INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive income), Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ("hereinafter referred to as Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We draw attention to Note No. 4 & 14, of the financial statements, wherein the management has represented that the financial statements have been prepared on a Going Concern basis, notwithstanding the fact that the Company has incurred net loss of Rs. 72,850 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company's net worth is negative aggregate Rs. 2,61,010 lakhs, the Company current liabilities exceed its current assets by Rs. 2,33,688 lakhs as at March 31, 2026, the Company has defaulted in the payment of borrowings (principal and interest thereon) aggregating to Rs. 2,11,309 lakhs which is subject to reconciliation.

These conditions, indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The appropriateness of assumption of going concern is critically dependent upon the Company's ability to raise finance and generate cash flows in future to meet its obligations.

The management plan to assess the going concern of the entity is insufficient and not disclosed adequately in the financial Statements. This situation indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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Accordingly, our opinion on the accompanying financial statements is qualified in respect of the possible effects of the matter described above.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon. Following are the brief summary of Key Audit Matters:

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed
1	**Occurrence of Force Majeure Event due to heavy rainfall and Insurance -Note No 18:** Due to extremely heavy rainfall in Pokhran region on August 5, 2024 and August 6, 2024, the total project area of the plant was inundated resulting in stoppage of operation at the plant from August 6, 2024. After the overall flood restoration work, the entire plant has started its operations fully from June10,2025 The Company has submitted its claim to United India Assurance Co Ltd ('Insurance Company') for Material Damage claim and Business Interruption loss claim. Subsequently, the Company has received Rs. 600 Lakhs against Material Damage claim and the Company is pursuing with the Insurance Company for balance of Material Damage claim and Business Interruption loss claim. The claim is under consideration at the level of their senior management level and it is expected that the final claim settlement would be realized in May 2026.	Our audit procedures included the following: • The company has given us a confirmation certificate about the partial restoration of the plant. • Discussions with the management on process of filing the claim. • Property Plant and equipment asset damaged due to flood and till date accounted for in the financials during the year (Rs 1086 lakhs in 2024-25). (Note 3.1) • Operation & maintenance service charges include Expenses for flood restoration Assets damaged due to floods booked under other expenses Nil during the year (482 lakhs in FY 2024-25) (Note 3.22) • Accounting of the no receipt against material damage out of the claim amount from United Insurance Co Ltd. during the year (Rs 600 lakhs in FY 2024-25) (Note 3.19) • Balance claim amount under process by Insurance company

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2	**<u>Interest free Inter Corporate Deposit</u>** The Company has received ICD from group company on which no interest is charged. Amount outstanding is Rs. 68,186 Lakh (Last year Rs.68,186 Lakh)	Our audit procedures included the following: • Discussion with management • Ensure proper discloser in financial statement • Rs 68,186 Lakhs was converted to Deemed Equity. As per management under section 186 the transaction is covered under infrastructure category and hence no interest is charged.
3	**<u>PPA with NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN),</u>** Refer to Note 4(a)(ii) As per the terms of the PPA entered with NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN), the Company was required to generate minimum committed energy of 219 Million Units in the contract year subsequent to declaration of commercial operation date (COD), else shortfall penalty is payable as per the terms of the PPA. The Company received minimum energy shortfall claim of Rs. 26240 lakhs from NVVN for FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 and the Company has filled Petition before Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) challenging the claim. NVVN had adjusted Rs 3,252 lakhs from the monthly invoices of the Company till the date company obtained the stay from Delhi High Court (DHC). Subsequent to grant of stay by DHC, NVVN has been paying against the Invoices. Out of above 3252 lakhs Company has received Rs.2403 lakhs on dated 28th August 2023.Considering the assessment of the above facts, and as legally advised, the Company has not considered the requirement for any provision.	The company has filled Petition before Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) challenging the claim. NVVN has outstanding of Rs 849 lakhs out of the amount adjusted of Rs 3,252 lakhs from the monthly invoices of the Company till the date The amount of Rs 2403 lakhs received on 28th August 2023. The company obtained the stay from Delhi High Court (DHC). Subsequent to grant of stay by DHC, NVVN has been paying against the Invoices. Considering the assessment of the above facts, and as legally advised, the Company has not considered the requirement for any provision for 2020-21 onwards

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Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual Report 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 in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's management and Board of Directors are 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, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) 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.

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

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

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b) Except for the possible effects of matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, 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) Except for the possible effects of matters described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion section, in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind. AS specified under section 133 of the Act. read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended

e) The matters described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion section above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.

f) The qualifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis of Qualified Opinion section above.

g) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the Directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

h) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**.

i) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):
The remuneration paid to any director is nil hence any excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act is not applicable. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

(B) 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2026 on its financial position in its financial statements.

ii. According to the information and explanation given to us the Company did not have any long-term derivative contracts hence no provision is required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

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

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iv. (a) The management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries,

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

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

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

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

For SHRIDHAR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No 134427W

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Jitendra Sawjiany
Partner
(Membership No. 050980)
Place: Mumbai,
Date: 20th May 2026
UDIN: 26050980BBAPAM2847

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Annexure "A" to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED on the Ind AS financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026

To the best of information and according to the explanations provided to us by the company and the books of accounts 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 of assets and intangible assets:

(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) Based on the records examined by us and information and explanation given to us the Company has a regular program of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment over a period of three years, by which all fixed assets are verified in a phased manner. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the property, plant and equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies between the book records and the physical assets were noticed on such verification.

(c) Based on the records examined by us and according to the information and explanations given to us, the lease agreements in respect of immovable properties taken on lease and disclosed in Note 3.1 as Property, Plant and Equipment in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company. The lease period is for 30 years with an option to renew the same for a further period of 10 years and has been granted by the Government of Rajasthan.

(d) Based on the records examined by us and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) Based on the records examined by us and according to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) Based on the information and explanation given to us the inventory has been physically verified by the Management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not more than 10% in aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) Based on the records examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

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(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 or provided any guarantees or provided any security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under the clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) 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 given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). In respect of the investments made by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.

(v) Based on the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Further, we are informed by the Management of the Company that no order has been passed by the Company Law Board, National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal against the Company in this regard. Accordingly, reporting under the clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the company pursuant to the Company's (Cost records & Audit) Rules,2014 as amended prescribed by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of The Companies Act 2013 and we are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of tax deducted at source, goods and service tax, provident fund, income tax, duty of customs and other statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities during the year and there are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues as at March 31, 2026 which are outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) have not been deposited as on 31st March 2026 on account of dispute are given as below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which amount related	Amount involved (Rs in Lakhs)	Amount unpaid (Rs in Lakhs)
Income Tax Act	Income Tax	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	F.Y.2017-18 (A.Y.2018-19)	30.00	30.00

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(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on examination of the records of the Company, no income has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any lender except for the following:

Sr. No.	Name of the Lenders	Amount of Defaults as March 31, 2026 USD		Amount of Defaults as March 31, 2026 (Rs. In Lakhs)	Period of Default as at March 31, 2026
A		Principle	Interest		
1	ADB	38,436,600	39,732,305	73,990	7th Jan 2019 7th July 2019 7th Jan 2020 7th July 2020 7th Jan 2021 7th July 2021 7th Jan 2022 7th July 2022 7th Jan 2023 7th July 2023 7th Jan 2024 7th July 2024 7th Jan 2025 7th July 2025 7th Jan 2026
2	US Exim	19,925,900	5,273,212	23,852	25th Jan 2019 25th July 2019 25th Jan 2020 25th July 2020 25th Jan 2021 25th July 2021 25th Jan 2022 25th July 2022 7th Jan 2023 7th July 2023 7th Jan 2024 7th July 2024 7th Jan 2025

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					7th July 2025 7th Jan 2026
3	FMO Sr.	57,117,800	32,761,539	85,075	7th Jan 2019 7th July 2019 7th Jan 2020 7th July 2020 7th Jan 2021 7th July 2021 7th Jan 2022 7th July 2022 7th Jan 2023 7th July 2023 7th July 2024 7th Jan 2025 7th July 2025 7th Jan 2026
4	FMO Sub	7,503,000	9,365,638	15,967	6th February 2019 6th August 2019 6th February 2020 6th Aug 2020 6th February 2021 6th Aug 2021 6th February 2022 6th Aug 2022 6th February 2023 6th Aug 2023 6th February 2024 6th Aug 2024 6th February 2025 6th Aug 2025 6th February 2026
	Total ECB OS	122,983,300	87,132,694	198,884	
B	Axis Bank	666,187,500	576,300,226	12,425	**For Principle** 7th July 19 7th Oct 19 7th Jan 2020

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					7th April 2020 7th July 2020 7th Oct 2020 7th Jan 2021 7th Apr 2021 7th July 2021 7th Oct 2021 7th Jan 2022 7th Apr 2022 For Interest : Dec 2019 to 31st March 2025

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank, financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, reporting under the clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company and as explained to us, no funds were raised on a short-term basis during the year 2025-26.

