly state government companies/DISCOMS and operate in largely independent markets. Unbilled Debtors/Contract assets primarily relates to the Company's right to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date and have substantially the same risk characteristics as trade receivables for the same type of contracts.

Lease receivables of the company are with regard to Power Purchase Agreements classified as finance lease as per Ind AS 116- 'Leases' as referred to in Note No. 34. The power purchase agreements are for sale of power to single beneficiary and recoverability of interest income and principal on leased assets i.e. PPE of the power stations are assessed on the same basis as applied for trade receivables.

Financial assets at amortised cost :-

Financial instruments and cash deposits :-

The Company considers factors such as track record, size of the bank, market reputation and service standards to select banks with which balances and deposits are maintained. Generally, the balances are maintained with banks with which the Company has also availed borrowings. The Company invests surplus cash in short term deposits with scheduled banks. The company has balances and deposits with banks which are well diversified across private and public sector banks with limited exposure to any single bank.



(I) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as under:

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Non-current investments (Other than Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures)	-	-
Loans - Non Current (including interest)	-	-
Other Non Current Financial Assets (Excluding Lease Receivables and Share Application Money Pending Allotment)	-	-
Current investments	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	104.49	8.03
Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,610.00	1,522.00
Loans - Current	-	-
Other Financial Assets (Excluding Lease Receivables and Contract assets)	72.79	67.08
Total (A)	1,787.28	1,597.11
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Trade Receivables	6.89	6.98
Contract Assets	-	-
Lease Receivables (Including Interest)	437.11	442.43
Total (B)	443.80	449.41
TOTAL (A+B)	2,231.08	2,046.52

(ii) Provision for expected credit losses :-

(a) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 month expected credit losses

The Company assesses outstanding receivables on an ongoing basis considering changes in payment behaviour and provides for expected credit loss on case-to-case basis

(b) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using life time expected credit losses

A default in recovery of financial assets occurs when there is no significant possibility of recovery of receivables after considering all available options for recovery as per assessment of the management. As the power stations and beneficiaries of the company are spread over various states of India, geographically there is no concentration of credit risk

(III) Reconciliation of impairment loss provisions

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of financial assets during the year was as follows:

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Trade Receivables	Investments	Amount Recoverable	Loans	Total
Balance as at 1.4.2024	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in Loss Allowances	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1.4.2025	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in Loss Allowances	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.3.2026	-	-	-	-	-

Based on historical default rates, the company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of any other financial assets as the amounts of such allowances are not significant.



(C) Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due

i) The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity at all times to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings and excess operating cash flows to meet its need for funds. The current committed lines of credit and internal accruals are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure that it has sufficient cash to meet capital expenditure and operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) are not breached on any of its borrowing facilities.

The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting year:

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Floating rate borrowing :-		
(a) Term Loan-Secured		
(b) Term Loan-Unsecured		
(c) cash Credit		
Fixed rate borrowing		
(a) Term Loan-Secured		
(b) Term Loan-Unsecured		
(c) cash Credit		
Total	-	-

Terms of undrawn borrowing facilities

ii) Maturities of Financial Liabilities:

The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 1 year is equal to their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

As at 31st March, 2026

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt as on 31.3.2026	Within 1 Year	More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Year
(i) Non Derivative Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	16.1 and 20.1	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	16.2 & 20.2	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	16.3 & 20.4	0.62	0.62	-	-	-
Trade Payables	20.30	6.04	6.04	-	-	-
Sub Total (i)		6.66	6.66	-	-	-
(ii) Derivative Financial Liability						
Currency Option Premium	16.3 & 20.4	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total (ii)		-	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities (i+ii)		6.66	6.66	-	-	-

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

As at 31st March, 2025

(i) Non Derivative Financial Liabilities						
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt as on 31.03.2025	Within 1 Year	More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Year
Borrowings	16.1 and 20.1	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	16.2 & 20.2	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	16.3 & 20.4	1.75	1.75	0.38	-	-
Trade Payables	20.30	3.81	3.81	-	-	-
Sub Total (i)		5.56	5.56	0.38	-	-
(ii) Derivative Financial Liability						
Currency Option Premium	16.3 & 20.4	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total (ii)		-	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities (i+ii)		5.56	5.56	0.38	-	-

(D) Market Risk:

The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligation provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant item of the Statement of Profit and Loss is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in interest rates.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change in interest rates. The majority of the borrowings of the company are at fixed interest rate. In case of floating rate borrowings there is no impact on Statement of Profit and Loss of the company due to increase/decrease in interest rates, as the same is recoverable from beneficiaries through tariff.

(ii) Price Risk:**(a) Exposure**

The company's exposure to price risk arises from investment in equity shares and debt instruments classified in the financial statements as Fair Value Through OCI. Company's investment in equity shares are listed in recognised stock exchange and are publicly traded in the stock exchanges. Company's investment in debt instruments comprise quoted Government Securities and Public Sector Bonds and are publicly traded in the market. The investment has been classified under current / non-current investment in Balance Sheet.

