

Independent Auditors' Report

To The Members of
Reliance NU Energies Two Private Limited
(Formerly known as Reliance NU PSP Private Limited)

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance NU Energies Two Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its Loss (including other comprehensive income), the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in the context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Following are the brief summary of Key Audit Matters:

Sr.	The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1	Project status We refer to Note No. 4 to the Financial Statements. The Company has abandoned the project and the management has shown the project assets & liabilities as held for sale. Leasehold land of Rs. 508,876 thousand and 528,752 thousand has been capitalized on the basis of advance possession received from Government of Madhya Pradesh on payment of all dues against the land, execution of lease deed pending in favour of the Company. Based on the nature of transaction and the amount involved, it is determined to be a key Audit Matter.	*Our Procedure included the following: *Discussion with management. *Presentation as per Ind AS. *Government land transfer is yet to be executed. *The land lease rent / taxes are not being paid as matter is sub-judice.



Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for audit trail compliance and for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

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

Other Information

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. The Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure 1" a Statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act;
 - e) 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;
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2";



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- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration to directors during the year.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- (i) There were no pending litigations which would impact financial position of the Company.
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and protection fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026.
 - (iv) (a) Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, 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) Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(c) Based on our audit procedure conducted that are considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that cause us to believe that the representation given by the management under paragraph (2) (h) (iv) (a) & (b) contain any material misstatement.
 - (v) The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
 - (vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 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.



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Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For **Bakliwal & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. 130381W




Ashish Bakliwal
Partner
Membership No. 133823

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2026
UDIN: 26133823QFE2NK9344

ANNEXURE "1" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of **Reliance NU Energies Two Private Limited** of even date)

- i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment and have been shown as "Assets held for Sale".
- (b) The Property, Plant & Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us the freehold land is in the name of the Company. However, the leasehold land that has been taken on lease from Government of Madhya Pradesh and disclosed under assets classified as held for sale and lease deed is yet to be executed in the name of the Company.

Details as below:

Particulars of Leasehold land	Area in Acres	Gross carrying value (Rs in thousand)	Title deeds in the name of	Whether title deeds is in the name of promoter. Director or relative of promoter /director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since date (Financial year)	Reasons for not being held in the name of the Company
Leasehold land located at Chitrangi, District Singrauli	1141.97	508,876	Government of Madhya Pradesh	No	2011-12	Pending for execution of lease deed in favor of the company

- (d) The company does not have any proceedings initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act,
- ii) (a) As explained to us, there is no inventory hence clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from any bank or financial institution, hence provisions of clause 3 (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans secured/unsecured or investments or advances or guarantees or security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable.
- iv) Based on the information, the Company has no loans given and investments made neither any guarantee nor securities given during the year hence clause 3(iv) of the Order not applicable.
- v) In our opinion, and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit which is deemed to be deposit from the public hence clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi) According to the information given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed for maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of activities carried on by the Company. Hence provisions of clause 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable.



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- vii) (a) Based on our examination of the books and records, the Company has generally been regular in depositing with appropriate authority undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Income-tax, Duty of customs, Goods and Service tax, Cess and other Statutory dues, wherever applicable, during the year. Further no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident fund, Income tax, Duty of customs, Goods and Service tax, Cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no disputed statutory dues pending to be deposited with the respective authorities by the Company.
- viii) As per the information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records of the Company, there are no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ix) a) During the year the Company did not have any loan from any financial institution or bank or debenture holders hence the reporting requirement under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on examination of the records of the Company, we report that during the year the Company has not obtained any term loans.

d) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year no funds were raised on short term basis which have been utilized for long term purposes.

e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- x) (a) During the year the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans hence clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or debentures during the year hence clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi) (a) According to the explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.
- xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.



