

JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars		Note No.	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A	ASSETS			
1	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	4A	2,715.65	43.29
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	4B	144.65	2,400.96
	(c) Other intangible assets	5	0.03	0.05
	(d) Financial assets			
	(i) Other financial assets	6	5.85	5.81
	(e) Income tax assets (net)	8	0.31	0.28
	(f) Other non-current assets	10	40.16	146.11
	Total non - current assets		2,906.65	2,596.50
2	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	9	3.58	-
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	7	0.04	-
	(ii) Unbilled revenue	20	15.30	-
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	44.68	160.32
	(iv) Other financial assets	6	1.33	0.99
	(c) Other current assets	10	10.79	4.89
	Total current assets		75.72	166.20
	Total Assets		2,982.37	2,762.70
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Equity			
	(a) Equity share capital	12	916.77	916.77
	(b) Other equity	13	(38.53)	(9.61)
	Total equity		878.24	907.16
2	Liabilities			
	(i) Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	14	1,745.18	1,755.86
	(ii) Lease liabilities	17	2.31	-
	(b) Provisions	19	2.01	-
	Total non - current liabilities		1,749.50	1,755.86
	(ii) Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	14	159.49	33.23
	(ii) Lease liabilities	17	0.15	-
	(iii) Trade payables			
	(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	15	2.21	-
	(b) Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises	15	5.27	0.12
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	16	182.18	63.40
	(b) Other liabilities	18	4.56	2.93
	(c) Provisions	19	0.77	-
	Total current liabilities		354.63	99.68
	Total liabilities		2,104.13	1,855.54
	Total Equity and Liabilities		2,982.37	2,762.70

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
In terms of our report attached

For Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 109574W

Shah P. Patel
Shah P. Patel

Partner
M No. 172670

Place: Mumbai
Date: 04th May, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Monica Chopra
Monica Chopra

Director
[DIN: 05341124]

Venkata Ramakrishna Susarla
Venkata Ramakrishna Susarla

Director & CFO
[DIN: 08236325]

Aliasger Hannanbhai
Aliasger Hannanbhai
Company Secretary



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(₹ in Crore except per share data)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
I Income:			
a) Revenue from operations	20	162.79	-
b) Other income	21	0.84	0.00*
Total income		163.63	0.00*
II Expenses:			
(a) Employee benefits expense	22	7.38	-
(b) Finance costs	23	122.93	0.00*
(c) Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	42.50	0.84
(d) Other expenses	25	21.26	0.21
Total expenses		194.07	1.05
III Loss before tax exceptional item, tax and deferred tax (recoverable from) / adjustable in future tariff (I - II)		(30.44)	(1.05)
IV Exceptional items	38	(0.81)	-
V Loss before tax and deferred tax (recoverable from) / adjustable in future tariff (III + IV)		(31.25)	(1.05)
VI Tax Expense			
Current tax	26	-	0.00*
Deferred tax		9.25	-
VII Deferred tax (recoverable from)/adjustable in future tariff		(9.25)	-
		-	0.00*
VIII Net loss for the year (V-VI-VII)		(31.25)	(1.05)
IX Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans		0.67	-
X Total comprehensive loss for the year (VIII+IX)		(30.58)	(1.05)
XI Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each			
Basic (₹)		(0.34)	(0.01)
Diluted (₹)		(0.34)	(0.01)

(* Amount Less than Rs.50,000/-)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109574W

Parth P Patel

Partner

M No. 172670



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Monica Chopra

Director

[DIN: 05341124]

Venkata Ramakumar

Susarla

Director & CFO

[DIN: 08236325]

Aliasger Hannanbhai

Aliasger Hannanbhai

Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai

Date: 04th May, 2026

JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2026

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	No. of shares	₹ in Crore
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	91,67,70,000	916.77
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2024-25	-	-
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	91,67,70,000	916.77
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2025-26	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	91,67,70,000	916.77

b. Other equity

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Deemed Capital Contribution	Total
	Retained earnings		
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	(8.56)	-	(8.56)
Loss for the year	(1.05)	-	(1.05)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	(9.61)	-	(9.61)
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	(9.61)	-	(9.61)
Loss for the year	(31.25)	-	(31.25)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	0.67	-	0.67
Total comprehensive loss	(30.58)	-	(30.58)
Deemed capital contribution (Guarantee)	-	1.66	1.66
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	(30.58)	1.66	(28.92)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

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Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109574W

Parth P Patel

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M No. 172670

Place: Mumbai

Date: 04th May, 2026

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JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

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

		(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	For the year ended		For the year ended
	31st March, 2026		31st March, 2025
I CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax		(31.25)	(1.05)
Adjusted for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	42.50		0.84
Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as fair value through profit or loss	(0.84)		0.00*
Finance costs	122.93		-
Exceptional items (refer note 38)	0.81		-
		165.40	0.84
Operating profit before working capital changes		134.15	(0.21)
Adjustment for movement in working capital:			
Increase in Inventories	(3.58)		-
(Increase) / Decrease in current and non-current assets	(8.14)		0.81
Increase in Trade receivables and Unbilled revenue	(15.34)		-
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables and other liabilities	14.75		(1.58)
		(12.31)	(0.77)
Cash generated from operations		121.84	(0.98)
Income taxes paid (net)		(0.27)	(0.00)
Net cash flow generated from / (used) in operating activities		121.57	(0.98)
II CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment (including capital work-in-progress and capital advances)		(233.80)	(527.62)
Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalent		(0.05)	23.10
Interest received		0.62	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(233.23)	(504.52)
III CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from current borrowings		-	8.23
Proceeds from non-current borrowings		115.59	594.02
Interest paid		(119.57)	-
Net cash flow (used) in / generated from financing activities		(3.98)	602.25
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (I+II+III)		(115.64)	96.75
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		160.32	63.57
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - AT THE END OF THE YEAR		44.68	160.32
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:			
a) Balances with banks (Refer note 11)			
(i) In current accounts		42.26	157.99
(ii) In deposit account with maturity less than 3 months at inception		2.39	2.30
b) Cash in hand (Refer note 11)		0.03	0.03
Total		44.68	160.32

(* Amount Less than Rs.50,000/-)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Note -

The Statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7) Statement of cash flows.

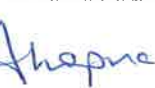
In terms of our report attached

For Shah Gupta & Co.
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Parth P Patel
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For and on behalf of Board of Directors



Monica Chopra
Director
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Place: Mumbai
Date: 04th May, 2026


Aliasger Hannanbhai
Company Secretary

JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

1 General information

JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited is a public limited company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. It forms part of the JSW Energy group and is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Neo Energy Limited, making it a step-down subsidiary of JSW Energy Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at Village - Machetar, PO - Chanhota, Tehsil - Bharmour, Chamba, Himachal Pradesh - 176309.