At a reporting date, the exposure to equity and debt instruments are as under:-

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Equity Instruments	-	-
Debt Instruments	-	-

(b) Price Risk Sensitivity

(3) Capital Management

(a) Capital Risk Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. Company's objective by managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as going concern, so that it continues to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. CERC Tariff Regulations prescribe Debt : Equity ratio of 70:30 for the purpose of fixation of tariff of Power Projects. Accordingly, the company manages its capital structure to maintain the normative capital structure prescribed by the CERC.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is Net debt divided by total capital. The gearing ratio are as follows:

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Statement of Gearing Ratio		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a) Net Debt	-	-
(b) Total Capital	2,177	2,043
Gearing Ratio (a/b)	0.00	0.00

Note: For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and reserves. Net debt includes Long term debts and Lease Liabilities including current maturities thereof, Short term Borrowings and Payable towards Bonds fully serviced by Government of India Less Cash and Cash Equivalents excluding earmarked balances.

(b) Loan Covenants:

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the company is required to comply with the following financial covenants:- Nil

During the year, the company has complied with the above loan covenants.

(c) Dividends: (Refer Note 15.2)

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) Equity Shares		
Final dividend for the year 2024-25 of INR Nil per fully paid share approved in Aug-2025 and paid in Sep-2025. (31st March 2024- INR Nil fully paid share for FY 2023-24).	Nil	Nil
Interim dividend for the year ended 31st March 2026 of INR Nil (31st March 2025- INR Nil) per fully paid share.	Nil	Nil
(ii) Dividend not recognised at the end of the reporting year		
In addition to the above dividends, since year end the directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of INR 0.44 (31st March 2025 - INR Nil) per fully paid up Shares . The proposed dividend is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuring AGM.	88.00	Nil



Note No-33(4) :-Financial Ratios of NHPC Renewable Energy Limited

The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31,2026 and March 31,2025.

S.No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31st March 2026	31st March 2025	% Variance	Reason for variance
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	264.43	151.28	74.80	The total current assets has been increase due to incrase in short term bank deposits and accrued interest thereon
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debts	Shareholder's Equity	-	-		The financing of the company has been done through equity and no debt has been raised by the company.
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning Available for debt service	Debt Service	0	0	-	The financing of the company has been done through equity and no debt has been raised by the company.
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit After Tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	6.31	5.30	19.23	The current year is full year opration 700 KW Solar Power plant in compare to pervious year. In addition company has earnd consultancy income of Rs. 36.17 Lakhs during the year
(e)	Inventory turnover Ratio	Revenue From Operatio	Average Inventory	-	0	-	There is no inventory in the company
(f)	Trade Receivable turnover ratio	Revenue From Operatio	Average Debtors	13.46	10.81	24.54	
(g)	Trade Payables turnover ratio	Purchases	Average Trade Payables	5.14	4.15	23.88	
(h)	Net Capital turnover ration	Revenue From Operatio	Average Working Capital	0.05	0.02	167.18	There is increase in revenue from opration upto 144% as compared to previous year.
(i)	Net Profit ratio (In %)	Net Profit	Revenue from operations	144.78	279.33	-48.17	Pervious year was part commissioning of 700 KW Solar Power Plant and further Interest income is a major portion of our total come which increase the net profit margin
(j)	Return on Capital Employed (In %)	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed (Tangible Net Worth + Total Debts + Deferred Tax	8.00	7.01	14.02	
(k)	Return on investment (In %)	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average investments	-	-		There is no investment by the Company.

Note 1:- Company is required to give explanation for any change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceeding year.



Note No. – 34: Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts

**1. Disclosures relating to Contingent Liabilities:
Contingent Liabilities to the extent not provided for -**

a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of:

(i) Capital works

Contractors have lodged claims aggregating to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) against the Company on account of rate and quantity deviation, cost relating to extension of time, idling charges due to stoppage of work/delays in handing over the site etc. These claims are being contested by the company as being not admissible in terms of provisions of the respective contracts or are lying at arbitration tribunal/other forums/under examination with the Company. These include ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) towards arbitration awards including updated interest thereon, against the Company, which have been challenged/decided to be challenged in the Court of Law.

Management has assessed the above claims and recognized a provision of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) as the amount of contingent liability i.e. amounts for which Company may be held contingently liable. In respect of such estimated contingent claims either the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable or a reliable estimate of the amount required for settling the obligation cannot be made. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

(ii) Land Compensation cases

In respect of land acquired for the projects, some of the erstwhile land owners have filed claims for higher compensation amounting to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) Before various authorities/courts. Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) as the amount of contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered as not probable.

(iii) Disputed Tax Demands

Disputed Income Tax/Sales Tax/Service Tax/ Water Cess/ Green Energy Cess/other taxes/duties matters pending before various appellate authorities amount to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil). Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) are being disclosed as contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

(iv) Others

Claims on account of other miscellaneous matters amount to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil). These claims are pending before various forums. Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) as the amount of contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered as not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote. Above is summarized as below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Claims as on 31.03.2026	up to date Provision against the claims	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2026	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2025	Addition/ (deduction) from contingent liability during the year	Decrease of contingent liability from Opening Balance as on 01.04.2025
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)=(v)-(vi)	(viii)
1.	Capital Works	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Land Compensation cases	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Disputed tax matters	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

- (b) The above do not include contingent liabilities on account of pending cases in respect of service matters and others where the amount cannot be quantified.
- (c) It is not practicable to ascertain and disclose the uncertainties relating to outflow in respect of contingent liabilities.
- (d) There is possibility of reimbursement to the company of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) towards above Contingent Liabilities.
- (e) The Management does not expect that the above claims/obligations (including under litigation), when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect on the company's results of operations or financial condition.
- (f) During the year Contingent liabilities of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) against claims of contractors has been reduced under Vivad se Vishwas II Scheme (Contractual Disputes) notified by the Government of India vide Office Memorandum dated 29.05.2023.

