

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of JSW Hydro Energy Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JSW Hydro Energy Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the statement of profit and loss, including the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flow and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

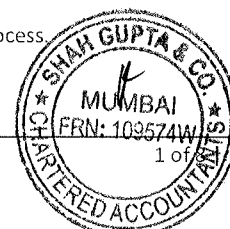
In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Those charged with governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

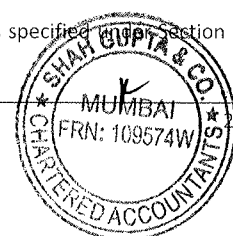
Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flow and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified in Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.



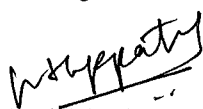
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.
- g. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule (11) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer note 32 to the financial statements.
 - The Company has made a provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are either material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate on the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - The Company has not declared and paid dividend during the year.
 - Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software system.

Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective year.

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.,**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109574W

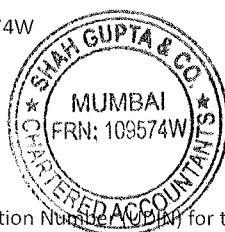

Parth P Patel

M. No. 172670

Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is: 26172670SDCKQP7424

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 05, 2026



ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of JSW Hydro Energy Limited of even date

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

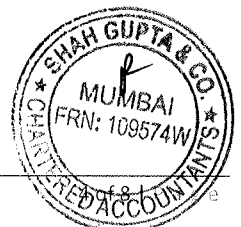
- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and right-of-use assets so to cover all the items once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the management during the year. There were no material discrepancies noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company as at balance sheet date, except the following:

Description of property	Net carrying value (Rs. In Crore)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held - indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company*
Bithal Land & Building	22.13	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited	No	From 01.09.2015	Title has been vested in the name of the company through Scheme of arrangement approved by HP High Court. Procedural requirement for change of name of the company in the Government record is in process.

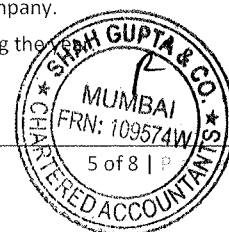
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as of 31st March, 2026 for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory by the Management, as compared to book records were not material and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of account. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed in respect of such physical verification.
- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements including clarifications provided by the banks, the quarterly returns / statements along with subsequent revisions filed by the Company with the banks are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters. The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from financial institutions.
- (iii) (a) During the year, the Company has granted unsecured loans, details of which are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	Loans
A. Aggregate amount granted during the year	
- Related party	2,797.00
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Related party	1,853.00

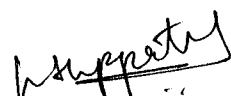


- The Company has not made any investments or provided guarantees or made advances in the nature of loans or provided any security to any other entity during the year.
- (b) During the year, the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans to the party, prima facie, are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.
 - (c) The Company has granted loans during the year to companies where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are as per stipulation. The Company has not granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.
 - (d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
 - (e) There were no loans / advances in nature of loans which were granted to same parties and which fell due during the year and were renewed/extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans/advances in nature of loan.
 - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iii) (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans or provided guarantees or securities to parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of the loans granted during the year.
 - (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under Section 148 of the Act. We have broadly reviewed the records maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We are, however, not required to make a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
 - (vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (b) There are no dues of sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, goods and service tax, income tax, duty of excise, duty of excise, value added tax, and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
 - (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender.
 - (b) The Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - (c) The Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (d) The Company has not obtained any short-term loans during the year. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3 (ix) (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended March 31, 2026. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ix) (e) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended March 31, 2026. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (x) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (x) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the



- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by cost auditor/secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the Management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 “Related Party Disclosures” specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3 (xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) (a) The internal audit of the Company is covered under the group internal audit pursuant to which an internal audit is carried out every year. In our opinion, the Company’s internal audit system is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the year under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) As represented to us by the Management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) As represented to us by the Management, as at March 31, 2026 as per the definition of Group under Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016, there is one Core Investment Company (CIC) which is registered and four CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India, forming part of the promoter group.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 30 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a year of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a year of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) (a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xx) (a) of Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xx) (b) of Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3 (xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said paragraph has been included in this report.