(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 does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accounting, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, we report that the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accounting, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company and as explained to us the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and hence reporting under clause x(a) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause x(b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xi) (a) During the course of our audit, examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the

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information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management of the Company.

(b) According to the information given to us no report under sub section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules,2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report. Accordingly, reporting under the clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) As represented to us by the management there are no complains as per the Whistle blower policy during the year and up to the date of this report while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures. Hence, clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the 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, the transactions entered into with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable. The details have been disclosed in Note No. 8 to the financial statements as required under applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on the information and explanation provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports for the year under audit, shared by the company during the year and, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with and hence, Accordingly, reporting under the clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934). Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has incurred cash losses during the financial year of Rs 31,271 Lakhs covered by our audit and Rs 19,846 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.

(xix) On account of various matters described in 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' paragraph of the report issued under 143(3) of the Act ,we are unable to comment upon whether any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend on CSR under Section 135(5) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The Company is not a holding company and hence reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For SHRIDHAR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No 134427W

Shridhar & Associates Mumbai

Jitendra Sawjiany
Partner
(Membership No. 050980)
Place: Mumbai,
Date: 20th May 2026
UDIN: 26050980BBAPAM2847

101-Vaibhav Chambers, Madhusudan Kalelkar Marg, Behind Guru Nanak Hospital, Bandra East, Mumbai – 400051, Contact No. +91 2235120533 / 2235120534 / 2235120535, Email – info@shridharandassociates.com

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED for year ended March 31, 2026

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

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

We were engaged to audit the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED** as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Controls over Financial Reporting ('Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Shridhar & Associates Mumbai

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Shridhar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For SHRIDHAR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No 134427W

Jitendra Sawjiany
Partner
(Membership No. 050980)
Place: Mumbai,
Date: 20th May 2026
UDIN: 26050980BBAPAM2847

Shridhar & Associates Mumbai

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Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

Rupees In lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3.1	12,100	35,969
Other Intangible assets	3.2	6	6
Other non-current assets	3.3	3,765	3,765
Non Current tax assets (net)	3.4	406	402
		16,278	**40,142**
Current assets			
Inventories	3.5	1,667	1,759
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	3.6(a)	1,051	882
Cash and cash equivalents	3.6(b)	394	865
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	3.6(c)	628	1,597
Other financial assets	3.6(d)	255	255
Other current assets	3.7	555	2,077
		4,550	**7,435**
Total Assets		**20,827**	**47,577**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	3.8	286	286
Other equity			
Instrument entirely equity in nature	3.9.1	68,215	68,215
Reserves and surplus	3.9.2	(329,511)	(256,664)
		(261,010)	**(188,164)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	3.10	39,764	54,029
Other financial liabilities	3.11	3,765	3,765
Provisions	3.12	70	72
		43,599	**57,866**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	3.13	142,057	111,076
Trade payables	3.14		
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		145	15
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		352	82
Other financial liabilities	3.15	95,563	66,612
Other current liabilities	3.16	102	82
Provisions	3.17	19	8
		238,238	**177,875**
Total Equity and liabilities		**20,827**	**47,577**

Material accounting policies	2	
Notes to financial statements	1 to 26	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shridhar & Associates Mumbai

RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited

As per our attached Report of even date

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

Jitendra Sawjiany
Partner
Membership No. 050980

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 20, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prakash Kamble
Director
DIN 09257610

Venkata Rao Mutyala
Director
DIN 11433754

Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2026

Rupees In lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from Operations	3.18	382	1,500
Other Income	3.19	69	809
Total Income		**451**	**2,309**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	3.20	472	558
Finance costs	3.21	28,382	17,557
Depreciation and amortization expenses	3.1	3,420	3,218
Generation, administration and other expenses	3.22	2,867	4,040
Total expenses		**35,142**	**25,373**
Exceptional Items - Impairment of Assets		**38,160**	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**(72,850)**	**(23,064)**
Income tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Loss for the year (A)		**(72,850)**	**(23,064)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans		(3)	14
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year (B)		**(3)**	**14**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B)		**(72,853)**	**(23,050)**
Earnings/ (Loss) per equity share: (Face value of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic	9	(2,550.47)	(807.48)
Diluted	9	(1,275.23)	(403.74)

Material accounting policies	2	
Notes to financial statements	1 to 26	

Shridhar & Associates ★ Mumbai

RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED ★

Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited

As per our attached Report of even date

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

Jitendra Sawjiany
Partner
Membership No. 050980

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 20, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prakash Kamble
Director
DIN 09257610

Venkata Rao Mutyala
Director
DIN 11433754

Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the period ended March 31, 2026

	Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
			Rupees In lakhs
(A)	**Cash flow from/ (used in) Operating activities**		
	Net Profit/ (Loss) before tax	(34,691)	(23,064)
	Adjustments for:		
	Interest income	(69)	(209)
	Finance cost	28,382	17,557
	Asset damaged due to Flood	-	482
	Insurance Claim Receivable	-	(600)
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3,420	3,218
	Net cash generated from Operating activities	(2,958)	(2,616)
	Operating profit before working capital changes		
	Adjusted for:		
	(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(169)	388
	(Increase)/ decrease in loans and advances	1,528	5
	(Increase)/ decrease in Inventories	92	260
	(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables	399	(385)
	(Decrease)/ Increase in other financial liabilities	928	28
	(Decrease)/ Increase in other current liabilities	20	15
	(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions	9	(8)
	Cash generated from operations	(151)	(2,313)
	Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(4)	(44)
	Net cash generated from Operating activities	(155)	(2,356)
(B)	**Cash flow from/ (used in) Investing activities**		
	Interest received	69	209
	Purchase of Property, plant and equipment	(983)	-
	(Increase) / Decrease in Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	969	2,320
	Net cash flow for (used in) Investing activities	55	2,529
(C)	**Cash flow from/ (used in) Financing activities**		
	Inter corporate deposit received	-	-
	Interest and finance charges paid	(371)	(448)
	Net cash generated/ (used in) Financing activities	(371)	(448)
	Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(471)	(275)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period:		
	Bank balance - current account	865	1,140
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period:		
	Bank balance - current account	394	865

Notes:
1. These statement of cash flows have been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows"
2. Refer Note no 21 - Disclosure pursuant to Para 44A to E of Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows : Net Debt Reconciliation

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financials statements.