The Company has set up a 240 MW (3x80 MW), run-of-the-river hydroelectric power project at Kutehr, Himachal Pradesh, which achieved Commercial Operation Date (COD) on 9th August 2025.

2.1 Recent accounting pronouncements:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

1. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 - The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

2. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 - The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

3. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively. The company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact on its financial statements.

2.2 Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2026, and a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") to the extent notified and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The Financial Statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 4th May, 2026.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 3: Basis of preparation & presentation of financial statement & Material accounting Policy

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

a) The Financial Statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies given below which are consistently followed except where a new accounting standard or amendment to the existing accounting standards requires a change in the policy hitherto applied. Presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, "as amended", as applicable to the Financial Statements have been followed. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') in Crore rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

b) The Commercial Operation Date (COD) of the Kutehr Hydroelectric Project (3x80 MW) has been achieved at 00:00 hours on August 9, 2025. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared for the year ended 31st March, 2026.

Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in the normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current only.

Material accounting Policy

3.2 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning.

Cost of major inspection/overhauling is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection/overhauling (as distinct from physical parts) is de-recognised.

Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss, as capital work in progress. Upon completion, such properties are transferred to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment and the depreciation commences.

Where an obligation (legal or constructive) exists to dismantle or remove an asset or restore a site to its former condition at the end of its useful life, the present value of the estimated cost of dismantling, removing or restoring the site is capitalized along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognized.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company presents right-of-use assets, including leasehold land, that do not meet the definition of investment property, under "Property, Plant and Equipment" in accordance with Ind AS 116.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

3.3 Intangible assets

a) Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

b) An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no further economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gain / (loss) on de-recognition are recognized in profit or loss.

3.4 Depreciation & amortisation

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Amortisation of intangible assets is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful lives and residual value prescribed in Schedule II to the Act except in case of the following class of assets wherein useful lives are determined based on technical assessment made by a technical expert engaged by the management taking into account the nature of assets, the estimated usage of assets, the operating conditions of the assets, anticipated technological changes, in order to reflect the actual usage:

The useful lives considered by the Company are as follows:

Property, Plant and Equipment	Useful life in years	As per Schedule II
a) Plant and equipment (Electromechanical)	35 years	15-40 years
b) Plant and equipment (otherthan electromechanical)	40 years	15-40 years
c) Building	40 years	15-40 years

The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided as per the provisions of Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 based on useful life and residual value specified therein.

3.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Any reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is limited to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

3.6 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset.

In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset.

If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings.

The Company suspends capitalisation of borrowing costs during extended periods in which it suspends active development of a qualifying asset.

3.7 Statement of cash flows

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method adjusting the net profit for the effects of:

- i. changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables, transactions of a non-cash nature;
- ii. non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, and unrealised foreign currency gains and losses etc.; and
- iii. all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and demand deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.

3.9 Revenue recognition

Revenue towards satisfaction of performance obligations from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods including power generated or services is transferred to the customer, at transaction price (net of variable consideration) i.e. at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services having regard to the terms of the contract including Power Purchase Agreements, relevant tariff regulations and the tariff orders by the regulator, as applicable. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for satisfaction of performance obligation. The variable consideration is estimated having regard to various relevant factors including historical trend and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Compensation towards shortfall in offtake are recognised on collection or earlier when there is reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Sale of Power

Revenue from capacity charges (other than from contracts classified as lease) under the long term power supply agreements is recognised over a period of time as the capacity of the plant is made available under the terms of the contracts. Electricity charges are recognised on supply of power under such power supply agreements.

The Company primarily generates revenue from contracts with customers for supply of power generated from power plants including from allocating the capacity of the plant under the long term power purchase agreements.

Revenue from operations of the company mainly consists from plants regulated under the Electricity Act, 2003. Accordingly, the Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission (HERC) determines the tariff on the norms prescribed in the tariff regulations as applicable from time to time. Revenue from sale of energy is accounted for as per tariff notified by HERC.

As at each reporting date, revenue from operations includes an accrual for energy sales transmitted to customers but not yet billed (unbilled Revenue).

Rebate to customers as early payment incentive is deducted from the amount of revenue from energy sales.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest or Surcharge on delayed payments on overdue trade receivables is recognised when significant certainty as to measurability or realisability exists.

3.10 Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the financial statements of company, transactions in currencies other than the company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings; and
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

3.11 Employee benefits

a) Short term employee benefits:

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

b) Long term employee benefits:

Liabilities recognised in respect of longterm employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. The liabilities for contingency 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.

c) Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits:

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

Defined contribution plans:

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit plans are accounted for as payments to defined contribution plans where the Company's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

Defined benefit plans:

For defined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income are not reclassified. Actuarial valuations are being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period for defined benefit plans.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

The Company pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/ superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 days salary for each completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

3.12 Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

The Holding Company has created an Employee Welfare Trust for providing share-based payment to its employees.

The Holding Company uses the Trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes. The Trust buys shares of the Parent Company from the market or directly from the Parent Company, for giving shares to employees.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

3.13 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

a) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

A deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses or tax credits (credit on account of Minimum Alternative Tax) is recognised only to the extent that the Company has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised by the Company. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For operations carried out under tax holiday period (80IA benefits of Income Tax Act, 1961), deferred tax assets or liabilities, if any, have been established for the tax consequences of those temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases that reverse after the tax holiday ends.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets relate to the same taxable entity and same taxation authority.

c) Current tax and deferred tax for the year:

Current and deferred tax are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

In respect of regulated businesses where tariff is determined on cost plus return on equity and the income tax is a pass through, deferred tax recoverable from / adjustable against future tariff, when and to the extent such deferred tax becomes current tax in future periods, is presented separately and is not offset against deferred tax.

3.14 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) for the Reporting period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the Period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

3.15 Provisions , Contingencies and commitments

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable incremental costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.

A) disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is:

a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or

b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:

(i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

(ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

B) contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:

(a) estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;

(b) uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid;

(c) funding related commitment to associate and joint venture companies; and

(d) other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

3.16 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

A. Financial assets

(a) Recognition and initial measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. In case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial assets are recognized at transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of financial assets. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(b) Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) and fair value through profit and loss. A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognised at FVTPL;

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognised in statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in standalone statement of profit and loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the other income line item.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

(d) Impairment

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost. Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the lifetime expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

(e) Income from financial assets

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Delayed payment charges are recognised on collection or earlier when there is reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection.