2. Contingent Assets: Contingent assets in respect of the Company are on account of the following:

a) Counter Claims lodged by the company on other entities:

The company has lodged counter claims aggregating to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) against claims of other entities. These claims have been lodged on the basis of contractual provisions and are being contested at arbitration tribunal/other forums/under examination with the counterparty. It includes counter claims of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) towards arbitration awards including updated interest thereon.

Based on Management assessment, a favourable outcome is probable in respect of the claims aggregating ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) and for rest of the claims, the possibility of any inflow is remote. Accordingly, these claims have not been recognised.



b) Other Cases

Claims on account of other miscellaneous matters estimated by Management to be ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) has not been recognised.

3. Commitments (to the extent not provided for):

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account are as under:
(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1.	Property Plant and Equipment (including Capital Work in Progress)	Nil	1.17
2.	Intangible Assets	Nil	Nil
	Total	Nil	Nil

4. The effect of foreign exchange rate variation (FERV) during the year is as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
(i)	Amount charged to Statement of Profit and Loss as FERV	Nil	Nil
(ii)	Amount charged to Statement of Profit and Loss as Borrowing Cost	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Amount adjusted in the carrying amount of PPE	Nil	Nil
(iv)	Amount recognised in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	Nil	Nil

Disclosures under Ind AS-24 "Related Party Disclosures":

(A) List of Related parties:

(i) Parent Company:

Name of Company	Principle place of operation
NHPC Limited	India

(ii) Subsidiaries, Joint Venture and Associate of NHPC Limited

Name of Company	Subsidiaries, Joint Venture and Associate of NHPC	Principle place of operation
NHDC Limited (NHDC)	Subsidiary	India
Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Limited (LDHCL)	Subsidiary	India
Bundelkhand Saur Urja Limited (BSUL)	Subsidiary	India
Jalpower Corporation Limited (JPCL)	Subsidiary	India
Ratle Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (RHPCL)	Subsidiary	India
Chenab Valley Power Projects Limited (CVPPL)	Subsidiary	India
National High Power Test Laboratory	Associate	India





Private Limited (NHPTL)		
APGENCO NHPC Green Energy Limited	Joint Venture	India

(iii) List of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel during FY 2025-26

Sl. No.	Name	Position Held
1	Shri Sanjay Kumar Singh	Chairman (since 11.07.2025) & Nominee Director
2	Shri Rajendra Prasad Goyal	Chairman & Nominee Director (till 09.07.2025)
3	Shri Mahesh Kumar Sharma	Chief Financial Officer (till 26.08.2025) & Nominee Director (since 18.09.2025)
4	Shri Anuj Kapoor	Nominee Director
5	Shri Sandeep Kumar	Nominee Director (till 31.12.2025)
6	Shri Rajat Gupta	Nominee Director (since 11.07.2025 till 31.01.2026)
7	Shri Indradeo Prasad Ranjan	Nominee Director (since 05.01.2026)
8	Shri S. P. Rathour	Chief Executive Officer (till 26.08.2025)
9	Shri Krishan Kumar	Chief Executive Officer (since 05.09.2025)
10	Shri Sanjay Verma	Chief Financial Officer (since 05.09.2025)
11	Shri Saurabh Chakravorty	Company Secretary

(iv) Post-Employment Benefit: The company does not have any employees of its own. The following are post benefit plans of Parents Company (NHPC Limited) to which the company has no direct obligation but are listed for related party completeness.

Name of Related Parties	Principal place of operation
NHPC Ltd. Employees Provident Fund	India
NHPC Ltd. Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Fund	India
NHPC Ltd. Retired Employees Health Scheme Trust	India
NHPC Employees Social Security Scheme Trust	India
NHPC Ltd. Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme Trust	India
NHPC Ltd. Employee Leave Encashment Trust	India

(B) Transactions and Balances with related parties are as follows:

(i) Transactions and Balances with Parent

(₹ in Lakhs)

Transactions with Parent	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Services received by the Company from		





NHPC RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of NHPC LIMITED)
CIN :U40200HR2022GOI101419

▪ NHPC	13.71	4.13
Dividend paid by the company to		
▪ NHPC	Nil	Nil
Equity contributions (including share application money) received by the company from:		
▪ NHPC	Nil	Nil
Reimbursement of Cost of employee on deputation/Posted by		
▪ NHPC	Nil	Nil
Loans & Advances given by the Company to:		
▪ NHPC	Nil	Nil
Loans & Advances received by the Company from:		
▪ NHPC	Nil	Nil

(₹ in Lakhs)

Balances with Parent	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Receivable (unsecured) from		
▪ NHPC	Nil	Nil
Payable (unsecured) to		
▪ NHPC	3.94	0.61
Investment in Equity by		
▪ NHPC	2000.00	2000.00
Loans & Advances Receivable from:		
▪ NHPC	Nil	Nil
Loans & Advances Payable to:		
▪ NHPC	Nil	Nil