Shridhar & Associates Mumbai

RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited

As per our attached Report of even date

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

Jitendra Sawjiany
Partner
Membership No. 050980

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 20, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prakash Kamble
Director
DIN 09257610

Venkata Rao Mutyala
Director
DIN 11433754

Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

Rupees In lakhs

Balance as at March 31, 2024	**286**
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**286**
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**286**

B (i). Other Equity

Rupees In lakhs

	Instrument entirely equity in nature		Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Preference Shares Capital (refer no 3.9.1.1)	Inter Corporate Deposit (refer note 3.9.1.3)	Securities Premium Account (refer no 3.9.2.1)	Retained Earnings (refer no 3.9.2.2)	
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**29**	**68,186**	**56,714**	**(290,328)**	**(165,400)**
Profit /(loss) for the year				**(23,064)**	**(23,064)**
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	**14**	**14**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	**(23,050)**	**(23,050)**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**29**	**68,186**	**56,714**	**(313,378)**	**(188,450)**
Profit /(loss) for the year				(34,691)	(34,691)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	**(34,694)**	**(34,694)**
					-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**29**	**68,186**	**56,714**	**(348,072)**	**(223,143)**

B (ii). Other Equity

Capital contibution by Ultimate Holding Company (Note 3.9.2.3)

Particulars	Amount
As at April 01, 2024	-
Add: Contributed during the year	
As at March 31, 2025	-
Add: Contributed during the Period	7
As at March 31, 2026	7

Total As at March 31,2025 B(i)+(ii)	**(188,450)**
Total As at March 31,2026 B(i)+(ii)	**(223,136)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shridhar & Associates Mumbai

RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited

As per our attached Report of even date

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

Jitendra Sawjiany
Partner
Membership No. 050980

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 20, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prakash Kamble
Director
DIN 09257610

Venkata Rao Mutyala
Director
DIN 11433754

1) General information

Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Power Limited. The Company is a Special Purpose Vehicle to develop 100 megawatt (MW) Solar Concentrated Thermal Power Project at Dhursar, Near Pokhran, District Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. The Company has entered into a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for 100 MW capacity with NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN).

The Company is a Private Limited Company which is incorporated and domiciled in India under the provisions of the Companies Act. The registered office of the Company is located at Ground Floor, Reliance Centre, 19, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai 400 001

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on May 20, 2026

2) Significant accounting policies and critical accounting estimates and judgments:

2.1 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements are in compliance, in all material aspects, with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and other relevant provisions of the Act, as amended, and rules made thereunder.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in 'Indian Rupees', which is also the Company functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the following:

- Certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value;
- Defined benefit plans – plan assets that are measured at fair value;

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair value.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

Current vis-à-vis non-current classification

The assets and liabilities reported in the balance sheet are classified on a "current/non-current basis", with separate reporting of assets held for sale and liabilities. Current assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, are assets that are intended to be realized, sold or consumed during the normal operating cycle of the Company or in the 12 months following the balance sheet date; current liabilities are liabilities that are expected to be settled during the normal operating cycle of the Company or within the 12 months following the close of the financial year. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Shridhar & Associates Mumbai

RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Expenditure incurred on assets which are not ready for their intended use comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable borrowing cost are disclosed under Capital Work-in-Progress.

Accordingly, all project related expenditure viz, civil works, machinery under erection, construction and erection materials, pre-operative expenditure incidental / directly attributable to construction of project, borrowing cost, construction stores, and direct operational expenses (net of revenue during constructions) related to the units of power generated in the interim period, pending capitalisation, are disclosed as Capital work-in-progress.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:

Depreciation on PPE is provided to the extent of depreciable amount on Straight Line Method (SLM) based on useful life of the following assets as prescribed in Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of Plant and equipment where useful life has been estimated as 25 years as prescribed under Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and based on Internal assessment and technical evaluation by the management.

Particulars	**Estimated useful lives**
Buildings	3 to 30 years
Lease hold Land	Over the lease years
Plant and Equipment	10 to 25 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Motor Vehicles	10 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Computers	3 years

In respect of additions or extensions forming an integral part of existing assets and insurance spares, including incremental cost arising on account of translation of foreign currency liabilities for acquisition of Property, plant and equipment, depreciation is provided as aforesaid over the residual life of the respective assets.

Estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed annually, taking into account commercial and technological obsolescence as well as normal wear and tear and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Lease hold land is amortised over the lease period from the date of receipt of advance possession or execution of lease deed, whichever is earlier.

(c) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes less accumulated amortization / depletion and impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises of purchase price, borrowing costs and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and adjustment arising from
exchange rate variation attributable to the intangible assets.

Expenditure incurred on acquisition of intangible assets which are not ready to use at the reporting date is disclosed under "intangible assets under development".

Amortisation method and periods

Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over a period of three years. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

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Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited

(d) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets which are subject to depreciation or amortisation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(e) Trade Receivable

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

(f) Financial instruments:

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

Investments and other financial assets

i. Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

ii. Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments: Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Shridhar & Associates Mumbai

Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

iii. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

iv. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

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

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

v. Income recognition

Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividend

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment 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.

vi. Derivative Financial Instruments:

Derivative are initially recognised at fair value on the date of derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measure to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Further gain / (losses) arising on settlement and fair value change on derivative contracts are classified to finance cost.

(g) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

Shridhar & Associates Mumbai

RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

(h) Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(i) Financial liabilities

i. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definition of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

ii. Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

iii. Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Borrowings: Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Trade and other payable: These amounts represent obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. These payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less otherwise they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade and payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial guarantee contracts: Financial guarantee contract are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with Ind AS 37 and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation, where appropriate.

iv. Derecognition

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).
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 or loss.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

(j) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

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

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which 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. A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is termed as contingent liability.

Contingent Assets:

A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(k) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

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

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(l) Foreign currency translation:

i. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in 'Indian Rupees' (INR), which is the Company's functional and the Company's presentation currency

ii. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

All exchange differences arising on reporting of short term foreign currency monetary items other than derivative contracts at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss/ Capital Work-in-Progress.

In respect of foreign exchange differences arising on revaluation or settlement of long term foreign currency monetary items, the Company has availed the option available in the Ind AS-101 to continue the policy adopted in Previous GAAP for accounting of exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on March 31, 2016, wherein:

- Foreign exchange differences on account of depreciable asset, is adjusted in the cost of depreciable asset and would be depreciated over the balance life of asset.

- In other cases, foreign exchange difference is accumulated in "foreign currency monetary item translation difference account" and amortised over the balance period of such long term asset / liabilities. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are stated at the rates prevailing on the date of the transactions / exchange rate at which transaction is actually effected.

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(m) Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognized, when the control of the goods or services has been transferred to consumers. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and other similar allowances.

i. **Sale of energy**
Revenue from sale of energy is recognised on an accrual basis and in accordance with the provisions of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN) read with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) regulations.

ii. **Other operating income**
Revenue from certified reduction units is recognised as per terms and conditions agreed with trustee on future sale of certified emission reduction units.

(n) Employee benefits:

Short-term obligations

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

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss/ Capital Work-in-Progress.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Post employee obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:
- defined benefit plans such as gratuity
- defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

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

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in rupees 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/ capital work in progress.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

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Defined contribution plans

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

Superannuation
Certain employees of the Company are participants in a defined contribution plan. The Company has no further obligations to the plan beyond its monthly contributions which are contributed to a trust fund, the corpus of which is invested with Reliance Life Insurance Company Limited.

(o) Income tax

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

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

Deferred income tax is provided in full, on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(p) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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(q) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:
- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share
Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into
account:
- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares,
and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(r) Cash flow statement

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

(s) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer that makes strategic decisions.

(t) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

(u) Inventories:

Inventories of tools, stores, spares parts, consumable supplies and fuel are valued at lower of weighted average cost, which includes all non-refundable duties and charges incurred in bringing the goods to their present location and condition, and net realizable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses.

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2.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Preparing the financial statements under Ind AS requires management to take decisions and make estimates and assumptions that may impact the value of revenues, costs, assets and liabilities and the related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.
The Company make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Useful lives of Power plant and depreciation method

Management of the Company decided the estimated useful lives of power plant and respective depreciation. The accounting estimate is based on the expected wears and tears incurred during power generation. Wears and tears can be significantly different following renovation each time. When the useful lives differ from the original estimated useful lives, management will adjust the estimated useful lives accordingly. It is possible that the estimates made based on existing experience are different to the actual outcomes within the next financial period and could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of Property, plant and equipments (Refer note 3.1 and 2(c)) .