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- xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have a formal internal audit system.
- xv) As per the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
(d) As represented by the management, the Group does not have any Core Investment Company as per the definition of Group contained in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.
- xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 15 thousand in the current year and also Rs. 30 thousand in the preceding financial year.
- xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Therefore, provisions of clause 3 (xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company
- xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

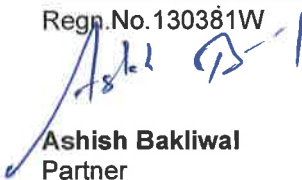


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xx) According to information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the financial statements of the Company, the CSR requirement is not applicable to the Company in view of losses incurred by the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable

For **Bakliwal & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.130381W


Ashish Bakliwal
Partner
Membership No.133823



Place: Mumbai
Date: May15, 2026

ANNEXURE "2" TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of **Reliance NU Energies Two Private Limited** ("the Company") of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Reliance NU Energies Two 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 management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's 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 and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become



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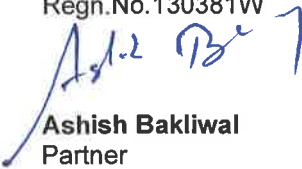
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inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For Bakliwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.130381W


Ashish Bakliwal
Partner
Membership No.133823



Place: Mumbai
Date: May15, 2026

Reliance NU Energies Two Private Limited
(Formerly Known as Reliance NU PSP Private Limited)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

		Rupees In thousand	
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	3.1	-	189
Total		-	189
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3.2	107	107
Assets classified as held for sale	3.3	7,15,592	7,17,007
Total		7,15,699	7,17,114
Total Assets		7,15,699	7,17,303
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	3.4	100	100
Instruments entirely equity in nature	3.5	1,000	1,000
Other equity	3.6	6,54,479	6,55,931
Total		6,55,579	6,57,031
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	3.7	9,673	9,673
Total		9,673	9,673
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	3.8	50,447	50,599
Total		50,447	50,599
Total Equity and Liabilities		7,15,699	7,17,303

Material Accounting Policies

2

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

As per our Report of even date.

For Bakliwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. 130381W

Ashish Bakliwal
Partner
Membership No. 133823

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sameer Kumar Gupta
Director
DIN: 03486281

Joji Joseph
Director
DIN: 08998832

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2026



Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2026



Reliance NU Energies Two Private Limited
(Formerly Known as Reliance NU PSP Private Limited)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2026	Rupees In thousand Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations			
Other Income	3.9	170	-
Total		170	-
Expenses			
Other expenses	3.10	1,618	30
Total		1,618	30
Loss before tax		(1,448)	(30)
Income tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Income tax for earlier years	9	4	4
Loss for the year		(1,452)	(34)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year		(1,452)	(34)
Earnings per equity share: (Face value of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic and diluted (Rupees)	8	(145.17)	(3.39)
Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our Report of even date.

For Bakliwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. 130381W

Ashish Bakliwal
Partner
Membership No. 133823

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sameer Kumar Gupta
Director
DIN: 03486281

Joji Joseph
Director
DIN: 08998832

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2026



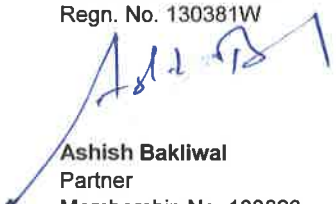
Reliance NU Energies Two Private Limited
(Formerly Known as Reliance NU PSP Private Limited)
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Rupees In thousand Year ended March 31, 2025
A Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Loss before tax	(1,448)	(30)
Adjusted for:		
Loss on Asset discarded	1,414	-
Operating profit /(loss) before working capital changes	(34)	(30)
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) in other current financial assets	189	-
Increase / (decrease) in other current financial liabilities	(151)	36
	38	36
Taxes paid (earlier years)	4	4
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	-	2
B Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
C Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Repayment of ICD	-	(2)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	-	(2)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	-	-
Opening Balance of cash and cash equivalents		
- Balance in current account	107	107
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents		
- Balance in current account	107	107

The Cash flow statements has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) "Statement of Cash Flows"

As per our Report of even date.

For Bakliwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. 130381W


Ashish Bakliwal
Partner
Membership No. 133823

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Sameer Kumar Gupta
Director
DIN: 03486281


Joji Joseph
Director
DIN: 08998832

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2026



Reliance NU Energies Two Private Limited
(Formerly Known as Reliance NU PSP Private Limited)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

(Refer Note 3.4)

Rupees In thousand

Balance as at 01 April 2024	100
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	100
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	100

B. Instruments entirely equity in nature

(Refer Note 3.5)

Preference Share : 7.5% Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CCRPS)

Balance as at 01 April 2024	1,000
Changes in Instrument entirely equity in nature	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1,000
Changes in Instrument entirely equity in nature	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	1,000

C. Other Equity

(Refer Note 3.6)

Particulars	Securities Premium Account	Retained Earnings	Unsecured Perpetual Inter-Company Loan	Retained Earnings
Balance as at 01 April 2024	9,99,000	(23,43,035)	-	6,55,965
Loss for the year	-	(34)	-	(34)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(34)	-	(34)
Availed / Adjusted	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	9,99,000	(23,43,069)	-	(13,44,069)
Loss for the year	-	(1,452)	-	(1,452)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	-	(1,452)	-	(1,452)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	9,99,000	(23,44,521)	-	(13,45,521)

As per our Report of even date.

For Bakliwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. 130381W

Ashish Bakliwal
Partner
Membership No. 133823

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sameer Kumar Gupta
Director
DIN: 03486281

Joji Joseph
Director
DIN: 08998832

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2026



Reliance NU Energies Two Private Limited

(Formerly Known as Reliance NU PSP Private Limited)

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

Particulars	Rupees In thousand	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
3.1 Other non-current financial assets		
(Unsecured and considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Non-current bank balances (lien with Sales tax department)	-	189
	-	189
3.2 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks:		
in current account	107	107
	107	107
3.3 Assets classified as held for sale		
Assets classified as held for sale	7,15,592	7,17,007
(Assest comprising of Free hold land & lease hold land, Buildings)	7,15,592	7,17,007
3.6 Other Equity		
3.6.1 Securities premium	9,99,000	9,99,000
3.6.2 Retained earnings	(23,44,521)	(23,43,069)
3.6.3 Unsecured perpetual inter-company loan	20,00,000	20,00,000
	6,54,479	6,55,931
3.6.1 Securities premium	9,99,000	9,99,000
3.6.2 Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(23,43,069)	(23,43,035)
Loss for the year	(1,452)	(34)
Balance at the end of the year	(23,44,521)	(23,43,069)
3.6.3 Unsecured perpetual inter-company loan		
Balance at the beginning of the year	20,00,000	20,00,000
Balance at the end of the year	20,00,000	20,00,000
Terms to unsecured perpetual inter-company loan		
The Company had convereted inter-company deposit of Rs 20,00,000 thousand received from Reliance Power Limited into Unsecured perpetual inter-company loan. The Facility interest free shall be perpetual in nature with no maturity obligation. However, the Borrower may if so desire, repay the said loan at its discretion.		
3.7 Non-current borrowings		
Unsecured - at amortised cost		
Inter-corporate deposits from holding company (refer note 6)	9,673	9,673
(Interest free, repayable on demand)	9,673	9,673
3.8 Other current financial liabilities		
Dues to Holding Company (refer note 6)	50,175	50,156
Dues to Fellow Subsidiary Company (refer note 6)	259	259
Others	13	184
	50,447	50,599



Particulars	Rupees In thousand	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
3.4 Equity share capital		
Authorised		
2,40,00,000 (Previous Year : 2,40,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	2,40,000	2,40,000
	<u>2,40,000</u>	<u>2,40,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
10,000 (Previous Year : 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
3.4(i) Reconciliation of number of equity shares		
Equity shares		
Balance at the beginning of the year - shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000	10,000
Changes during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year - shares of Rs. 10 each	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

3.4(ii) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having face value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of the equity shares 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 remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.

3.4(iii) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company / Holding Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding
Equity shares				
Reliance NU Energies Private Limited : 10,000 (Previous Year : 10,000) shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000	100%	10,000	100%
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

(Out of the above 9,999 (Previous Year : 9,999) equity shares are held by Reliance NU Energies Private Limited (Previous Year - Reliance NU Energies Private Limited), the holding company and the balance 1 share is jointly held by Reliance NU Energies Private Limited (Previous Year - Reliance NU Energies Private Limited) and its nominees)

3.4(iv) Details of shares held by Promoters of the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		Percentage change during the year
	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding	
Equity Shares					
Reliance NU Energies Private Limited : 10,000 (Previous Year : 10,000) shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up	10,000	100%	10,000	100%	-
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	-



Particulars	Rupees In thousand	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
3.5 Preference share capital		
Authorised		
1,00,00,000 (Previous Year : 1,00,00,000) preference shares of Re. 1 each	10,000	10,000
	10,000	10,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
10,00,000 (Previous Year : 10,00,000) preference shares of Re. 1 each	1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000