(iii) Transactions and Balances with Key Management Personnel:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Transactions for the year ended 31.03.2026 and Balances as at 31.03.2026						
Key management Personnel (KMP)	Compensation to Key Management Personnel				Other transactions & Balances		
Name	Short Term Employee	Post-Employment	Other Long-Term	Termination Benefits	Interest received on	Sitting Fee	Outstanding Loans received





NHPC RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of NHPC LIMITED)
CIN :U40200HR2022GOI101419

	Benefit s	Benef its	Benefits		outsta nding loans		able
1. Whole Time Directors							
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Nominee Directors							
Shri Sanjay Kumar Singh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shri Mahesh Kumar Sharma	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shri Anuj Kapoor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shri Indradeo Prasad Ranjan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. CEO/CFO/Company Secretary							
Shri Krishan Kumar - CEO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shri Sanjay Verma - CFO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shri Saurabh Chakravorty-CS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Transactions for the year ended 31.03.2026 and Balances as at 31.03.2026						
Key management Personnel (KMP)	Compensation to Key Management Personnel				Other transactions & Balances		
Name	Short Term Employee Benefits	Post-Employment Benefits	Other Long-Term Benefits	Termination Benefits	Interest received on outstanding loans	Sitting Fee	Outstanding Loans receivable
1. Nominee Directors							
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Company Secretary/CFO							
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil





(iv) Significant Transactions with Government that has control over the Parent Company (i.e Central Government)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Services Received by the Company	Nil	Nil
Services Provided by the Company	Nil	Nil
Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer Sale of goods (Electricity) by the Company	57.17	36.35
Dividend Paid during the year	Nil	Nil
Subordinate Debts received by the company	Nil	Nil
Interest on Subordinate debts paid by company (including interest accrued)	Nil	Nil
Grant received during the year	Nil	Nil

(iv) Outstanding balances and guarantees with Central Government:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Balances with Central Government (that has control over the Company)		
▪ Loan Payable to Government (Subordinate debts)	Nil	Nil
▪ Payables (unsecured)	Nil	Nil
▪ Receivables (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil

(V) Transactions with entities controlled by the Government that has control over the Parent Company (i.e CPSUs)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of Entity/ Govt. Agency along with PAN & CIN	Nature of Transaction	Detail of Transaction	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
CISF	Services received by the Company	Security Services	Nil	Nil
KV	Services received by the Company	Education Facilities	Nil	Nil
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	Purchase of Assets	Purchase of Equipments & Erection	Nil	Nil





NHPC RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of NHPC LIMITED)
CIN : U40200HR2022GOI101419

	Purchase of goods	Purchase of Spares	Nil	Nil
	Services Received by the Company	Maintenance Services	Nil	Nil
Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	Purchase of goods	Purchase of Steel & Iron Product	Nil	Nil
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)	Purchase of goods	Purchase of goods	Nil	Nil
	Services Received by the Company	Services Received by the Company	Nil	Nil
	Services Provided by the Company	Services Provided by the Company	Nil	Nil
Grid India (Formerly POSOCO)	Services Received by the Company		Nil	Nil
	Purchase of goods		Nil	Nil
Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)	Services Received by the Company		Nil	Nil
	Purchase of goods		Nil	Nil
Indian Oil Corporation LTD. (IOCL)	Purchase of goods	Purchase of fuel/ Oil products	Nil	Nil
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	Purchase of goods	Purchase of fuel /Oil products	Nil	Nil
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	Purchase of goods	Purchase of fuel/ Oil products	Nil	Nil
Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL)	Purchase of goods		Nil	Nil
	Services Received by the Company		Nil	Nil
Damodar Valley Corporation	Sale of Goods	Sale of Power	Nil	Nil
	Purchase of Goods	Purchase of Power	Nil	Nil
Rural	Services Provided	Management	Nil	Nil





NHPC RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of NHPC LIMITED)
CIN :U40200HR2022GOI101419

Electrification Corporation	by the Company	Consultancy Service		
Power Finance Corporation	Services Provided by the Company	Management Consultancy Service	Nil	Nil
NTPC LTD.	Services Received by the Company		Nil	Nil
	Services Provided by the Company		Nil	Nil
National Insurance Company Limited	Services Received by the Company	Insurance Premium	Nil	Nil
		Claim Settled	Nil	Nil
New India Assurance Company Limited	Services Received by the Company	Insurance Premium	Nil	Nil
		Claim Settled	Nil	Nil
United India Insurance Company Limited	Services Received by the Company	Insurance Premium	Nil	Nil
		Claim Settled	Nil	Nil

(vi) Outstanding balances and guarantees with Entities Controlled by Central Government:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of Related Party	Nature of Balance	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
CISF	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
KV	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
Power Grid Corporation	Payable	Nil	Nil





NHPC RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of NHPC LIMITED)
CIN :U40200HR2022GOI101419

of India Limited (PGCIL)	(Unsecured)		
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
Grid India (Formerly POSOCO)	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
Indian Oil Corporation LTD. (IOCL)	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL)	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
Damodar Velley Corporation	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
Rural Electrification Corporation	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
Power Finance Corporation	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
NTPC LTD.	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
National Insurance	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil





Company Limited	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
New India Assurance Company Limited	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
United India Insurance Company Limited	Payable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
	Receivable (Unsecured)	Nil	Nil
Central University of Rajasthan (CURaj)	Advance Received against Sale of Power	NIL	4.75
	Receivable (Unsecured)	6.69	6.98