(b) Income taxes

There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain and would get finalized on completion of assessment by tax authorities. Where the final tax outcome is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.
Deferred tax on temporary differences reversing within the tax holiday period is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply during the tax holiday period, which is the nil tax rate. Deferred tax on temporary differences reversing after the tax holiday period is measured at the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates that are expected to apply after the tax holiday period. Management estimates that Company is not likely to generate taxable income in the foreseeable future and accordingly deferred tax asset on unused tax losses is not recognised (Refer note 11).

(c) Fair value measurement and valuation process

The management determines the appropriate valuation technique and inputs for fair value measurement. In estimating the fair value, the management engages third party qualified valuer to perform the valuations if require.
Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (Refer note 12).

(d) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its Property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

(e) Recent accounting pronouncement:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified amendments to Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, clarifying the accounting treatment when a currency is not exchangeable; Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements, revising the requirements for classification of liabilities as current or non-current, including liabilities with covenants; Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows, introducing additional disclosure requirements for supplier finance arrangements; Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures, requiring enhanced disclosures on supplier finance arrangements and related liquidity risks; and Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes, introducing guidance and disclosure requirements relating to the OECD Pillar Two global minimum tax rules w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment*

Rupees In lakhs

	Leasehold Land **	Plant and equipment	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	405	288,961	1,726	20	51	62	9	291,234
Additions during the year	-	229	-	-	-	-	-	229
Adjustments	-	4,070	-	-	-	-	-	4,070
Less : Assets damaged due to flood (refer note 18)		1,086						1,086
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**405**	**292,174**	**1,726**	**20**	**51**	**62**	**9**	**294,447**
Additions during the year	-	952	26	-	-	-	5	983
Adjustments	-	16,728	-	-	-	-	-	16,728
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	**405**	**309,854**	**1,752**	**20**	**51**	**62**	**14**	**312,158**

	Leasehold Land	Plant & equipment	Buildings	Furniture & fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	18	254,650	1,060	20	45	62	9	255,864
For the year	2	3,152	62	0	2	-	-	3,218
Deductions during the year		604						604
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**20**	**257,197**	**1,122**	**20**	**48**	**62**	**9**	**258,478**
For the year	33	3,330	57	-	-	-	-	3,420
Impairment of Asset (refer note 4(b))		38,160						38,160
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**53**	**298,687**	**1,179**	**20**	**48**	**62**	**9**	**300,058**
Net carrying amount								
As at March 31, 2025	384	34,977	604	-	4	-	-	35,969
As at March 31, 2026	351	11,167	573	-	4	-	-	12,100

* The above Property Plant and Equipment has been pledged as security
** Leasehold land from Government of Rajasthan for period of 30 years with option for extension for a further period of 10 years
*** Adjustments are foreign exhange loss capitalised.

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3.2 Other Intangible assets

Rupees In lakhs

	Computer Software
Carrying amount	
As at March 31, 2024	96
Additions during the year	-
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**96**
Additions during the year	-
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	**96**
Accumulated amortisation	
As at March 31, 2024	90
For the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**90**
For the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**90**
Net carrying amount	
As at March 31, 2025	6
As at March 31, 2026	6

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Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited

Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

Rupees In lakhs

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
3.3	**Other non-current assets**		
	(Unsecured and considered good)		
	Capital advances	3,765	3,765
		3,765	**3,765**
3.4	**Non Current tax assets (net)**		
	Current tax assets	406	402
		406	**402**
3.5	**Inventories**		
	Stores and spares	1,667	1,759
		1,667	**1,759**
3.6(a)	**Trade receivables**		
	(Unsecured and considered good)		
	Others	1,051	882
		1,051	**882**
3.6(b)	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balance with banks:		
	in current account	394	865
		394	**865**
3.6(c)	**Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**		
	Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	628	1,597
		628	**1,597**
3.6(d)	**Other current financial assets**		
	(Unsecured and considered good)		
	Security deposits	158	158
	Other Receivables	96	96
		255	**254**
3.7	**Other current assets**		
	(Unsecured and considered good)		
	Advance recoverable in cash or in kind	1	880
	Prepaid expenses	553	597
	Insurance Claim Receivable (refer note 18)	-	600
		555	**2,077**

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Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited

Rupees In lakhs

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
3.8	**Share capital**		
	Authorised		
	4,000,000 (March 31, 2025: 4,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	400	400
		400	400
	Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
	2,856,350 (March 31, 2025: 2,856,350) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up	286	286
		286	286
3.8.1	**Reconciliation of number of shares**		
	Equity shares		
	Balance at the beginning of the year - 2,856,350 (March 31, 2025: 2,856,350) shares of Rs. 10 each	286	286
	Balance at the end of the year - 2,856,350 (March 31, 2025: 2,856,350) shares of Rs. 10 each	**286**	286

3.8.2 Rights, preference and restriction attached to equity shares

Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of the equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
3.8.3	**Shares held by Holding Company**		
	Equity shares		
	Reliance Power Limited 2,856,350 (March 31, 2025: 2,856,350) shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid (Out of the above 2,856,349 (March 31, 2025: 2,856,349) equity shares are held by Reliance Power Limited, 1 Equity Share was jointly held by Reliance Power Limited and its Nominees)	286	286
		286	286
3.8.4	**Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company**		
	Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up held by Reliance Power Limited		
	Percentage of holding in the class	**100%**	100%
	Number of shares	**2,856,350**	2,856,350

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RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
		Rupees In lakhs
3.9.1 Other equity		
Instrument entirely equity in nature		
Preference Shares	29	29
Inter-corporate deposits	68,186	68,186
	68,215	**68,215**
3.9.1.1 Preference Shares		
Authorised		
10,000,000 (March 31, 2025: 10,000,000) preference shares of Re. 1 each	100	100
	100	**100**
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
2,856,350 (March 31, 2025: 2,856,350) shares of Rs. 1 each	29	29
	29	**29**
Reconciliation of number of shares		
Preference shares [refer note no. 3.9.1.1(a)]		
Balance at the beginning of the year		
2,856,350 (March 31, 2025: 2,856,350) shares of Rs. 1 each	29	29
Balance at the end of the year - 2,856,350 (March 31, 2025: 2,856,350) shares of Rs. 1 each	**29**	**29**

Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Preference shares

Preference Shares of Rs. 1 each fully paid up held by Reliance Power Limited - Holding company		
Percentage of holding in the class	100%	100%
Number of shares	2,856,350	2,856,350

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RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
		Rupees In lakhs
3.9.1.2 Movement of instruments entirely equity in nature		
Preference shares		
Balance at the beginning of the year 28,56,350 (March 31, 2025: 28,56,350) shares of Re. 10 each fully paid-up	29	29
Balance at the end of the year - 28,56,350 (March 31, 2025: 28,56,350) shares of Rs. 10 each	**29**	**29**
3.9.1.3 Inter Corporate Deposit		
Opening balance	68,186	68,186
Add : received during the year	-	-
	68,186	**68,186**
3.9.2 Reserves and surplus		
Balance at the end of the year		
Securities premium account	56,714	56,714
Retained earnings	(348,072)	(313,378)
Capital Contribution from Holding Company	7	
Total reserves and surplus	**(291,351)**	**(256,664)**
3.9.2.1 Securities premium account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	56,714	56,714
Balance at the end of the year	**56,714**	**56,714**
3.9.2.2 Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(313,378)	(290,328)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(34,694)	(23,050)
Balance at the end of the year	**(348,072)**	**(313,378)**
3.9.2.3 Captial Contribution from Parent Company		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Capital Contribution	7	-
Balance at the end of the year	**7**	-
	(223,136)	**(188,450)**