3.5(i) Reconciliation of number of preference shares

Preference shares (Refer note 3.5(ii))

Balance at the beginning of the year - shares of Re. 1 each	10,00,000	10,00,000
Changes during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year - shares of Re. 1 each	10,00,000	10,00,000

3.5(ii) Terms/ rights attached to preference shares

7.5% Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CCRPS)

The Company shall have a call option on CCRPS which can be exercised by the Company in one or more tranches and in part or in full before the end of agreed tenure (20 years) of the said shares. In case the call option is exercised, CCRPS shall be redeemed at an issue price (i.e face value and premium). The holders of CCRPS however, shall have an option to convert CCRPS into equity shares at any time during the tenure of such shares. At the end of tenure and to the extent the Company or the shareholder has not exercised their options, CCRPS shall be compulsorily converted into equity shares. On conversion, in either case, each CCRPS shall be converted into one fully paid equity share of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 990 share. If during the tenure of CCRPS, the Company declares equity dividend, CCRPS holders shall also be entitled to dividend on their shares at the same rate as the equity dividend and this dividend will be over and above the coupon rate of 7.5%. These preference shares shall continue to be non cumulative.

3.5(iii) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company / Holding Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding
Preference shares				
Reliance NU Energies Private Limited : 10,00,000 (Previous Year : 10,00,000) shares of Re. 1 each	10,00,000	100%	10,00,000	100%
	10,00,000	100%	10,00,000	100%

3.5(iv) Details of shares held by Promoters of the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		Percentage change during the year
	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding	
Preference shares					
Reliance NU Energies Private Limited : 10,00,000 (Previous Year : 10,00,000) shares of Re. 1 each fully paid-up	10,00,000	100%	10,00,000	100%	-
	10,00,000	100%	10,00,000	100%	-



Reliance NU Energies Two Private Limited

(Formerly Known as Reliance NU PSP Private Limited)

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

Particulars	Rupees In thousand	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
3.9 Other income		
Liability Written Back	170	-
	<u>170</u>	<u>-</u>
3.10 Other expenses		
Statutory Audit Fees	12	12
Professional Charges	-	5
Bank Charges	-	1
Sundry balances written off	189	-
Loss on Asset discarded	1,414	-
Rates and taxes	3	12
	<u>1,618</u>	<u>30</u>



1) General information

Reliance NU Energies Two Private Limited (Formerly known as Reliance NU PSP Private Limited), a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Power Limited, has been set up to develop a 3,960 MW (6X660 MW) super critical coal fired thermal power project at Chitrangi Tehsil, District Singrauli in the State of Madhya Pradesh, based on the Memorandum of Understanding entered into between Reliance Power Limited (Holding Company) and the Government of Madhya Pradesh. 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 15, 2026.

2) Material accounting policies, critical accounting estimate and judgments:

2.1 Basis of preparation, measurement and material 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 Indian Accounting Standards

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The policies set out below have been consistently applied during the year presented.

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

Historical cost convention

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

- i. Defined benefit plans – plan assets that 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, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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



(b) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. 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.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:

Depreciation is provided to the extent of depreciable amount on Straight Line Method (SLM) based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

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

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets which are subject to depreciation or amortization 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 impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(d) 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 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.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. 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.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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.

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 group 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 (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) 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 borrowings, dues to holding company and creditors for capital expenditure.

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.

Trade and other payable: These amounts represents 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.

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.

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



(i) 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.

(j) 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' (Rs.), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

ii. Transactions and balances

- (i) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.
- (ii) All exchange differences arising on reporting of short term foreign currency monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- (iii) 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.

(k) Revenue from Contracts with Customers and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amount receivable for goods supplied, stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes

(i) Service Income

Service income represents income from support service recognised as per the terms of the service agreements entered into with the respective parties.

(ii) Income from Generation Based Incentive

Income from Generation Based Incentive is accounted on accrual basis considering eligibility of project for availing the income.

(l) 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 bases 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 and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. 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.

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institution, other short term highly liquid investment with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value..

(n) 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.

(o) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

"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."

(p) 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.



2.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of 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 judgments 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 makes 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) Income taxes

There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain and would be 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.

(b) Provision

Estimates of the amounts of provisions recognised are based on current legal and constructive requirements, technology and price levels. Because actual outflows can differ from estimates due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions are regularly reviewed and adjusted to take account of such changes.