C) Other notes to related party transactions:

(i) Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties:

- Transactions with the state governments and entities controlled by the Government of India are carried out at market terms on arms- length basis (except subordinate debts received from Central Government at concessional rate) through a transparent price discovery process against open tenders, except in a few cases of procurement of spares/services from Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) for proprietary items on single tender basis due to urgency, compatibility or other reasons. Such single tender procurements are also done through a process of negotiation with prices benchmarked against available price data of same/similar items.
- Consultancy services received by the Company from Parent Company are generally on nomination basis at the terms, conditions and principles applicable for consultancy services provided to other parties.
- Outstanding balances of Parent company as at 31.03.2026 are unsecured and settlement occurs through banking transactions. These balances other than loans are interest free. No impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties has been recognised. Assessment of impairment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

6. Particulars of Security: The company does not have any borrowing as at reporting date. Accordingly, no assets are mortgaged/ hypothecated as security.

7. The Company does not have any employees of its own. All operational and administrative functions are carried out by employees of the Parent Company, NHPC Limited, who hold additional charge of NHPC Renewable Energy Limited. Employee benefit obligations relating to such personnel are recognized by NHPC Limited in its financial statements. NHPC Limited raises invoices on the Company based on actual time and resources deployed.

8. Particulars of income and expenditure in foreign currency and consumption of spares are as under: -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
.			





a)	Expenditure in Foreign Currency i) Interest ii) Other Misc. Matters	Nil	Nil
b)	Value of spare parts and Components consumed in operating units. i) Imported ii) Indigenous	Nil	Nil
c)	Income in foreign currency (Specify Nature)	Nil	Nil

9. Earnings Per Share:

a) The Earnings Per Share (Basic and Diluted) are as under:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Earnings per Share before Regulatory Income (₹) – Basic and Diluted	0.67	0.53
Earnings per Share after Regulatory Income (₹) – Basic and Diluted	0.67	0.53
Par value per share (₹)	10/-	10/-

b) Reconciliation of Earning used in calculating Earnings Per Share:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Net Profit after Tax but before Regulatory Income used as numerator (₹ in Lakhs)	133.23	105.42
Net Profit after Tax and Regulatory Income used as numerator (₹ in Lakhs)	133.23	105.52

c) Reconciliation of weighted average number of shares used as denominator:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator	20000000	20000000

10. Disclosure related to Confirmation of Balances is as under :

The Company follows a system of obtaining periodic confirmations of balances from banks and other parties. There are no unconfirmed balances relating to bank accounts or borrowings from banks and financial institutions. In respect of receivables from energy sales, the Company issues demand intimations to beneficiaries, providing details of payments received and outstanding balances, which are deemed to be confirmed upon receipt of subsequent payments from such beneficiaries. Additionally, reconciliation with beneficiaries and other customers is generally carried out on a quarterly basis.





- (a) The confirmation in respect of Trade Receivables, Trade Payables, loans, Advances to Contractors/ Suppliers/ Service Providers/ Others including for capital expenditure have been sought for outstanding balances of ₹ 5.00 Lakhs or above in respect of each party as at 31st December, 2025. Status of confirmation of balances against total outstanding as at December 31, 2025 as well as total outstanding as on 31.03.2026 is as under: (₹ in Lakhs)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Total outstanding amount as on 31.12.2025 as per books of accounts	Amount confirmed 31-12-2025 as confirmed by the party	Total outstanding amount as on 31.03.2026
Trade receivable (Excluding Unbilled) (Current & Non-Current) *	4.92	4.92	-
Loans and Advances to contractors/ suppliers/service providers/ others including for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Trade/Other payables	0.91	-	6.03
Security Deposit/Retention Money payable	0.62	-	0.62

* Trade receivables are including receivables on account of interest receivable from Beneficiaries and net of advance from customers.

- (c) In the opinion of the management, unconfirmed balances will not require any adjustment having any material impact on the Financial Statements of the Company.

11. Disclosure related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (Refer Note 29)

The company is not required to spend on CSR since not falling under category of companies specified as per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises, GOI.

12. Disclosures as required under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 read with notification of Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 11th October, 2018 to the extent information available with management are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier on Balance Sheet date: a) Trade Payables: -Principal (Refer Note 20.3) -Interest b) Others: -Principal (Refer Note 16.3 & 20.4) -Interest	0.83 Nil Nil Nil	0.87 Nil Nil Nil
(ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium	Nil	Nil





	Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.		
(iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	Nil	Nil
(iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on Balance Sheet date.	Nil	Nil
(v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil

13. Disclosures regarding leases as per IND AS -116 "Leases":

A) Finance Lease – Company as Lessor

The Company commissioned a 700 KW Solar Power Plant in the campus of Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer ("CUraj") on 14.08.2024. The Company has entered into a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") with CUraj, as the sole beneficiary, for sale of the entire power generated by the said Plant for a period of 25 years, which constitutes substantially the whole of the stipulated useful life of the Plant. Under the PPA, the customer is obliged to purchase the entire output at pre-determined tariffs agreed therein.