(f) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant year. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter year, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(a) 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 definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

(b) Equity instruments

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

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(c) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

(d) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

C. Offsetting of financial instruments

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



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

D. Fair Value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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 fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

3.17 Leases

(a) The Company as lessee:

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

For a contract that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative standalone price of the lease component and the aggregate standalone price of the non-lease components.

(b) The Company as lessor:

Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

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

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

When a contract includes both lease and nonlease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

3.18 Segment reporting

Operating segments are those components of the business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision making body in the Company to make decisions for performance assessment and resource allocation. The reporting of segment information is the same as provided to the management for the purpose of the performance assessment and resource allocation to the segments.

3.19 Exceptional items:

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and the same is disclosed in the notes to accounts.

3.20 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis.

Cost of inventories includes cost of purchase price, cost of conversion and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 4A. Property, plant & equipment

Particulars	Freehold Land	Building	Plant & Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Computer & Data Process Machine	Vehicles	Right-of-use assets (Leasehold Land)	Total
At cost									
I. Gross carrying value									
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	12.08	0.43	31.71	0.48	0.80	0.58	0.53	0.05	46.66
Additions	-	-	4.12	0.10	0.07	0.04	-	-	4.33
Disposals / discards	-	-	(0.71)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.71)
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	-	(0.01)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	12.08	0.43	35.12	0.58	0.87	0.61	0.53	0.05	50.27
Additions	-	31.36	2,680.53	0.29	0.84	0.03	-	2.31	2,715.36
Disposals / discards	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	-	-	(0.01)
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	12.08	31.79	2,715.65	0.87	1.70	0.64	0.53	2.36	2,765.62
II. Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	-	0.27	2.59	0.29	0.14	0.41	0.16	0.03	3.89
Depreciation expense for the year	-	0.14	0.30	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.01	0.75
Eliminated on disposals / discards	-	-	(0.05)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.05)
Depreciation for the year transferred to CWIP	-	-	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	2.39
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	(0.00)	-	-	(0.00)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-	0.41	5.23	0.38	0.22	0.49	0.21	0.04	6.98
Depreciation expense for the year	-	0.45	41.57	0.09	0.15	0.06	0.06	0.10	42.48
Eliminated on disposals / discards	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	-	-	(0.01)
Depreciation for the year transferred to CWIP	-	-	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	0.52
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-	0.86	47.32	0.47	0.36	0.55	0.27	0.14	49.97
III. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2025	12.08	0.02	29.89	0.20	0.65	0.12	0.32	0.01	43.29
IV. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2026	12.08	30.93	2,668.33	0.40	1.34	0.09	0.26	2.22	2,715.65

Note:

- The company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment in "Property, plant and equipment"

- Refer Note 14 for the details in respect of certain property, plant and equipment hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowings.

Details of immovable properties (Leasehold Land) of which title deeds are not in the name of the company:

Description of the Property	Net Carrying value (₹ crore)	Title deeds held in the name of	Share of the Group in the property (%)	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter / director or employee of promoter / director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Leasehold land	2.22	Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla	Nil	No	1st January, 2013	Leasehold land has been allotted to the company by the Government of Himachal Pradesh for the project. The Company is in possession of the land and has right to use the same as per the allotment/lease order. The title document is not presently held in the Company's name and execution of registration of the lease deed pending due to procedural formalities and the Right-of-Use asset has been recognised in accordance with Ind AS 116.



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 4B - Capital work- in- progress

Capital work in progress & pre operative expenditure during construction year (pending allocation) relating to property, plant & equipment

Capital Work in Progress Ageing Schedule

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP as at 31st March, 2026				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Projects in progress	144.65	-	-	-	144.65
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	144.65	-	-	-	144.65

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP as at 31st March, 2025				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Projects in progress	533.13	577.88	544.43	745.51	2,400.95
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	533.13	577.88	544.43	745.51	2,400.95

Details of projects to be completed in case of cost over-runs or timeline delays:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Project	144.65	-	-	-	144.65
Total	144.65	-	-	-	144.65

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Project	2,400.95	-	-	-	2,400.95
Total	2,400.95	-	-	-	2,400.95

Notes:-

- 1) Amount transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ₹ 2715.36 crore (Previous year ₹ 4.33 crore) and amount transferred to Profit and Loss ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil).
- 2) During the year borrowing cost of ₹ 71.63 crore has been capitalized (Previous year ₹ 145.18 crore).
- 3) During the year interest on fixed deposits of ₹ 0.27 crore has been capitalized (Previous year ₹ 1.43 crore).
- 4) Refer Note 14 for the details in respect of capital work in progress hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowings.



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 5 - Other Intangible assets

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Computer Software
At cost	
I. Gross Carrying Value	
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	0.33
Additions	-
Adjustment	0.02
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	0.35
Additions	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	0.35
II. Accumulated amortisation	
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	0.20
Amortisation expense for the year	0.10
Adjustment	0.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	0.30
Amortisation expense for the year	0.02
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	0.32
III. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2025	0.05
IV. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2026	0.03

Note:

- Refer Note 14 for the details in respect of certain intangible assets hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowings.



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 6. Other financial assets

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
(a) Security deposits						
- Others	-	0.02	0.02	-	0.02	0.02
(b) Interest receivable						
- Interest accrued on deposits	1.33	-	1.33	0.99	-	0.99
(c) Other bank balance						
-Margin money for security against bank guarantees	-	5.83	5.83	-	5.79	5.79
Total	1.33	5.85	7.18	0.99	5.81	6.80



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 7. Trade receivables

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
(i) Unsecured, considered good	0.04	-	0.04	-	-	-
Total	0.04	-	0.04	-	-	-

1) Ageing of trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Considered good	Credit Impaired	Total	Considered good	Credit Impaired	Total
Within credit period	0.04	-	0.04	-	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
Less than 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 months-1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.04	-	0.04	-	-	-

2) The credit period allowed to customers is in the range of 7-45 days and interest on overdue receivable as per the terms of the agreement.

3) The Company does not have history of defaults in trade receivables.