4 Project Status :

Reliance NU Energies Two Private Limited (formerly known as Reliance NU PSP Private Limited) ("the Company") was setting up a 6x660 MW (3,960 MW) super critical coal-fired thermal power project at Chitrangi Tehsil in Singrauli District of Madhya Pradesh. It had received all the major clearances and approvals required for implementation of the project. The company proposed to use coal for this project from the surplus coal up to 9 MTPA from the Moher, Moher- Amlohri Extension and Chatrasal coal Blocks allocated to Sasan Power Limited, allowed by Ministry of Coal (MoC) vide its Gazette notification No.335 dated February 17, 2010 and balance from other sources. The Company had participated in bid for supply of power to Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited and Madhya Pradesh Power Management Company Limited.

Based on Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated August 25, 2014, MoC cancelled its earlier notification dated February 17, 2010 permitting use of surplus coal from Sasan UMPP for this project resulting in frustration of the bids due to non availability of coal.

Based on above development the project assets and liability have been stated at their net realizable value or cost, whichever is less. The company has shown project assets and liabilities as held for sale.

5 Details of Remuneration to Auditors :

Particulars	Rupees in thousand	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
As auditors		
For statutory audit (excluding taxes)	10	10
Total	10	10

6 Related party transactions :

As per Ind AS 24 'Related party Transaction' as prescribed by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended, the Company's related parties' transactions are disclosed below:

A. Parties where control exists:

Ultimate Holding Company:

Reliance Power Limited (w.e.f. February 13, 2025) (R Power)

Holding Company:

Reliance Power Limited (upto February 12, 2025) (R Power)

Reliance NU Energies Private Limited (formerly known as Atos Trading Private Limited) (w.e.f February 13, 2025) (RNEPL)

Fellow subsidiary:

Sasan Power Limited (SPL)

B. Details of transactions during the year and closing balance at the end of the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Transactions during the year:		
Expense incurred / paid on behalf of the company		
R Power	19	26
Shares Transfer (Equity & Preference)		
RNEPL	-	1,100

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Closing balance		
Equity share capital (excluding premium)		
RNEPL	100	100
Preference share capital (excluding premium)		
RNEPL	1,000	1,000
Inter corporate deposits received		
R Power	9,673	9,673
Other current financial liabilities		
R Power	50,175	50,156
SPL	259	259

7 Disclosure pursuant to para 44 A to 44 E of Ind AS 7 - Statement of cash flows

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Long term Borrowings		
Opening Balance	9,673	9,675
Availed during the year	-	-
Repaid / Adjusted during the year	-	(2)
Closing Balance	9,673	9,673

8 Earnings per share :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit/(Loss) available to equity shareholders		
Loss (A)	(1,452)	(34)
Number of equity shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (Basic) (B)	10,000	10,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (A / B) (Rs.)	(145.17)	(3.39)
Nominal value of an equity share (Rs.)	10	10

7.5% Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares had an anti-dilutive effect on earnings per share and hence have not been considered for the purpose of computing dilutive earnings per share.



9 Income Taxes :

(a) Amount recognised in profit and loss		Rupees in thousand	
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	
Income tax expense			
Current year tax	-	-	
Income tax of earlier years	4	4	

(b) Amount recognised in other comprehensive income - Nil (previous year : Nil)

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

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Loss before income tax expense	(1,448)	(30)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 26% (2024-25 : 26%)	(376)	(8)
Income tax for earlier years	4	4
Income not chargeable to income tax under Income Tax Act, 1961	(44)	-
Expenses (admissible) / inadmissible under Income Tax Act (net)	421	8
Other items (net)	(4)	(4)
Income tax expense	-	-

Note: The Company has not recognised deferred tax asset on the unabsorbed losses as it does not claim the unabsorbed losses in the income tax returns filed by the Company.

10 Fair value measurements

(a) Financial Instruments by category

The Company does not have any financial assets or liabilities which are measured at FVTPL or FVOCI.

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	107	107
Total financial assets	107	107
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	9,673	9,673
Payable to related parties	50,434	50,415
Other payables	13	184
Total financial liabilities	60,120	60,272

(b) Fair value hierarchy

There are no long term financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at amortised cost or fair value.