3.9.2.4 Nature and purpose of other reserves:

Securities premium account:

Security Premium account is for premium on issue of shares. The reserve would be utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

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Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited

Rupees In lakhs

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Financial Liabilities		
3.10	**Borrowings - Non-current**		
	Secured - at amortised cost		
	Term loans:		
	Rupee loans from banks	761	2,000
	Foreign currency loans from financial Institution/ other parties	39,003	52,029
		39,764	**54,029**

3.10.1 Nature of security:

a) Term loans balance from all banks, financial Institution/ other parties of Rs.1,81,518 lakhs (March 31, 2025 : Rs.1,64,802 lakhs) is secured/ to be secured by first charge on all the Immovable and movable assets of the Company on pari passu basis and pledge of 100% of the total issued share capital of the Company held by the Holding Company.

b) Current maturities of long term borrowings have been classified as other current liabilities (Refer Note 3.13)

3.10.2 Terms of repayment of loans and rate of interest:

a) The Rupee loan has a tenure of upto 13.5 years from the date of first disbursement will be repaid in 54 unequal quarterly instalments starting from January 07, 2014 and Interest rate is a floating rate linked to Axis Bank's one year MCLR plus 3.7% p.a, payable on monthly basis. The outstanding balance as on year end is Rs.7,521 lakhs (March 31, 2025 Rs.7,522 lakhs).

b) Foreign currency loan from financial institution/ other parties of has a tenure of upto 17.36 years from the date of first disbursement. It will be repaid in 33 unequal half yearly instalments starting from January 25, 2014 and carry fixed of 2.55% per annum payable half yearly. The outstanding balance as on year end is Rs.33,812 lakhs (March 31, 2025 Rs. 30,530 lakhs).

c) Foreign currency loan from financial institution/ other parties has a tenure of upto 17.45 years from the date of first disbursement. It will be repaid in 33 unequal half yearly instalments starting from January 7, 2014 and carry interest rate of LIBOR plus 365 basis points per annum payable half yearly. The outstanding balance as on year end is Rs. 65,576 lakhs (March 31, 2025 Rs.59,290 lakhs).

d) Foreign currency loan from financial institution/ other parties has a tenure of upto 14.45 years from the date of first disbursement. It will be repaid in 27 unequal half yearly instalments starting from January 7, 2014 and carry fixed interest rate of 5.95% per annum, payable half yearly. The outstanding balance as on year end is Rs.62,570 lakhs (March 31, 2025 Rs.56,574 lakhs).

e) Foreign currency loan from financial institution/ other parties has a tenure of upto 17.53 years from the date of first disbursement. It will be repaid in 33 unequal half yearly instalments starting from February 6, 2014 and carry fixed interest rate of 7.1% per annum, payable half yearly. The outstanding balance as on year end is Rs.12,040 lakhs (March 31, 2025 Rs. 10,886 lakhs).

3.10.3 The amortised cost disclosed above is net off incidental cost of borrowings aggregating of Rs. 536 lakhs (March 31, 2025 Rs. 524 lakhs).

3.11	**Other non-current financial liabilities**		
	Retention money payable	3,765	3,765
		3,765	**3,765**
3.12	**Provisions - Non-current**		
	Provision for gratuity	36	38
	Provision for leave entitlement	35	34
		70	**72**

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RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

Rupees in lakhs

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
3.13	**Financial Liabilities - Borrowings Current**		
	Unsecured - at amortised cost		
	Inter-corporate deposits from holding company	302	302
		302	**302**
	Current borrowings		
	Secured - at amortised cost		
	Current maturities of long-term borrowings	141,754	110,774
		141,754	**110,774**
3.14	**Trade payables**		
	Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	145	15
	Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	352	82
		497	**97**
3.15	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	4,658	1,947
	Interest accrued and due on borrowings	88,238	62,925
	Retention money payable	163	140
	Dues to Holding Company	1,376	316
	Provision for Regulatory Matters	731	731
	Other payables	398	553
		95,563	**66,612**
3.16	**Other Current Liabilities**		
	Other payables*	102	82
	*(Including provident fund, tax deducted at source and other miscellaneous payables)		
		102	**82**
3.17	**Provisions**		
	Provision for gratuity	11	3
	Provision for leave entitlement	8	5
		19	**8**

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Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
			Rupees In lakhs
3.18	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of energy	382	1,500
		382	**1,500**
3.19	**Other income**		
	Interest income:		
	Bank deposits	45	209
	Insurance Claim Receivable (refer note 18)	-	600
	Other non-operating income	24	-
		69	**809**
3.20	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, bonus and other allowances	416	513
	Contribution to provident fund and other funds	23	22
	Gratuity and leave encashment (Refer note 6)	26	23
	Share based payments	7	-
		472	**558**
3.21	**Finance cost**		
	Interest on:		
	Rupee term loans	968	975
	Foreign currency loans	27,042	16,208
	Other Finance Cost	372	374
		28,382	**17,557**
3.22	**Generation, administration and other expenses**		
	Stores and spares consumed	986	827
	Water Charges	254	179
	Hire charges	594	1,755
	Rent expenses	11	18
	Repairs and maintenance		
	- Plant and equipment	82	45
	Legal and professional charges	143	216
	Postage and telephone	1	2
	Travelling and conveyance	46	50
	Rates and taxes	3	-
	Insurance	676	365
	Asset damaged due to Flood (refer note 18)	-	482
	Miscellaneous expenses	70	99
		2,867	**4,040**

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RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

4) (a) Contingent liabilities and commitments

(i) The Company has declared its Concentrated-Solar Power (CSP) plant as commercially operational (COD) as per terms of PPA on November 17, 2014 against the scheduled commissioning date (SCD) of March 07, 2014 as per the terms of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). The Company has filed a petition before Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for extension of SCD. Pleadings in the said petition have been completed and the matter is to be listed for hearing.

(ii) As per the terms of the PPA entered with NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN), the Company was required to generate minimum committed energy of 219 Million Units in the contract year subsequent to declaration of commercial operation date (COD), else shortfall penalty is payable as per the terms of the PPA. The Company received minimum energy shortfall claim of Rs. 26240 lakhs from NVVN for FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 and the Company has filled Petition before Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) challenging the claim. NVVN had adjusted Rs 3,252 lakhs from the monthly invoices of the Company till the date company obtained the stay from Delhi High Court (DHC). Subsequent to grant of stay by DHC, NVVN has been paying against the Invoices. In other matters of RSTEPL and other CSP developers, APTEL vide order dated 26.07.2022, decided the principle that NVVN cannot claim shortfall in supply of min. energy compensation unless respective Electricity Regulator has imposed any penalty on discoms for noncompliance of RPO due to such shortfall. Based on the above findings, NVVN has refunded, Rs.2403 lakhs on dated 28th August 2023 to the Company out of above Rs. 3252 lakhs and the Company is following up with NVVN for balance amount. However, Hon. Supreme Court has stayed the said APTEL order in view of the appeal filed by Punjab Discom (CA 8735 of 2022) till further order and hence, minimum energy shortfall matter of RSTEPL is kept in abeyance by CERC till the said DNI matter is decided by SC. Considering the assessment of the above facts, and as legally advised, the Company has not considered the requirement for any provision.

(iii) Estimated amount of contracts remaining unexecuted on capital account (net of advances paid) and not provided for Rs. Nil (March 31, 2025 Rs NIL lakhs)

(iv) Disputed income tax dues for Assessment Year 2018-19 is Rs. 30 lakhs.