4) Refer note 14 for trade receivables hypothecated as security against borrowings



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 8. Income Tax Assets (net)**(₹ in Crore)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Tax deducted at sources (Net of provision for tax as at 31st March, 2026 Rs.Nil and as at 31st March, 2025 Rs. 0.10 lakh)	-	0.31	-	0.28
Total	-	0.31	-	0.28



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 9. Inventories

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a) Stores and spares	3.58	-
Total	3.58	-

Notes:**1) Cost of inventories recognised as an expense**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a) Stores and spares	0.55	-
Total	0.55	-

2) Basis of valuation: Refer note 3.20 (Inventories)

3) Refer note 14 for inventories hypothecated as security against certain borrowings



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 10. Other assets

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
Considered good						
(a) Capital advances	-	40.16	40.16	-	146.11	146.11
(b) Prepayments	3.17	-	3.17	0.09	-	0.09
(c) Balances with government authorities	3.46	-	3.46	3.60	-	3.60
(d) Advances to vendors	0.22	-	0.22	-	-	-
(e) Others	3.94	-	3.94	1.20	-	1.20
Total (I)	10.79	40.16	50.96	4.89	146.11	151.00
Considered doubtful						
(a) Capital advances	-	2.89	2.89	-	2.89	2.89
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	(2.89)	(2.89)	-	(2.89)	(2.89)
Total (II)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (I + II)	10.79	40.16	50.95	4.89	146.11	151.00



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 11. Cash and cash equivalents**(₹ in Crore)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents		
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	42.26	157.99
(ii) In deposit account (maturity less than 3 months at inception)	2.39	2.30
(b) Cash in Hand	0.03	0.03
Total	44.68	160.32



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 12 - Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	No. of shares	(₹ in Crore)	No. of shares	(₹ in Crore)
Authorised:				
Equity shares of Rs 10 each with voting rights	95,00,00,000	950.00	95,00,00,000	950.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid:				
Equity shares of Rs 10 each with voting rights	91,67,70,000	916.77	91,67,70,000	916.77
Total	91,67,70,000	916.77	91,67,70,000	916.77

a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and paid up capital at the beginning and end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	No. of shares	(₹ in Crore)	No. of shares	(₹ in Crore)
Balance as at the beginning of the year	91,67,70,000	916.77	91,67,70,000	916.77
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	91,67,70,000	916.77	91,67,70,000	916.77

b) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to equity shares

- i) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.
- ii) In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to the shareholding.

c) Details of shareholding more than 5% shares in the company are set out below

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares
JSW Neo Energy Limited (including its nominees)	91,67,70,000	100%	91,67,70,000	100%

d) Shares held by promoters and promoter group at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025		% change during the year
	No of shares	% of total shares	No of shares	% of total shares	
JSW Neo Energy Limited (including its nominees)	91,67,70,000	100%	91,67,70,000	100%	0.00%

Note 13- Other equity

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a) Reserve & Surplus		
- Retained earnings	(30.58)	(9.61)
(b) Deemed capital contribution	1.66	-
Total	(28.92)	(9.61)

Note:

- (1) Retained earning comprise balance of accumulated (undistributed) profit and loss at each year end.
- (2) The ultimate holding company has provided a corporate guarantee on behalf of the company, and the resultant financial benefit has been recognized as a deemed capital contribution in the books of the subsidiary. This represents the economic support extended by the ultimate holding company without any direct cash infusion.



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 14. Borrowings

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Measured at amortised cost						
Secured borrowings						
Term loans						
- From banks	90.25	1,236.91	1,327.16	-	1,292.12	1,292.12
- From financial institution	38.33	525.38	563.71	-	489.19	489.19
Less: Unamortised borrowing cost	(2.32)	(17.11)	(19.43)	-	(25.45)	(25.45)
Total	126.26	1,745.18	1,871.44	-	1,755.86	1,755.86
Current borrowings						
Unsecured borrowings						
Loan repayable on demand from related party	33.23	-	33.23	33.23	-	33.23
Total	33.23	-	33.23	33.23	-	33.23
Sub-Total	159.49	1,745.18	1,904.67	33.23	1,755.86	1,789.09

Reconciliation of the borrowings outstanding at the beginning and end of the year

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
I. Non-current borrowings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,755.86	1,161.83
Cash flows proceeds	(19.02)	594.07
Non-cash changes		
Unamortised borrowing cost	6.02	(0.05)
Balance as at the end of the year	1,742.86	1,755.85
I. Current borrowings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	33.23	25.00
Cash flows proceeds	128.58	8.23
Balance as at the end of the year	161.81	33.23

Notes :

- 1) The rate of interest for term loans from banks and financial institutions ranges from 10.15% to 9.75% p.a. (Previous year: 9.70% to 10.15% p.a.)
- 2) Loan from related party is repayable upon demand and interest rate is NIL.



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Details of securities and terms of repayment

A. Term loans from banks (secured)

(₹ in Crore)

Terms of repayment	Security	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Repayable in 90 structured installments from June-2026 to October-2043.	First ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on immovable property and first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable assets of Company (both present and future) situated at Himachal Pradesh, first ranking pari passu charge over all revenue and receivables, rights, title, interest of the Project Documents, DSRA, all insurance contracts and pledge of 100% of equity shares of promoter's contribution.	43.59	597.45	-	624.17
Repayable in 90 structured installments from June-2026 to October-2043.	First ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on immovable property and first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable assets of Company (both present and future) situated at Himachal Pradesh, first ranking pari passu charge over all revenue and receivables, rights, title, interest of the Project Documents, DSRA, all insurance contracts and pledge of 100% of equity shares of promoter's contribution.	33.32	456.71	-	477.07
Repayable in 90 structured installments from June-2026 to October-2043.	First ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on immovable property and first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable assets of Company (both present and future) situated at Himachal Pradesh, first ranking pari passu charge over all revenue and receivables, rights, title, interest of the Project Documents, DSRA, all insurance contracts and pledge of 100% of equity shares of promoter's contribution.	13.33	182.76	-	190.89

B. Term loans from financial institution (secured)

(₹ in Crore)

Repayable in 90 structured installments from June-2026 to October-2043.	First ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on immovable property and first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable assets of Company (both present and future) situated at Himachal Pradesh, first ranking pari passu charge over all revenue and receivables, rights, title, interest of the Project Documents, DSRA, all insurance contracts and pledge of 100% of equity shares of promoter's contribution.	38.33	525.38	-	489.19
Total borrowings		128.58	1,762.29	-	1,781.30
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings		(2.32)	(17.11)	-	(25.45)
Total borrowings measured at amortised cost		126.26	1,745.18	-	1,755.86



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 15. Trade Payable

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	2.21	-	2.21	-	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises	5.27	-	5.27	0.12	-	0.12
Total	7.48	-	7.48	0.12	-	0.12

1) Trade Payable Ageing

(₹ in Crore)

As at 31st March, 2026	Undisputed		Disputed	
	MSME	Others	MSME	Others
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Unbilled	-	-	-	-
Not due	2.21	-	-	-
Less than 1 year	-	5.27	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	2.21	5.27	-	-

(₹ in Crore)

As at 31st March, 2025	Undisputed		Disputed	
	MSME	Others	MSME	Others
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Unbilled	-	-	-	-
Not due	-	-	-	-
Less than 1 year	-	0.12	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	-	0.12	-	-

2) Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act

(₹ in Crore)