Since the arrangement conveys to the customer the right to use a specifically identified asset (the Plant) and the lease term covers the major part of its economic life, the Company has assessed the PPA as containing an embedded lease and has accordingly classified the said arrangement as a Finance Lease in terms of Ind AS 116 – Leases. Consequently, "Other Financial Assets" (Current and Non-Current) include lease receivables representing the present value of future lease rentals receivable under the embedded finance lease arrangement entered into by the Company.

Income from Finance Lease for the year is ₹ 48.34 Lakhs (previous year ₹ 33.80 Lakhs).

The following table sets out the maturity analysis of lease receivables, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the end of the financial year as at 31.03.2026:

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Undiscounted lease payments receivable:		
Less than one year	66.47	68.53
One to two years	64.42	66.47
Two to three years	62.36	64.42
Three to four years	60.31	62.36
Four to five years	58.26	60.31
More than five years	647.81	706.07
Total undiscounted lease payments receivable	959.63	1028.16
Add: Unguaranteed residual value	44.30	44.06





Less: Unearned finance income	566.82	631.58
Net investment in the lease	437.11	440.64
Discounted unguaranteed residual value included in the net investment in lease	3.08	2.69

Significant changes in the carrying amount of the net investment in finance leases

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Opening Balances	440.64	Nil
Additions/(deductions) during the year	2.38	440.64
Income from Finance Lease for the year	48.34	33.80
Less: Amount received during the year	56.05	32.00
Less: Interest receivable on finance lease	(1.80)	1.80
Closing Balances	437.11	440.64

14. Disclosures under Ind AS-27 'Separate Financial Statements':

The Company does not have any subsidiary, joint venture or associate as at the reporting date.

Interest of Parent:

Name of Companies	Principal place of operation	Principal activities	Proportion of Ownership interest as at	
			31.03.2026	31.03.2025
NHPC Limited	India	Power Generation	100%	100%

- 15. Impairment of Assets** requires an entity to assess on each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the entity is required to estimate the recoverable amount of the asset. If there is no indication of a potential impairment loss, the Standard does not require an enterprise to make a formal estimate of the recoverable amount.



The assessment is supported by stable cash flows under the long-term PPA, the strong credit profile of the lessee Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer (CURaj), and the DCF analysis.

16. Nature and details of provisions (refer Note No. 17 and 22)



(i) General

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a Finance Cost.

17. Disclosure regarding Relationship with Struck off Companies: Following is the disclosure regarding balances with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 as per requirement of Schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013:

Name of the struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck off company	Balance Outstanding as at 31.03.2025	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed	Balance Outstanding as at 31.03.2026	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
	Investment in securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Receivables	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Payables	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Shares held by struck off company	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Other outstanding balances (to be specified)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

18. Disclosure regarding Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC): Following is the disclosure as per requirement of Schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013, where any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period:

Brief description of the charges or satisfaction	Location of the Registrar	Period (in days or months) by which such charge had to be registered	Reason for delay in registration
Nil			





19. Disclosure regarding impact in changes in accounting policy: There is Nil impact on the financial statements on account of changes in accounting policy during the year.

20. Disclosure regarding impact of New Labour Codes during FY 2025-26:

Pursuant to the notification issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational, Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (Collectively referred to as the "New Labour Codes") became effective from November 21, 2025. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations.

The impact of these changes as assessed by the Company on the basis of the information available is Rs Nil and has been recognised in the Financial Statements of the Company for the FY 2025-26. The Company continues to monitor the finalization of Central/ State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Codes and would provide appropriate accounting effect as and when such clarifications are issued/rules are notified.

21. Other Disclosure required under Schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013:

- (i) 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 lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (ii) The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (iv) There was no scheme of Arrangements approved by the competent authority during the year in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (v) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (vi) The provisions of clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 are not applicable to the company as per Section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 2013
- (vii) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988.
- (viii) The quarterly returns / statement of current assets filed by the company with banks / financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- (ix) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax





NHPC RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of NHPC LIMITED)
CIN :U40200HR2022GOI101419

assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

- (x) During the financial year, there is no delay by the company in the registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies beyond statutory period.

22. Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/restated wherever necessary.

For S A N M A R K S. & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 003343N)

For and on behalf of NHPC Renewable Energy Limited

(Rakesh Goyal)
Partner
M.No. 091972



(Anuj Kapoor)
Director
DIN 10137420

(Sanjay Verma)
CFO
PAN- ABPPV7501D

(Indradeo Prasad Ranjan)
Director
DIN 11466129

(Krishan Kumar)
CEO
PAN- AGIPK0476A

(Saurabh Chakravorty)
Company Secretary
Membership No. A27783

Place : Faridabad

Date : 06-05-2026

CHANGES IN MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES DURING FY 2025-26