4) (b) Impairment of Assets:

The Company carried out an assessment to test the carrying amount as at March 31, 2026 of Property, plant and equipment (PPE) of Rs. 50,260 lakhs for impairment in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 36 ("Ind AS 36"). An independent expert estimated value-in-use by adopting discounted cash flow method for the balance useful life of the project as at March 31, 2026 by sets of assumptions reflective of likely future operating scenarios. Based on the said assessment, the Company has recorded an impairment provision of Rs 38,160 lakhs. As the amount of impairment provision is significant to the financial statements, the same has been disclosed as "Exceptional item" in the Statement of Profit and Loss

5) Details of remuneration to auditors:

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	**Year ended March 31,2026**	Year ended March 31,2025
(a) As auditors		
For statutory audit	5	5
For Certification	@	@
(b) Out-of-pocket expenses	@	@

@ Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

6) Employee benefit obligations

The Company has classified various employee benefits as under:

a) Leave obligations

The leave obligations cover the Company liability for sick and privileged leave.

Rupees in lakhs

Provision for leave encashment	**March 31, 2026**	March 31, 2025
Current*	8	5
Non-current	35	34

* The Company does not have unconditional right to defer the settlements.

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b) Defined contribution plans

(i) Provident fund
(ii) Superannuation fund
(iii) State defined contribution plans
- Employees' Pension Scheme 1995

The provident fund and the state defined contribution plan are operated by the regional provident fund commissioner and the superannuation fund is administered by the trust. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit schemes to fund the benefits. The Company has recognized the following amounts in the Capital work-in-progress / Statement of Profit and Loss for the year:

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2026**	Year ended March 31, 2025
(i) Contribution to provident fund	18	16
(ii) Contribution to employees' superannuation fund	@	@
(iii) Contribution to employees' pension scheme 1995	5	5
(iv) Contribution to employees' deposit linked insurance scheme	@	@

@ Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

c) Post-employment obligation

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit plan in India, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to gratuity at the rate of fifteen days basic salary for every completed years of services or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of basis salary last drawn by the employee concerned.

(i) **Significant estimates: actuarial assumptions**

Valuations in respect of gratuity have been carried out by an independent actuary, as at the Balance Sheet date, based on the following assumptions:

Particulars	**March 31, 2026**	March 31, 2025
Discount rate (per annum)	6.95%	6.55%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	7.50%	7.50%

The estimate of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market.

(ii) **Balance sheet amount (Gratuity Plan)**

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	**Present value of obligation**	**Fair value of plan assets**	**Net amount**
Balance as on March 31, 2024	**49**	**-**	**49**
Current service cost	10	-	10
Interest cost	3	-	3
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	**62**	**-**	**62**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)	-	-	-
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	2	-	2
Experience (gains) / losses	(16)	-	(16)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(14)**	**-**	**(14)**
Employer contributions		-	
Benefit payments	(6)	-	(6)
Balance as on March 31, 2025	**42**	**-**	**42**

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Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
Balance as on March 31, 2025	**42**	-	**42**
Current service cost	9	-	9
Interest cost	3	-	3
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	**54**	-	**54**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)	-	-	-
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	(1)	-	(1)
Experience (gains) / losses	4	-	4
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**3**	-	**3**
Employer contributions		-	
Benefit payments	(10)	-	(10)
Balance as on March 31, 2026	**50**	-	**50**

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans are as follows:

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	**March 31, 2026**	March 31, 2024
Present value of funded obligations	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Deficit of gratuity plan	-	-
Unfunded plans	**50**	**42**
Deficit of gratuity plan	**50**	**42**

(iii) **Sensitivity analysis:**

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Particulars	**Change in assumptions**		**Increase in assumptions**		**Decrease in assumptions**	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2026**	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2026**	March 31, 2025
Discount rate	0.50%	0.50%	-3.48%	-3.81%	3.68%	4.05%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	0.50%	0.50%	3.65%	3.99%	-3.48%	-3.79%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognized in the balance sheet. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

For unfunded plan, the Company has no compulsion to pre fund the liability of the plan. The Company's policy is not to externally fund these liabilities but instead recognizes the provision and pay the gratuity to its employees directly from its own resources as and when the employee leaves the Company.

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7) Assets pledged as security

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Financial assets		
First charge		
Loan	-	-
Non-financial assets		
First charge		
Property, plant and equipment	50,260	36,486
Other Intangible assets	6	6
Other non-current assets	3,765	3,765
Total non-current assets pledged as security	**54,031**	**40,257**
Current		
Financial assets		
First charge		
Trade receivables	1,051	882
Cash and bank balances	1,023	2,462
Security Deposits	158	158
Other financial assets	96	96
Non-financial assets		
Inventories	1,667	1,759
Other current assets	555	1,989
Total current assets pledged as security	**4,550**	**7,347**
Total assets pledged as security	**58,581**	**47,604**

8) Related party transactions:

A. Investing Parties/Promoters having significant influence on the Company directly or indirectly

Reliance Infrastructure Limited (R Infra)

B. Parties where control exists:

Holding Company
Reliance Power Limited (RPower)

C. Other entities with whom transactions have been done during the year

Fellow subsidiaries:
Dhursar Solar Power Private Limited (DSPL)
Rosa Power Supply Company Limited (RPSL)

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D.	**Details of transactions during the year and closing balance at the end of the year:**		
			Rupees in lakhs
		March 31 2026	March 31, 2025
(i)	**Transactions during the year:**		
	Reimbursement of expenses and advances by		
	- R Power	11	11

			Rupees in lakhs
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(ii)	**Closing Balance :**		
	Equity share capital (excluding premium)		
	- R Power	286	286
	Preference share capital (excluding premium)		
	- R Power	29	29
	Retention payable towards EPC		
	- R infra	3,765	3,765
	Other current financial Assets		
	- R infra	96	96
	Other current liabilities		
	- R Power	1,365	316
	Advance against EPC contract		
	- R infra	3,765	3,765
	Inter corporate deposit payable		
	- R Power (Deemed equity)	68,186	68,186
	- R Power	302	302
	Guarantees Issued on behalf of the Company		
	- R Power	11,471	11,471

(iii) The above disclosures do not include transactions with public utility service providers, viz, electricity, telecommunications in the normal course of business.

(iv) The Company has entered into a memorandum of understanding for sharing of certain assets between the Company and DSPL.

9) Earnings/ (Loss) per share:

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2026**	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit/(Loss) available to equity shareholders		
Net profit after tax (A) (Rupees in lakhs)	(34,694)	(23,064)
Weighted average number of equity shares (B)	2,856,350	2,856,350
Basic earnings per share (A/B) ((Rupees)	(1,214.51)	(807.48)
Weighted average number of potential equity shares on account of conversion of preference shares (C)	2,856,350	2,856,350
Weighted average number of shares for Diluted EPS(D=B+C)	5,712,700	5,712,700
Diluted earnings per share (A/D) (Rupees)*	(607.25)	(403.74)
Nominal value of an equity share (Rupees)	10	10

*7.5% compulsory convertible redeemable non-cumulative preference shares had anti-dilutive effect on earnings per share and have not been considered for the purpose of computing diluted earnings per share.

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10) Income taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are as under:

(a) The reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate

Rupees in Lakh

Particulars	**March 31, 2026**	March 31, 2025
Profit/(Loss) before tax (A)	(34,691)	(23,064)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 26%	(9,020)	(5.997)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Deferred tax assets not recognised on impairment loss	-	-
Deferred tax assets not recognised on tax loss for the year	9,020	5,997
Other adjustments (net)	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-

(b) Tax liabilities/ (Assets):

Rupees in Lakh

Provision for income tax (advance tax) – Opening balances	(402)	(370)
Taxes paid (net of refund)	(4)	(32)
Provision for income tax (advance tax) – Closing balances	(406)	(402)

(c) Tax losses

Rupees in Lakh

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	1,61,005	1,26,314
Potential Tax benefits @ 26%	41,861	32,842

*The Company has not recognized deferred tax assets on carried forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation as the company does not have reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax assets can be realized.