Sr. No	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
1	Principal amount outstanding to MSME	2.21	1.47
2	Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	-	0.00*
3	Interest due on (2) above and the unpaid interest	0.00*	-
4	Interest paid on all delayed payments under the MSMED Act	-	-
5	Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	0.39
6	Interest due and payable for the period of delay other than (4) above	-	0.00*
7	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	0.00*
8	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-

(* Amount Less than Rs.50,000/-)

Note 16 Other Financial liabilities

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
(a) Payable for capital supplies / services	182.18	-	182.18	63.40	-	63.40
Total	182.18	-	182.18	63.40	-	63.40

-Refer note 39 (closing balance pertaining to related party)



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 17. Lease liabilities

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Lease liabilities	0.15	2.31	2.46	-	-	-
Total	0.15	2.31	2.46	-	-	-

-Refer to Note no. 36



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 18. Other liabilities

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
(i) Statutory Dues	4.56	-	4.56	2.93	-	2.93
Total	4.56	-	4.56	2.93	-	2.93



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 19. Provisions**(₹ in Crore)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
(i) Provision for gratuity	0.25	1.72	1.97	-	-	-
(ii) Provision for leave encashment and Others	0.52	0.29	0.81	-	-	-
Total	0.77	2.01	2.78	-	-	-

Refer Note 35 and 38 for the details in respect of gratuity and leave encashment.



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 20. Revenue from operations

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers:		
(1) Sale of power (Own generation)	162.79	-
Total	162.79	-

a) Revenue from Contract with Customers:

The company primarily generates revenue from contracts with customers for supply of power generated from power plants (from allocating the capacity of the plant under the long term power purchase agreements).

The credit period allowed to customers is in the range of 7-45 days and interest on overdue receivable as per the terms of the agreement.

b) Significant changes in the unbilled revenue during the year are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year Ended 31st March, 2025
Opening Balance	-	-
Less : Billed during the year	-	-
Add : Unbilled during the year	15.30	-
Closing Balance	15.30	-

c) Details of revenue from contract with customers:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year Ended 31st March, 2025
Total revenue from contracts with customers as per contracted price	164.58	-
Less: Rebate on prompt payment	(1.79)	-
Add :Incentives	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers as above	162.79	-



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 21. Other income

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(a) Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at Fair value through profit and loss		
(i) On bank deposits	0.82	0.00*
(ii) On income tax refund	0.02	0.00*
Total	0.84	0.00*

(* Amount Less than Rs.50,000/-)



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 22. Employee benefits expense

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(a) Salaries and wages	6.89	-
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds	0.37	-
(c) Staff welfare expenses	0.12	-
Total	7.38	-

- Refer note 35 (Employee benefit plans) for the details of defined benefit plan and define contribution plan.



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 23. Finance costs

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(i) Interest expense	119.17	0.00*
(ii) Interest on lease liabilities (Refer note 34)	0.15	-
(iii) Commission of corporate guarantee	1.66	-
(iv) Other borrowing costs	1.95	-
Total	122.93	0.00*

(* Amount Less than Rs.50,000/-)



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 24. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(i)	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Net of capitalisation)	42.48	0.75
(ii)	Amortization of intangible assets	0.02	0.10
Total		42.50	0.85



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 25. Other expenses**(₹ in Crore)**

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(i)	Stores and spares consumed	0.55	-
(ii)	Auditors remuneration	0.26	0.16
(iii)	Legal and other professional fees	1.53	0.04
(iv)	Fuel and Power	1.77	-
(v)	Rent including lease rentals	0.46	-
(vi)	Repairs and maintenance	7.85	-
(vii)	Insurance	5.24	-
(viii)	Travelling expenses	1.46	-
(ix)	Safety and Security	2.08	-
(x)	Other general expenses	0.03	-
(xi)	Rates and taxes	0.03	0.01
(xii)	Advertisement expense	0.00*	-
(xiii)	Miscellaneous expenses	0.00*	-
Total		21.26	0.21

(* Amount Less than Rs.50,000/-)



JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 26. Tax expense

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Current Tax	-	0.00*
Total	-	0.00*

(* Amount Less than Rs.50000/-)

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profit/ (loss) before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Profit/(loss) before tax	(31.25)	(1.05)
Enacted Tax rate	0.25	0.25
Tax expense	(7.86)	(0.26)
Tax effect on non deductible expenses	(0.42)	(0.26)
Tax expense for previous year	(0.97)	-
Tax Expense recoverable in future tariff	9.25	-
Tax expense for the year	-	0.00*

B Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

Significant components of deferred tax assets / (liabilities), deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	Recognised / (reversed) through profit & loss or OCI or Equity	As at 31st March, 2026
Property, plant and equipment	-	(5.53)	(5.53)
Brought forward losses	-	18.94	18.94
Borrowings	-	(4.89)	(4.89)
Other equity	-	(0.59)	(0.59)
Lease liabilities	-	0.62	0.62
Provision for gratuity	-	0.70	0.70
Recoverable / (payable) in future tariff	-	(9.25)	(9.25)
Total	-	-	-



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 27. Financial Ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Variance (%)	Change in ratio in excess of 25% compared to preceding year
1	Current Ratio (in times) (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)	0.21	1.67	(87)%	Due to COD happened of 9th Aug.2025, Current liabilities increase as compared to previous year
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times) (Non-Current + Current Borrowings) / Total equity)	2.17	1.97	10%	
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times) (Profit before Tax, Exceptional Items, Depreciation, Finance Charges / Finance Charges + Long Term Borrowings scheduled Principal repayments (excluding prepayments + refinancing) during the year)	0.75	NA	NA	Figures not comparable
4	Return on Equity Ratio (%) (Net profit / Average Total Equity)	(3.5)%	(0.12)%	0%	Figures not comparable
5	Inventory Turnover (No. of days) (Average Inventory / (Fuel Cost + Stores & Spares Consumed + Purchase of stock in trade)	1,197	NA	NA	Figures not comparable
6	Debtors Turnover (no. of days) (Average Trade Receivables including unbilled revenue * No of days) / Revenue from operations)	17	NA	NA	Figures not comparable
7	Payables Turnover (no. of days) (Average Trade payables including * No of days) / Cost of goods sold)	49	NA	NA	Figures not comparable
8	Net Capital Turnover (in times) (Revenue from operations / Working Capital)	0.19	NA	NA	Figures not comparable
9	Net Profit Margin (%) (Net profit / Total Income)	(19.10)%	26636.51%	100%	Figures not comparable
10	Return on Capital Employed (%) (Profit before tax plus interest on long term loans and debentures) / (Total Equity + Total Borrowings)	(1.12)%	(0.04)%	2788%	Figures not comparable
11	Return on Investment (%) (Profit generated on sale of investment / Cost of investment)	NA	NA	NA	