Sl. No.	Policy No.	Earlier Policy	Revised Policy	Reasons for change
	II (E)	Use of estimates and management judgments: Critical judgments and estimates e)Revenue The Company records revenue from sale of power based on tariff approved by the CERC, as per the principles of Ind AS 115- <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>. However, in cases where tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations. Further, where revision in tariff due to revision in cost estimates are pending, tariff is computed based on the parameters and methods prescribed under the CERC Tariff Regulations and an estimated amount of revenue is recognised when an application is made to the CERC after obtaining necessary approvals to the extent it is highly probable that there will be no downward adjustment to the revenue recognised. Contract Assets arising out of the Company's right to consideration in exchange for goods and services that the Company has transferred/ provided to customers when that right is conditioned upon matters other than passage of time, like filing of tariff petitions, receiving of truing up orders of the CERC, etc. are recognized as Trade Receivables- Unbilled.	Use of estimates and management judgments: Critical judgments and estimates e)Revenue The Company records revenue from sale of power based on tariff approved by the CERC, as per the principles of Ind AS 115- <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>. However, in cases where tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations. Further, where revision in tariff due to revision in cost estimates are pending, tariff is computed based on the parameters and methods prescribed under the CERC Tariff Regulations and an estimated amount of revenue is recognised when an application is made to the CERC after obtaining necessary approvals to the extent it is highly probable that there will be no downward adjustment to the revenue recognised. <u>Where tariff is not subject to approval by CERC or tariff rates have been agreed directly with beneficiary, revenue from sale of electricity is accounted for on the basis of tariff agreed in the Power Purchase Agreements/ Contracts in accordance with Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contracts with Customers.</u> n) Contract Assets: <u>Receivables arising out of the Company's right to consideration in exchange for goods and services that the Company has transferred/ provided to customers when that right is conditioned upon matters other than passage of time, like filing of tariff petitions, receiving</u>	Critical Judgement regarding Contract Assets has been disclosed separately for more clarity due change in presentation of unbilled receivables in line with the assurance to C&AG during FY 2024-25.



			<u>of truing up orders of the CERC, etc. are recognized as Contract Assets.</u>	
	2.0	Capital work in Progress (CWIP) (b) Costs including employee benefits, professional fees, expenditure on maintenance and up-gradation of common public facilities, depreciation on assets used in construction of project including Right-of-Use assets, interest during construction and other costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management are accumulated under "Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC)" and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects. Net pre-commissioning income/ expenditure is adjusted directly in the cost of related assets.	Capital work in Progress (CWIP) (b) Costs including employee benefits, professional fees, expenditure on maintenance and up-gradation of common public facilities, depreciation on assets used in construction of project including Right-of-Use assets, interest during construction and other costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management are accumulated under "Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC)" and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects. Net pre-commissioning income/ expenditure is adjusted directly in the cost of related assets. <u>Income on account of liquidated damages / interest on advances to contractors during construction period is adjusted in the cost of related assets.</u>	Inclusion of the para is due to more clarity on accounting of income generated during construction period, in line with assurance to C&AG during FY 2024-25 by subsidiary Company i.e. NHDC Limited.
	6.0	Regulatory Deferral Accounts a) Where an item of expenditure incurred during the period of construction of a project is recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss i.e., not allowed to be capitalized as part of cost of relevant PPE in accordance with Ind AS, but is nevertheless permitted by CERC to be recovered from the beneficiaries in future through tariff, the right to recover the same is recognized as "Regulatory Deferral Account balances." b) Expense/ income recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognised as "Regulatory Deferral Account balances."	Regulatory Deferral Accounts a) <u>The Company recognizes "Regulatory Deferral Account Balances" in respect of its regulated operations in accordance with Ind AS 114 - 'Regulatory Deferral Accounts', read with the ICAI Guidance Note on Rate Regulated Activities based on reasonable certainty regarding allowability through tariff by the Electricity Regulator in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework."</u> b) Where an item of expenditure incurred during the period of construction of a project is recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss i.e., not allowed to be capitalized as part of cost of relevant PPE in accordance with Ind AS, but is nevertheless permitted by CERC to be recovered from the beneficiaries in future	Inclusion of the para is for more clarity in line with reply/assurance to C&AG during Phase-I audit.



		c) These Regulatory Deferral Account balances are adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries. d) Regulatory Deferral Account balances are evaluated at each Balance Sheet date to ensure that the underlying activities meet the recognition criteria and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such balances will flow to the entity. If these criteria are not met, the Regulatory Deferral Account balances are derecognised. e) Regulatory Deferral Account balances are tested for impairment at each Balance Sheet date.	through tariff, the right to recover the same is recognized as "Regulatory Deferral Account balances." c) Expense/ income recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognised as "Regulatory Deferral Account balances." d) These Regulatory Deferral Account balances are adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries. e) Regulatory Deferral Account balances are evaluated at each Balance Sheet date to ensure that the underlying activities meet the recognition criteria and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such balances will flow to the entity. If these criteria are not met, the Regulatory Deferral Account balances are derecognised. f) Regulatory Deferral Account balances are tested for impairment at each Balance Sheet date.	
9.0		Financial assets other than investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures/ associates A financial asset includes inter-alia any asset that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial asset or financial liability under conditions that are potentially favourable to the Company. A financial asset is recognized when and only when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets of the Company comprise Cash and Cash Equivalents, Bank Balances, Investments in equity shares of companies,	Financial assets other than investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures/associates A financial asset includes inter-alia any asset that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial asset or financial liability under conditions that are potentially favourable to the Company. A financial asset is recognized when and only when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets of the Company comprise Cash and Cash Equivalents, Bank Balances, Investments in equity shares of companies, Trade Receivables,	Inclusion of word Contract Assets for more clarity.