11) Fair value measurements

(a) Financial instruments by category

Rupees in lakhs

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	FVPL	**Amortised cost**	FVPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Security Deposits	-	158	-	158
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	1,051	-	882
Cash and cash equivalents	-	394	-	865
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	-	628	-	1,597
Other receivables	-	96	-	96
Total financial assets	**-**	**2,329**	**-**	**3,598**
Financial liabilities			-	
Borrowings	-	2,74,414	-	2,29,978
Other financial liabilities	-	3,765	-	1,835
Derivatives Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**2,80,508**	**-**	**2,35,411**

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(b) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values 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 three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclose as at March 31, 2026

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Security deposits	-	-	4	4
Total financial assets	-	-	**4**	**4**
Financial Liabilities	-	-		
Borrowings	-	-	2,62,698	2,62,698
Others financial liabilities	-	-	3,765	3,765
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**2,66,463**	**2,66,463**

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclose as at March 31, 2025

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Security deposits	-	-	4	4
Total financial assets	-	-	**4**	**4**
Financial Liabilities				
Others financial liabilities	-	-	2,32,592	2,32,592
Borrowings	-	-	3,765	3,765
Total financial liabilities	-		**2,36,357**	**2,36,357**

(c) Valuation processes

Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the Company and the valuer on periodically basis. Discount rates are determined using a capital asset pricing model to calculate a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

(d) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

Rupees in lakhs

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	**Fair value**	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial Assets				
Security deposits	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings*	2,74,414	2,62,698	2,29,675	2,23,884
Other financial liabilities	3,765	3,765	3,765	3,765
Total financial liabilities	**2,78,179**	**2,66,463**	**2,33,440**	**2,27,649**

*Carrying amount of borrowing includes long term borrowing, current maturity of long-term borrowing and interest accrued but not due on borrowing.

The carrying amount of current financial assets and liabilities (other than current maturity of long-term borrowing and interest accrued but not due on borrowing which have been considered as part of borrowing) are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The fair value as of March 31, 2026 of the long-term Borrowings with floating-rate of interest is not impacted due to interest rate changes, and will not be significantly different from their carrying amounts as there is no

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significant change in the under-lying credit risk of the Company borrowing (since the date of inception of the loans).

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amount is equal to the fair values.

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

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities which are included in level.

There were no transfers between any levels during the year.

The Company's policy is to recognize transfer into and transfer out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

12) Financial risk management

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely liquidity risk, market risks and credit risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis	Only high rated banks/institutions are accepted.
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk – foreign exchange	Recognized financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Sensitivity analysis	Partly hedge by foreign exchange forward, cross currency and call spread contract
Market risk – interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Partly hedge by Interest rate swap

(a) Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligation resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, financial assets carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to trade customers towards sale of electricity as per the terms of PPA, CERC and with public sector undertakings.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is managed at Company level depending on the policy surrounding credit risk management. For banks and financial institutions, only high rated banks/institutions are accepted. Generally, all policies surrounding credit risk have been managed at Company level except for those surrounding accounts receivable balances.

The Company has a PPA with a large public limited Company. The credit risk is considered to be low. The procurer has been paying the dues on a timely basis during the year.

(b) Liquidity risk

(i) Management monitors the rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. As the Company does not have sufficient operational cash inflows the Company is largely dependent now upon the parent company's support (Refer note4 above).

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(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The amounts disclosed in the below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant

Rupees in lakhs

March 31, 2026	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives financial liabilities				
Borrowings* (Refer note 4)	2,41,024	53,142	-	2,94,166
Trade payables	497	-	-	497
Retention money payable	3,927	-	-	3,927
Dues to Holding Companies	1,376	-	-	1,376
Other financial liabilities	1,129	-	-	1,129
Total Non-derivatives Financial liabilities	**2,47,953**	**53,142**	**-**	**3,01,095**

Rupees in lakhs

March 31, 2025	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives financial liabilities				
Borrowings*	1,81,554	61,681	-	2,43,235
Trade payables	98	-	-	98
Retention money payable	3,905	-	-	3,905
Dues to Holding Companies	316	-	-	316
Other financial liabilities	1,273	-	-	1273
Total Non-derivatives Financial liabilities	**1,87,146**	**61,681**	**-**	**2,48,827**

*Includes contractual interest payments based on the interest rate prevailing at the reporting date.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of volatility of prices in the financial markets. Market risk can be further segregated as: a) Foreign currency risk and b) Interest rate risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has long term monetary liabilities which are in currency other than its functional currency. Foreign currency risk, as defined in Ind AS 107, arises as the value of recognized monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in other currencies fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

While the Company has direct exposure to foreign exchange rate changes on the price of non-Indian Rupee-denominated borrowings. For that reason, the below sensitivity analysis may not necessarily indicate the total effect on the Company's net assets attributable to holders of equity shares of future movements in foreign exchange rates.

- **Foreign currency risk exposure:**

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk (all in USD $) at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR, are as follows.

Rupees in lakhs

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	1,73,976	1,57,792
Retention money	3,765	3,765
Total Financial liabilities	**1,77,741**	**1,61,557**
Total Covered by derivatives	**-**	**-**
Net exposure to foreign currency risk	**1,77,741**	**1,61,557**

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RAJASTHAN SUN TECHNIQUE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

- **Sensitivity of foreign currency exposure**

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

	Impact on profit before tax / Capital work-in- progress**	
USD sensitivity	**March 31, 2026**	March 31, 2025
FX rate – increase by 6% on closing rate on reporting date*	(10,439)	(9,693)
FX rate– decrease by 6% on closing rate on reporting date *	10,439	9,693
* Holding all other variables constant		

**The above impact has been assessed taking into consideration the accounting policy adopted by the Company for the accounting for foreign exchange differences. (Refer note 2.1(l) above).

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During March 31, 2026 the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in USD.

The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

- **Interest rate risk exposure**

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Rupees in lakhs

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Variable rate borrowings	65,728	66,812

- **Sensitivity of Interest**

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Rupees in lakhs

	Impact on profit before tax	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest rates – increase by 5% on existing Interest cost*	(950)	(413)
Interest rates – decrease by 5% on existing Interest cost*	950	413
* Holding all other variables constant		

13) Capital Management

(a) Risk Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. (Refer note 4 above)

The Company monitors capital on basis of total equity and debt on a periodic basis. Equity comprises all components of equity includes the fair value impact. The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

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Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited

Rupees in lakhs

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Equity (excluding other reserves)	(2,22,823)	(1,88,010)
Debt	1,81,518	1,64,803
Total	**4,04,341**	**3,52,813**

14) Delay Default in repayment of borrowing (non-current) and interest

The Company has delayed/defaulted in the payment of borrowings. The lender wise details are as under:

Name of Lender	**Borrowings**				**Interest**			
	Delay in repayment during the year ended March 31, 2026		**Default as at March 31, 2026**		**Delay in repayment during the year ended March 31, 2026**		**Default as at March 31, 2026**	
Name of Lender	Amount (in lakhs)	Period (Maximum days)	Amount (in lakhs)	Period (Maximum days	Amount (in lakhs)	Period (Maximum days)	Amount (in lakhs)	Period (Maximum days
Asian Development Bank	-	-	36,382	2640	-	-	37,608	2007
US Exim	-	-	18,861	2622	-	-	4,991	1891
FMO-Senior Debt	-	-	54,064	2640	-	-	31,010	2099
FMO-Sub Debt	-	-	7,102	2610	-	-	8,865	2610
Axis Bank Ltd.	-	-	6,662	2459	-	-	5,763	2250
Total	-	-	**123,071**				**88,238**	

15) Segment reporting

Presently, the Company is engaged in only one segment viz 'Generation of Power' and as such there is no separate reportable segment as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. Presently, the Company's operations are predominantly confined in India. The Company's Board of Directors are chief operating decision makers of the Company.