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 109574W


Parth P Patel

M. No. 172670

Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is: 26172670SDCKQP7424

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 05, 2026



ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **JSW Hydro Energy Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

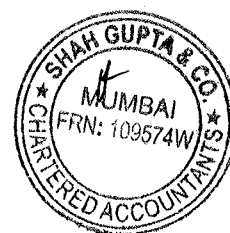
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under sub-section (10) of Section 143 of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Financial Statements

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



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Financial Statements

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

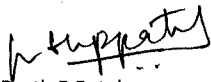
Opinion

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

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.,**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109574W

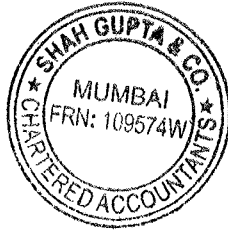

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Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is: 26172670SDCKQP7424

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 05, 2026



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026

(₹ 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	4	4,447.50	4,628.91
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	39.25	20.72
	(c) Other intangible assets	6	588.37	620.71
	(d) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	7	6.37	8.58
	(ii) Loans	8	1,853.00	868.00
	(iii) Other financial assets	9	1,076.74	820.41
	(e) Income tax assets (net)	10A	70.61	71.05
	(f) Other non-current assets	11	1.74	2.71
	Total non-current assets		8,083.58	7,041.09
2	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	12	34.16	33.45
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	13	399.53	915.44
	(ii) Trade receivables	7	3.73	17.91
	(iii) Unbilled revenue	23	47.94	59.29
	(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	14A	47.94	236.95
	(v) Bank balances other than (iv) above	14B	264.01	251.43
	(vi) Other financial assets	9	14.10	9.10
	(c) Other current assets	11	27.01	27.52
	Total current assets		838.42	1,551.09
	Total assets		8,922.00	8,592.18
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Equity			
	(a) Equity share capital	15	1,250.05	1,250.05
	(b) Other equity	16	2,827.89	2,691.11
	Total equity		4,077.94	3,941.16
2	Liabilities			
	(i) Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	17	4,406.52	4,170.27
	(ii) Lease liabilities	18	25.01	25.50
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	16.79	50.96
	(b) Provisions	20	21.47	11.51
	Total non-current liabilities		4,469.79	4,258.24
	(ii) Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	17	209.93	249.59
	(ii) Lease liabilities	18	0.49	0.41
	(iii) Trade payables	21		
	(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		7.20	8.56
	(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		43.74	38.11
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	19	90.96	85.60
	(b) Other current liabilities	22	12.30	2.27
	(c) Provisions	20	9.65	7.26
	(d) Current tax liabilities (Net)	10B	-	0.98
	Total current liabilities		374.27	392.78
	Total liabilities		4,844.06	4,651.02
	Total equity and liabilities		8,922.00	8,592.18

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report

For Shah Gupta & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109574W

[Signature]

Parth P Patel

Partner

M No. 172670



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

[Signature]

Gyan Bhadra Kumar
Whole Time Director
(DIN: 03620109)

[Signature]

Sharan Mahendra
Chairman
(DIN: 02100401)

[Signature]
Sanjeev Kango
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date : 5th May, 2026



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

₹ Crore, except per share data and as stated otherwise

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
I Revenue from operations	23	1,027.71	1,144.77
II Other income	24	191.46	174.72
III Total income (I + II)		1,219.17	1,319.49
IV Expenses			
(a) Employee benefits expense	25	113.39	102.49
(b) Finance costs	26	320.10	330.67
(c) Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	229.40	227.73
(d) Other expenses	28	163.39	152.90
Total expenses (IV)		826.28	813.79
V Profit before exceptional item and tax (III-IV)		392.89	505.70
VI Exceptional items	46	(11.37)	-
VII Profit before tax (V- VI)		381.52	505.70
VIII Tax Expense			
Current tax	29	66.90	88.36
Deferred tax		130.55	30.73
IX Deferred Tax (recoverable from)/adjustable in future tariff		(130.55)	(30.73)
X Profit for the year (VII-VIII-IX)		66.90	88.36
		314.62	417.34
XI Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plan		0.70	(3.26)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.12)	0.57
Total (A)		0.58	(2.69)
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Effective portion of gains and loss on designated portion of hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge		(186.10)	75.43
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		46.84	(18.99)
(iii) Deferred tax recoverable from / (adjustable in) future tariff		(46.84)	18.99
Total (B)		(186.10)	75.43
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (A + B)		(185.52)	72.74
XII Total comprehensive income for the year (X + XI)		129.10	490.08
XIII Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each	38		
Basic ₹		2.52	3.34
Diluted ₹		2.52	3.34

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report

For Shah Gupta & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109574W

[Signature]

Parth P Patel

Partner

M No. 172670



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

[Signature]

Gyan Bhadra Kumar
Whole Time Director
(DIN: 03620109)

[Signature]

Shrad Mahendra
Chairman
(DIN: 02100401)

[Signature]

Sanjeev Kango
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date : 5th May, 2026