		Trade Receivables, Loan to employees, security deposit, claims recoverable etc.	Loan to employees, security deposit, claims recoverable, Contract assets etc.	
10.0	Inventories	Inventories mainly comprise stores and spare parts to be used for maintenance of Property, Plant and Equipment and are valued at cost or net realizable value (NRV) whichever is lower. The cost is determined using weighted average cost formula and NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Carbon Credits / Certified Emission Reductions (CERs)/ Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories is recognized as an expense in the period in which write-down or loss occurs.	Inventories mainly comprise stores and spare parts to be used for maintenance of Property, Plant and Equipment and are valued at cost or net realizable value (NRV) whichever is lower. The cost is determined using weighted average cost formula and NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. <u>Spares which do not meet the recognition criteria as Property, Plant and Equipment, including spare parts individually costing up to Rs 10 Lakh are recognized as inventories.</u> Carbon Credits / Certified Emission Reductions (CERs)/ Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories is recognized as an expense in the period in which write-down or loss occurs.	Modification carried out for more clarity.
17.0	Borrowing costs	Borrowing costs consist of (a) interest expense calculated using the effective interest method as described in Ind AS 109 – ‘Financial Instruments’ (b) finance charges in respect of finance leases recognized in accordance with Ind AS 116– ‘Leases’ (c) exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs and (d) guarantee fee on loan paid to third parties. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such asset until such time the assets	Borrowing costs Borrowing costs consist of (a) interest expense calculated using the effective interest method as described in Ind AS 109 – ‘Financial Instruments’ (b) finance charges in respect of finance leases recognized in accordance with Ind AS 116– ‘Leases’ (c) exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs and (d) guarantee fee on loan paid to third parties. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such asset until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.	Inclusion of the para is for more clarity in line with reply/assurance to C&AG during Phase-I audit.



are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which necessarily take substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

When the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalised. When the Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalisation of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of all borrowings that are outstanding during the period and used for the acquisition, construction/exploration or erection of the qualifying asset. However, borrowing costs applicable to borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset are excluded from this calculation, until substantially all the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

Income earned on temporary investment of the borrowings pending their expenditure on the qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Capitalisation of borrowing cost ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended use are complete.

Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

Qualifying assets are assets which necessarily take substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

When the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalised. When the Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalisation of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of all borrowings that are outstanding during the period and used for the acquisition, construction/exploration or erection of the qualifying asset. However, borrowing costs applicable to borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset are excluded from this calculation, until substantially all the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

"The Company can incur borrowing costs during an extended period in which construction activities necessary to prepare an asset for its intended use or sale remain suspended due to any reason. Such borrowing costs are incurred for holding partially completed assets and is not eligible for capitalization except for the suspension period during which substantial technical and administrative works are being carried out or when there is a temporary delay, which is a necessary part of the process of getting an asset ready for its intended use or sale."

Income earned on temporary investment of the borrowings pending their expenditure on the qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Capitalisation of borrowing cost ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare



			the qualifying assets for their intended use are complete. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.	
28	Current versus non-current classification The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification. a) An asset is current when it is: • Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle • Held primarily for the purpose of trading • Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or • Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current. b) A liability is current when: • It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle • It is held primarily for the purpose of trading • It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or • There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current. c) Deferred tax assets /liabilities are classified as non-current assets / liabilities.	Current versus non-current classification The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification. a) An asset is current when it is: • Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle • Held primarily for the purpose of trading • Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or • Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current. b) A liability is current when: • It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle • It is held primarily for the purpose of trading • It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or • <u>The entity does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.</u> All other liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets /liabilities are classified as non-current assets / liabilities	Modification due to amendment under Ind AS 1.	



भारतीय लेखापरीक्षा एवं लेखा विभाग

कार्यालय महानिदेशक लेखापरीक्षा (विद्युत)

नई दिल्ली-110002



INDIAN AUDIT & ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director General of Audit (Power)

New Delhi-110002

SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA

लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा

Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

Dated: 30/6/26

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष,

एनएचपीसी रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी लिमिटेड,

फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा ।

विषय:- 31 मार्च 2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए एनएचपीसी रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा के लेखाओं पर कम्पनी अधिनियम 2013 की धारा 143(6)(b) के अंतर्गत भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

महोदय,

मैं, एनएचपीसी रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा के 31 मार्च 2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लेखाओं पर कम्पनी अधिनियम 2013 की धारा 143(6)(b) के अंतर्गत भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ अग्रेषित कर रही हूँ।

कृपया इस पत्र की संलग्नकों सहित प्राप्ति की पावती भेजी जाए।

भवदीय,

संलग्नक:- यथोपरि।

(तनुजा मित्तल)

महानिदेशक (विद्युत)

**COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA
UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS OF NHPC RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

The preparation of financial statements of NHPC Renewable Energy Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the management of the company. The statutory auditor appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 139(5) of the Act is responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Revised Audit Report dated 29.06.2026 which supersedes their earlier Audit Reports dated 06.05.2026 and 09.06.2026.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of NHPC Renewable Energy Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 under Section 143(6)(a) of the Act. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditor and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditor and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

In view of the revision(s) made in the statutory auditor's report, to give effect to some of my audit observations raised during supplementary audit, I have no further comments to offer upon or supplement to the statutory auditors' report under section 143(6)(b) of the Act.

**For and on behalf of the
Comptroller & Auditor General of India**

Tanuja Mittal

Place: New Delhi

Dated: 30/06/2026

**(Tanuja Mittal)
Director General of Audit (Power)**