Information about major customers

Revenue for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 were from customers located in India. Customers include private distribution entities. Revenue to specific customers exceeding 10% of total revenue for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 were as follows (refer note 2(n)(i):

Particulars	**March 31, 2026**		March 31, 2025	
	Revenue In lakhs	**Percent**	**Revenue In lakhs**	**Percent**
NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited	382	100%	1,500	100%

16) Exchange Difference on Long Term Monetary Items

As explained above in note 2.1(l) with respect to exchange differences, the Company has adjusted the value of Rs. 16,728 lakhs Loss in PPE (March 31, 2025: adjusted the value of Rs 4,070 lakhs Loss in PPE) towards the exchange difference arising on long term foreign currency monetary liabilities towards depreciable assets.

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17) a) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

b) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party company (ultimate beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

18) Occurrence of Force Majeure Event due to heavy rainfall

Due to extremely heavy rainfall in Pokhran region on August 5, 2024 and August 6, 2024, the total project area of the plant was inundated resulting in stoppage of operation at the plant from August 6, 2024. After the overall flood restoration work, the entire plant has started its operations fully from June 10, 2025.

The Company has submitted its claim to United India Assurance Co Ltd ('Insurance Company') for Material Damage claim and Business Interruption loss claim. Subsequently, the Company has received Rs. 600 Lakhs against Material Damage claim and the Company is pursuing with the Insurance Company for balance of Material Damage claim and Business Interruption loss claim. The claim is under consideration at the level of their senior management level and it is expected that the final claim settlement would be realised in due course.

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19 Share Based Payments

(a) Scheme Details

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Reliance Power Limited granted 60,887 Employee Stock Options (ESOPs) under the Reliance Power – Employee Stock Option Scheme, 2024 to eligible employees of the Company. The ESOPs granted are subject to achievement of specified performance conditions and continued employment and shall vest equally in four annual tranches over a total vesting period of four years from the date of grant. Details of number of options outstanding have been tabulated below:

Sr. no	Financial Year (Year of Grant)	No of options outstanding as at		Financial Year of Vesting	Exercise Price (Rs.)
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025		
1	ESOS - 2024	82,574	-	2025-26 to 2029-30	Rs. 10.00
2	ESOS - 2024	38,270	-	2025-26 to 2029-30	Rs. 31.35
	Total	**120,844**	**-**		

Exercise period would commence from the date of vesting and would expire not later than four years from the Grant Date,

(b) Fair Value on the grant date

The fair value at grant date is determined using "Black Scholes Model" which takes into account the exercise price, term of the option, share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying shares, expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

The model inputs for options granted during the year ended March 31, 2026 are mentioned below.

Sr. no	Particulars	For ESOS - 2024	RSU - 2024
1	Weighted average exercise price	Rs. 31.35	Rs. 10.00
2	Grant date:	November 10,2025	November 10,2025
3	Vesting year:	2025-26 to 2029-30	2025-26 to 2029-30
4	Share Price at grant date:	Rs. 39.19	Rs. 39.19
5	Expected price volatility of Company's share:	55.09% to 57.91%	55.09% to 57.91%
6	Expected dividend yield:	0%	0%
7	Risk free interest rate:	5.91% to 6.30%	5.91% to 6.30%

The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on remaining life of the options)

(c) Movement in share options during the year:

For ESOS - 2024:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Number of share options	Weighted average exercise price (Rs.)	Number of share options	Weighted average exercise price (Rs.)
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Granted during the year	38,270	31.35	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**38,270**	**31.35**	**-**	**10.00**
Exercisable at the end of the year	**-**		**-**	

For ESOS - 2024:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Number of share options	Weighted average exercise price (Rs.)	Number of share options	Weighted average exercise price (Rs.)
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Granted during the year	88741	10.00	-	-
Forfeited during the year	(6,167)	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**82574**	**10.00**	**-**	**-**
Exercisable at the end of the year	**-**		**-**	

Weighted average remaining contractual life of the share option outstanding at the end of year is 6.12 years (March 31, 2025 - Nil).

(d) Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised as part of employee benefit expense are as follows:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Share based payment expense	7	-
Total	**7**	**-**

(e) Total contribution from holding company arising from share-based payment transactions recognised as part of reserves are as follows:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Share based payment expense	7	-
Total	**7**	

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20) The Government of India has consolidated 29 existing labour legislations into a unified framework comprising four Labour Codes, namely 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"). Part of the provisions of these Codes have become effective from November 21, 2025. However, the corresponding supporting rules under these Codes are yet to be notified. The Company is in the process of evaluating the overall impact of the New Labour Codes. Based on the assessment carried out so far, the Company has estimated the incremental liability in respect of its own employees, which is not material to the financial results.

21) As per Section 248 of the Companies Act 2013, there are no balances outstanding with struck off companies.

22) During the year the company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or the Lender.

23) Disclosure pursuant to Para 44A to E of Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows : Net debt reconciliation

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2026**	Year ended March 31, 2025
Borrowings		
Opening Balance		
- Non-Current	54,029	78,496
- Current	1,10,774	82,027
Changes in Fair Value		
- Impact of Effective Rate of Interest	180	209
- Exchange (gain) / loss	16,535	4,070
Repaid during the year/period	-	-
Closing Balance		
- Non-Current	39,764	54,029
- Current (Refer note 4)	1,41,754	1,10,774
Inter corporate deposit		
Opening Balance	68,489	68,489
Availed during the year	-	-
Repaid during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	68,489	68,489
Interest Expenses		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (Opening)	64,872	47,966
Interest Charge as per Statement Profit & Loss	28,382	17,557
Changes in Fair Value		
- Impact of Effective Rate of Interest	(180)	(209)
Interest paid	179	448
Interest accrued but not due/ and due on borrowings (Closing)	92,896	64,872

24) A) Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule:

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	**Outstanding for Following period from Due date of Payment**				
	Less than 1 Year	**1 - 2 Year**	**2- 3 Years**	**More than 3 Year**	**Total**
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	202	-	-	-	202
Undisputed Trade Receivables Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	849	849
Disputed Trade Receivables Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**202**	**-**		**849**	**1,051**

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B) Trade Payable Ageing:

Rupees in Lakh

Particulars	OS for Following period from Due date of Payment				
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Year	2- 3 Years	More than 3 Year	Total
MSME	145	-	-	-	145
Others	352	-	-	-	352
Total	**497**				**497**

25) The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

26) Ratios:

Sr	Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
A	Current ratio	0.02	0.04
B	Debt Equity ratio	(0.81)	(0.88)
C	Debt Service Coverage ratio	(0.01)	(0.29)
D	Return on Equity ratio	0.16	0.12
F	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	0.40	1.39
G	Trade Payables turnover ratio	1.29	5.17
H	Net Capital turnover ratio	(0.01)	(0.14)
I	Net Profit ratio	(90.75)	(15.08)
J	Return on capital employed	1	1

Ratios have been computed as under:

A. Current Ratio: Current Assets/Current Liabilities
B. Debt Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Equity excluding Revaluation Reserve
C. Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings before Interest and Tax and exceptional items / (Interest on Long Term and Short-Term Debt for the period/year + Principal Repayment of Long-Term Debt for the period/ year).
D. Return on Equity = Net profit / Shareholder's fund
E. Inventory turnover ratio = Turnover / Average inventory
F. Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Turnover / Average Receivables
G. Trade Payables turnover ratio = Turnover / Average Payables
H. Net Capital turnover ratio = Turnover / Capital Employed
I. Net Profit ratio = Net Profit / Turnover
J. Return on capital employed = Net Profit / (Debt +Equity)

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As per our attached report of even date

For Shridhar & Associates Firm Registration No: 134427W Chartered Accountants	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors	
Jitendra Sawjiany Partner Membership No.050980	**Prakash Kamble** Director DIN Number: 09257610	**Venkata Rao Mutyala** Director DIN Number: 11433754
Place : Mumbai Date : May 20, 2026	**Place : Mumbai** Date : May 20, 2026	**Place : Mumbai** Date : May 20, 2026

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