Note - The Commercial Operation Date (COD) has been declared as 09-08-2025. Accordingly, the financial and operational figures for the year ended March 31, 2026 are not strictly comparable with those of the previous year, and hence ratio analysis may not be comparable.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

28 Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

In applying the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors are required to make judgements that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

A) Key sources of estimation uncertainties

i) Provisions and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities arise from litigations and claims. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. Potential liabilities that are remote are neither recognized nor disclosed as contingent liability. The management decides whether the matters needs to be classified as 'remote,' 'possible' or 'probable' based on expert advice, past judgements, terms of the contract, regulatory provisions etc.

ii) Fair value measurements

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the Financial Statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair values are measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flows model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

iii) Income taxes

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax credits, the management considers convincing evidence about availability of sufficient taxable income against which such unused tax credits can be utilized. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could change if estimates of future taxable income changes in the future. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax credits, the management considers convincing evidence about availability of sufficient taxable income against which such unused tax credits can be utilized. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could change if estimates of future taxable income changes in the future.

B) Critical accounting judgements in applying accounting policy

The management has reviewed all the transactions and not found any material changes in preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind ASs notified.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 29. Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

(A) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt

(1) Disputed claims / levies (excluding interest, penalty, if any) in respect of:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) Land revenue cess [recoverable from customers as per agreements in case of unfavourable outcome]	5.66	-
(ii) Water Cess [recoverable from customers as per agreements in case of unfavourable outcome]	11.18	-
(iii) Transmission Charges	43.40	-
(iv) Others	0.95	-
Total	61.19	-

(i) Land Revenue

The Company has filed writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh challenging the constitutional validity and legal sustainability of the H.P. Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 2025, the H.P. Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Amendment Rules, 2025, and the demand notices issued thereunder. Pursuant to amendments, the State of Himachal Pradesh has issued notifications approving levy of Annual Land Revenue on the Average Market Value of Hydro Electric Projects (HEP), and has fixed slab-wise rates ranging from 1% to 2% of such Average Market Value, payable with effect from 02.02.2026 for a duration of 10 years.

The liability for FY 2025-26 (i.e. up to 31st March 2026) for Kutehr HEP is Rs.5.66 crore and is disclosed as a contingent liability in the financial statements for FY 2025-26. The Company has been advised that the levy is in substance, a charge on electricity generation infrastructure rather than on land, and is constitutionally infirm on multiple independent grounds and that the said liability will be recoverable from Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) beneficiaries as change in law.

(ii) Water Cess

Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP) has introduced water cess on consumption of water for generation of Hydropower through Himachal Pradesh Water Cess on Hydro Power Generation Ordinance passed by Government of Himachal Pradesh ("GoHP") on 15th February, 2023 ("Ordinance") and through Jal Shakti Vibhag Notification bearing No. JSV-B (A)3-1/2022-I, dated 26th August 2023 ("Notification"). Therefore, water cess @Rs.0.20 per cubic metre of water consumption shall be levied in terms of the Notification. The imposed cess to be recoverable as a change in law from DISCOMs.

However, Hon'ble Himachal Pradesh High Court vide its Judgement dated 05.03.2024 declared the provisions of the Hydropower Electricity Generation Act, 2023 & Rules framed thereunder are ultra vires and beyond Legislative Competence of the State. Accordingly quashed & set aside the said act and rules framed thereunder.

GoHP has filed Special Leave Petition (SLP) against the aforesaid Judgement of Himachal Pradesh High Court before Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(iii) Transmission Charges

Himachal Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Limited (HPPTCL) has raised a demand of ₹15.80 crore on 19 September 2025 towards Long Term Access (LTA) transmission charges for the period from 30 June 2023 to 31 March 2024 in respect of the Kutehr Hydro Electric Project (240 MW). The Company has contested the levy of transmission charges for the period prior to commissioning of the dedicated transmission line, which was commissioned on 24 July 2025. The matter is sub judice before the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (HPERC). The Company has liability for transmission charges only from the date of commissioning of the transmission system, and discussions for interim commercial arrangements for the post commissioning period are ongoing (Since the final judgement is awaited, no provision has been recognised and the matter has been treated as a contingent liability).

The potential contingent liability for the period from 30 June 2023 to 24 July 2025 is estimated at approximately Rs.43.40 crore.

Further, the applicable transmission charge rate from 24 July 2025 onwards is not firmed and is subject to determination by HERC, the related petition has been filed and the final outcome is awaited.

Notes-

i) Future cash flows in respect of the above matters are determinable only on receipt of judgements / decisions pending at various forums / authorities.

ii) Third party claims where the possibility of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, and includes show cause notices, if any which have not yet ii) converted to regulatory demands, have not been disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Note 30. Commitments

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Estimated amount of Capital contracts remaining to be executed to the extent not provided for (net of advances)	18.82	62.04
Total	18.82	62.04



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 31. Financial Instruments:
a) Financial Instruments by category

(₹ in Crore)

As at 31st March, 2026	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Security deposits	-	-	0.02	0.02
Cash and cash equivalents #	-	-	44.68	44.68
Trade receivables #	-	-	0.04	0.04
Unbilled revenue #	-	-	15.30	15.30
Interest receivable	-	-	1.33	1.33
Margin money for security	-	-	5.83	5.83
Total Financial assets	-	-	67.20	67.20
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payables #	-	-	7.48	7.48
Payable for capital supplies / services #	-	-	182.18	182.18
Lease Liabilities	-	-	2.46	2.46
Borrowings	-	-	1,904.67	1,904.67
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	2,096.79	2,096.79

(₹ in Crore)

As at 31st March, 2025	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Security deposits	-	-	0.02	0.02
Cash and cash equivalents #	-	-	160.32	160.32
Trade receivables #	-	-	-	-
Unbilled revenue #	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	-	-	0.99	0.99
Fixed deposits/Margin money for security	-	-	5.80	5.80
Total Financial assets	-	-	167.13	167.13
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payables #	-	-	0.12	0.12
Payable for capital supplies / services #	-	-	63.41	63.41
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	1,789.09	1,789.09
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	1,852.62	1,852.62

#The carrying amounts of ancillary borrowing cost, trade receivables, unbilled revenue, other receivables, trade payables, capital creditors, cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances, rent and other deposits are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

B) Fair Value Hierarchy:

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are

(i) recognised and measured at fair value and

(ii) 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 three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost which are not disclosed below are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

Financial Assets & Liabilities, measured at amortised cost , for which Fair value is disclosed:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025		Level	Valuation technique
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value		
Financial liabilities						
Lease Liabilities	2.46	2.46	-	-	3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.
Borrowings	1,904.67	1,904.67	1,789.09	1,789.09	3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.
Total	1,907.13	1,907.13	1,789.09	1,789.09		

Valuation techniques and Key inputs :

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the level 2 are based on NAV and in level 3 based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Risk Management Strategies

1) Financial risk management objectives

The Company's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

a. Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with fixed interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining fixed rate of borrowings.