(c) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	107	107	107	107
Total Financial assets	107	107	107	107
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	9,673	9,673	9,673	9,673
Payable to related parties	50,434	50,434	50,415	50,415
Other payables	13	13	184	184
Total financial liabilities	60,120	60,120	60,272	60,272

(d) Valuation technique used to determine fair values

The carrying amount of current financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The fair value of security deposits and borrowings has been considered same as carrying value since there have not been any material changes in the prevailing interest rates. Impact on account of changes in interest rates, if any has been considered immaterial.

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.



11 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, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, letters of credit
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities

(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 and financial assets carried at amortised cost.

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.

(b) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

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 thousand				
March 31, 2026	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	9,673	-	-	9,673
Payable to related parties	50,434	-	-	50,434
Other payables	13	-	-	13
Total financial liabilities	60,120	-	-	60,120
March 31, 2025	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	9,673	-	-	9,673
Payable to related parties	50,415	-	-	50,415
Other payables	184	-	-	184
Total financial liabilities	60,272	-	-	60,272

12 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 to 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.

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

Particulars	Rupees in thousand	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Equity	6,55,579	6,57,031
Debt	9,673	9,673
Total	6,65,252	6,66,704

13 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 and also all non-current assets are located in India. The Company does not have revenue from any type of product or service or any external customer.

14 Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Disclosure of amounts payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act. There are no overdue principal amounts / interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance Sheet date. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payments made during the year or brought forward from previous years.



Reliance NU Energies Two Private Limited

(Formerly Known as Reliance NU PSP Private Limited)

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

- 15 (i) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company during the year or in any person or entity, including foreign entities ('Intermediaries') with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall lend or invest in other person or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ('ultimate beneficiaries').

(ii) The Company has not received any funds during the year from any party ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other person or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ('ultimate beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(iii) (a) The Company does not have any Borrowings from any Bank or Financial Institution.

(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders.

(c) The Company has not taken any secured Loan and hence, no charge have been registered or yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies.

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

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

(vi) There are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961. Also, there are no previously unrecorded income and related assets which have been recorded in the books of accounts during the year.

(vii) The Company has neither traded nor invested in Crypto Currency or any Virtual Currency during the year & previous year.

(viii) During the year the Company has not:

(a) Imported any raw material, spare parts, and consumable or capital goods.

(b) Incurred expenditure in foreign currency.

(c) Exported any goods, or services.

(d) Declared any dividend to any non-resident shareholders.

(ix) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or both during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(x) Provisions regarding "Corporate Social Responsibility" (CSR) are not applicable to the Company.

(xi) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(xii) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

- 16 There are no loans given, investments made, guarantee given and security provided by the Company covered U/s 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

17 Financial Performance Ratios:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	Variance %
Current ratio (in Times)	14.19	14.17	0.10
Debt Equity ratio (in times)	0.01	0.01	-
Debt Service Coverage ratio (in times)	NA	NA	NA
Return on Equity ratio (in %)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	NA	NA	NA
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	NA	NA	NA
Trade Payables turnover ratio (in times)	NA	NA	NA
Net Capital turnover ratio (in times)	NA	NA	NA
Net Profit ratio (in %)	NA	NA	NA
Return on capital employed (in %)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-
Return on Investment (in %)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-

Ratios have been computed as under:

* Current Ratio: Current Assets/Current Liabilities

* Debt Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Equity excluding Revaluation Reserve

* Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings before Interest and Tax and exceptional items / (Interest on Long Term and Short Term Debt for the year + Principal Repayment of Long Term Debt for the year).

* Return on Equity = Net profit / Shareholder's fund

* Inventory turnover ratio = Turnover / Average inventory

* Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Turnover / Average Receivables

* Trade Payables turnover ratio = Turnover / Average Payables

* Net Capital turnover ratio = Turnover / Capital Employed

* Net Profit ratio = Net Profit / Turnover

* Return on capital employed = Net Profit / (Debt + Equity)

* Return on Investment = Net profit before interest and dividend / Equity



18 Previous year figures have been regrouped or reclassified wherever necessary.

As per our Report of even date

For Bakliwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 130381W



Ashish Bakliwal
Partner
Membership No. 133823

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Sameer Kumar Gupta
Director
DIN: 03486281

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2026



Joji Joseph
Director
DIN: 08998832