The Company's exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit before tax for the year ended 31st March, 2026 would decrease / increase by ₹ 9.36 crore (Previous year: decrease/increase by ₹ NIL). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its floating rate borrowings.

The following table provides a break-up of the Company's floating rate borrowings: (₹ in Crore)

As at 31st March, 2026	Net Balance	Unamortised Borrowing Cost	Gross balance
Floating rate borrowings	1,871.44	19.43	1,890.87
Total	1,871.44	19.43	1,890.87

(₹ in Crore)

As at 31st March, 2025	Net Balance	Unamortised Borrowing Cost	Gross balance
Floating rate borrowings	1,755.86	25.45	1,781.31
Total	1,755.86	25.45	1,781.31

b. Foreign currency risk management

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupees (INR). The Company does not have any foreign Currency transactions or balance during the reporting period and accordingly, it is not exposed to foreign currency risk as at the reporting date.

c. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored.

The state electricity distribution companies (Government companies) are the major customer of the Company and accordingly, credit risk is minimal.

Customer contributing more than 10% of revenue

Revenue from operations includes revenue aggregating to ₹162.79 crore (previous year : ₹ NIL) from one major customer having more than 10% of total revenue from operations of the Company.

Cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and financial guarantees:

Credit risks from balances with banks and financial institutions are managed in accordance with the Company policy. For derivative and financial instruments, the Company attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions having high credit-ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

d. Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial liabilities. Note below sets out details of additional undrawn facilities that the Company has at its disposal to further reduce liquidity risk.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at reporting date

(₹ in Crore)				
As at 31st March, 2026	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Payable for trade supplies / services	7.48	-	-	7.48
Payable for capital supplies / services	182.18	-	-	182.18
Unsecured borrowings	33.23	-	-	33.23
Secured borrowings	126.26	-	-	126.26
Lease payable	0.15	-	-	0.15
Total current liabilities	349.30	-	-	349.30
Financial liabilities				
Secured borrowings	-	488.44	1,256.74	1,745.18
Lease payable	-	0.24	2.07	2.31
Total non-current liabilities	-	488.68	1,258.81	1,747.49
Future interest on borrowings	180.27	599.38	693.65	1,473.30

(₹ in Crore)				
As at 31st March, 2025	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Payable for trade supplies / services	0.12	-	-	0.12
Payable for capital supplies / services	63.41	-	-	63.41
Unsecured borrowings	33.23	-	-	33.23
Secured borrowings	-	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	96.76	-	-	96.76
Financial liabilities				
Unsecured borrowings	-	-	-	-
Secured borrowings	-	460.03	1,295.83	1,755.86
Total non-current liabilities	-	460.03	1,295.83	1,755.86
Future interest on borrowings	180.80	623.59	797.54	1,601.93

Note -

The Company has hypothecated part of its trade receivables, unbilled revenue and cash and cash equivalents in order to fulfil certain collateral requirements for the banking facilities extended to the Company. There is obligation to release the hypothecation on these securities to the Company once these banking facilities are surrendered. (Refer Note 14)



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 32. Capital management

The Company being in a capital intensive industry, its objective is to maintain a strong credit rating, healthy capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximise the return to stakeholders through optimum mix of debt and equity.

The Company's capital requirement is mainly to fund its capacity expansion, repayment of principal and interest on its borrowings and strategic acquisition. The principal source of funding of the Company has been, and is expected to continue to be, supplemented by funding from bank borrowings and the capital markets. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company regularly considers other financing and refinancing opportunities to diversify its debt profile, reduce interest cost and align maturity profile of its debt commensurate with life of the asset and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.

Gearing ratio

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided to total equity as given below:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Debt (i)	1,904.67	1,789.09
Cash and cash equivalents (ii)	44.68	160.32
Net debt (i-ii)	1,859.99	1,628.77
Total equity (iii)	878.24	907.16
Net debt to equity ratio	2.12	1.80

(i) Debt includes Current and Non-Current borrowings. (refer Note No-14)

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents includes cash and cash equivalents and balances in bank deposits as described in note No 11.

(iii) Total equity includes equity share capital and other equity. (refer Note No-12 & 13)

Note 33. Operating segment / Segment Reporting

In accordance with the Ind AS 108, 'Operating Segments' the company has disclosed the segment information in the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026.

The information regarding the revenue from sale of power to customers (single reportable Segment) has been disclosed below:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Within India	162.79	-
Outside India	-	-
Total	162.79	-

Non-current operating assets

All non-current assets (other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets) of the Company are located in India

Note 34. Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company: (₹ in Crores) (A)	(31.25)	(1.05)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic & diluted EPS (B)	916,770,000	916,770,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹) (A/B)	(0.34)	(0.01)
Nominal value of equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 35. Employee benefit Plans:

Defined contribution plans:

Retirement Benefits in the form of Provident Fund and National Pension Scheme which are defined contribution schemes are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period in which the contributions to the respective funds accrue as per relevant rules / statutes.

(a) Provident fund:

The Company's contribution to provident fund recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss of ₹ 0.16 crore (Previous year : NIL)

(b) National pension scheme:

The company's contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS) recognized in statement of profit and loss of ₹ 0.01 crore (Previous year : NIL)

Defined benefit plans:

(a) Gratuity:

The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The amount of gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of his employment after he has rendered continuous service for not less than five years, or on their superannuation or resignation. However, in case of death of an employee, the minimum period of five years shall not be required. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / termination is the employee's last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by the number of years of service completed.

(b) Compensated absences plan

During the year ended 31st March, 2026, the compensated absence plans were as detailed below:

1. Priviledged Leave (PL) - Unutilised PL balance at the end of the calendar year (31st December) shall be encashed at the prevailing basic pay and no carry forward is allowed.
2. Contingency Leave (CoL) - The existing casual leave and sick leave were clubbed together and shall be called as CoL. The annual credit of a contingency leave shall be 14 days for plant locations and 8 days for Corporate and other locations. Maximum accumulation of 30 days is allowed and can not be encashed.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bond yields; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently the plan has a relatively balanced investment in equity securities and debt instruments.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Asset Liability matching risk	The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Since the plan is invested in lines of Rule 101 of Income Tax Rules, 1962, this generally reduces ALM risk.
Mortality risk	Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.
Concentration risk	Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company and a default will wipe out all the assets. Although probability of this is very less as insurance companies have to follow regulatory guidelines.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31st March, 2026 by M/S K A Pandit, Consultants & Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026
Gratuity

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at 31st March, 2026

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars		Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of Plan assets	(Benefit)/ Liability
Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss	Opening Balance as on 1st April, 2025	-	-	-
	Current Service cost	0.17	-	0.17
	Net interest expense /(Income)	0.05	-	0.05
	Past Service Cost	0.74	-	0.74
	Liability Transferred in/Acquisitions	1.66	-	1.66
	(Liability Transferred out/Divestments)	-	-	-
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	2.62	-	2.62
	Benefits paid	-	-	-
Re-measurement gains / (losses) in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	-	-
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0.03)	-	(0.03)
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.03)	-	(0.03)
	Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Experience	(0.60)	-	(0.60)
	Sub-total included in OCI	(0.66)	-	(0.66)
	Contributions by employer	-	-	-
	Closing Balance as on 31st March, 2026	1.96	-	1.96

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Discount rate:	7.14%	-
Future salary increases:	8.00%	-
Rate of Employee Turnover	11.00%	-
Expected return on plan assets	N.A.	-
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	-



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited**Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026****Sensitivity Analysis:**

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discounted rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period. While holding all other assumptions constant.

Defined Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(0.08)	-
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	0.09	-
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	0.09	-
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(0.08)	-
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.01)	-
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.01	-

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that change in assumption would occur in isolation of the another as some of the assumptions may be co-related.

The following are the maturity analysis of projected benefit obligations:

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.25	-
Between 2 and 5 years	0.94	-
Between 6 and 10 years	1.07	-
Above 10 years	0.63	-
Total expected payments	2.89	-

Compensated Absences

he Company has a policy on compensated absences with provisions of accumulation of contingency leave and encashment for privileged leave by the employees during employment or on separation from the Company due to death, retirement or resignation. The expected cost of contingency leave is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at the balance sheet date using projected unit credit method.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 36 Lease Liabilities**For the Financial Year 2025-26****(₹ in Crore)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026
Depreciation	0.10
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	0.15

For the Financial Year 2024-25**(₹ in Crore)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Depreciation	0.01
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	-

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as follo**(₹ in Crore)**

Particular	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Within one year	0.38	-
After one year but not more than five years	1.13	-
More than five years	3.65	-
Total	5.16	-

Reconcilitaion of the lease liabilities:**(₹ in Crore)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening Lease liabilities as per Indas 116	-	-
Add: Lease liabilities recognised during the year	2.31	-
Add: Interest Expense on Lease liabilities	0.15	-
Less: Cash Outflow/Lease Rent	-	-
Balance as at the end of the Year	2.46	-



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited**Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026****Note 37. Remuneration to auditors (inclusive of GST)****(₹ in Crore)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Services as statutory auditors (including quarterly limited reviews)	0.26	0.16
Other certification fees	0.00*	0.00*
Total	0.26	0.16

(* Amount Less than Rs.50,000/-)

Note 38. Exceptional items

The Government of India has notified the Code on Social Security, 2020 ("Social Security Code"); the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020; the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Code on Wages, 2019 (collectively, the "Labour Codes") on November 21, 2025. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to Labour Codes. In accordance with Ind AS 19 – Employee benefits, changes to employee benefit plans arising from legislative amendments are treated as plan amendments, requiring immediate recognition of past service cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This approach is consistent with the guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The implementation of the Labour Codes has resulted in an increase of Rs. 0.81 crores in the provision for defined benefit obligations, which has been recognized as an expense and disclosed as an exceptional Item in the financial results for year ended March 31, 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalization of Central and State Rules, as well as Government clarifications on other aspects of the Labour Codes and will incorporate appropriate accounting treatment based on these developments as required.

Note 39. Related party disclosure**A) List of related parties****I Ultimate Holding Company**

1 JSW Energy Limited

II Holding Company

1 JSW Neo Energy Limited

III Key Managerial Personnel

1 Mr. Venkata Ramakumar Susarla – Director & Chief Financial Officer

2 Ms. Monica Chopra - Director

3 Mr. Ajay Nath - Whole-time Director

4 Mr. Pritpal Singh Kang - Director

5 Mr. Aliasger Hannanbhai - Company Secretary

IV Other related parties with whom the company has entered into transactions during the year

1 JSW Steel Limited

2 Jindal Steel and Power Limited



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

B) Transaction with related parties during the year

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
1 Unsecured Loan received		
JSW Neo Energy Limited	-	8.23
2 Corporate Guarantee provided by		
JSW Energy Limited	101.43	582.02
3 Reimbursement of expenses (paid)		
JSW Energy Limited	0.29	-
4 Purchase of Steel		
JSW Steel Limited	0.70	12.36
Jindal Steel and Power Limited	-	0.01

C) Closing Balances

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
1 Equity Share Capital		
JSW Neo Energy Limited	916.77	916.77
2 Unsecured Loan received		
JSW Neo Energy Limited	33.23	33.23
3 Corporate Guarantee provided by		
JSW Energy Limited	1,890.79	1,789.37
4 Other Financial Liabilities		
JSW Energy Limited	0.29	-
JSW Steel Limited	0.02	0.49
Jindal Steel and Power Limited	0.32	0.32

D) The Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel during the year:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
1) Short term benefits	0.32	-
2) Post -Employment benefits	-	-
3) Sitting fees	-	-

Note:

- No amounts in respect of related parties have been written off / written back during the year/period, nor has any provision been made for doubtful debts / receivables during the year/period.
- Related party relationships have been identified by the management and relied upon by the Auditors.
- Related party transactions have been disclosed on basis of value of transactions in terms of the respective contracts.
- Terms and conditions of purchases: the purchase transactions among the related parties are in the ordinary course of business based on normal commercial terms, conditions, market rates and memorandum of understanding signed with the related parties. For the Year ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025, the Company has not recorded any loss allowances for transactions between the related parties.
- Transactions are inclusive of taxes.
- Transactions are disclosed based on relationship as on the date of transaction.
- Purchase of goods are at arm length price.
- Corporate Guarantee was provided by JSW Energy Ltd for security of term loan.



JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 40. Other statutory information

- i) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.
- ii) The title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date (except as disclosed under note no. 4A)
- iii) The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies.
- iv) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- v) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year.
- vi) 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:
- (a) 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
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- vii) The Company has 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:
- (a) 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
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- viii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ix) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or lender during the year.
- x) The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was obtained.
- xi) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- xii) The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

Note 41. Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Monica Chopra

Director

[DIN: 05341124]



Venkata Ramakumar Susarla

Director & CFO

[DIN: 08236325]

Place : Mumbai
Date : 4th May, 2026



Aliasger Hannanbhai

Company Secretary