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. of shares	(₹ Crore)
Balance at the 1st April, 2024	1,25,00,50,000	1,250.05
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the 31st March, 2025	1,25,00,50,000	1,250.05
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the 31st March, 2026	1,25,00,50,000	1,250.05

B. Other equity

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Item of other comprehensive income	Capital Contribution by ultimate holding company	Total
	Equity-settled share based payment reserve	Retained earnings	Effective portion of cash flow hedge		
Balance at 1st April, 2024	12.92	1,937.20	89.18	156.14	2,195.44
Profit for the year	-	417.34	-	-	417.34
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	(2.69)	75.43	-	72.75
Total comprehensive income/(Loss) for the year	-	414.65	75.43	-	490.09
Share based payments	5.58	-	-	-	5.58
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	18.50	2,351.85	164.61	156.14	2,691.11

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Item of other comprehensive income	Capital Contribution by ultimate holding company	Total
	Equity-settled share based payment reserve	Retained earnings	Effective portion of cash flow hedge		
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	18.50	2,351.85	164.61	156.14	2,691.11
Profit for the year	-	314.62	-	-	314.62
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	0.57	(186.10)	-	(185.53)
Total comprehensive income/(Loss) for the year	-	315.20	(186.10)	-	129.09
Share based payments	7.69	-	-	-	7.69
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	26.19	2,667.04	(21.48)	156.14	2,827.89

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report

For Shah Gupta & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109574W

[Signature]

Parth P Patel
Partner
M No. 172670



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

[Signature]

Gyan Bhadra Kumar
Whole Time Director
(DIN: 03620109)

[Signature]

Sharad Mahendra
Chairman
(DIN: 02100401)

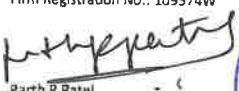
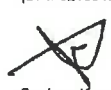
[Signature]
Sanjeev Kango
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date : 5th May, 2026



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026		For the year ended 31st March, 2025	
I CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax		392.89		505.70
Adjusted for:				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	229.40		227.73	
Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as fair value through profit or loss	(147.35)		(72.76)	
Net Gain arising on financial instruments designated as fair value through profit or loss	(36.37)		(85.68)	
Insurance claim received	(6.01)		-	
Provision no longer required written back	-		(15.05)	
Gain on sale / discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	(0.12)		(0.09)	
Share based payments	7.69		5.58	
Finance costs	319.20		330.21	
Unrealised foreign exchange Loss / (gain) (net)	0.90		0.45	
Exceptional items (refer note 46)	(11.37)		-	
		355.97		390.40
Operating profit before working capital changes		748.86		896.10
Adjustment for movement in working capital :				
Decrease in trade receivables and unbilled revenue	27.73		48.31	
(Increase) in inventories	(0.71)		(20.15)	
(Increase) in current & non-current assets	(252.24)		(141.47)	
Increase in trade payables & other liabilities	253.20		160.40	
		27.98		47.08
Cash generated from operations		776.84		943.18
Income taxes paid (net)		(67.96)		(86.80)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (I)		708.88		856.38
II CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of property, plant & equipment (including capital work in progress and capital advances)		(33.48)		(30.87)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment (including capital work in progress)		-		0.24
Loan given to related party		(2,797.00)		(1,418.00)
Loan repaid by related party		1,812.00		1,693.16
Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents		(12.59)		(11.15)
Interest received		149.51		68.23
Gain on sale of current investments (net)		32.48		87.14
NET CASH GENERATED/(USED) IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES (II)		(849.08)		388.75
III CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of non-current borrowings		(255.06)		(378.43)
Payment of lease liabilities		(0.63)		(0.52)
Interest paid		(309.03)		(318.31)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES (III)		(564.72)		(697.26)
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (I+II+III)		(704.92)		547.87
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - At the beginning of the year		1,152.39		604.52
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - At the end of year		447.47		1,152.39
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:				
1) Balances with Banks (refer note 14A)				
-In Current accounts		16.94		30.94
-In Deposit accounts with maturity less than 3 months at inception		31.00		206.00
2) Cash on hand (refer note 14A)		0.00		0.01
3) Investments in mutual funds (refer note 13)		399.53		915.44
Total		447.47		1,152.39
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.				
As per our attached report For Shah Gupta & Co Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No.: 109574W		For and on behalf of Board of Directors		
 Parth P Patel Partner M No. 172670		 Gyan Bhadra Kumar Whole Time Director (DIN: 03620109)		 Sharad Mahendra Chairman (DIN: 02100401)
		 Sanjeev Kango Company Secretary & Chief Financial Officer		
Place: Mumbai Date : 5th May, 2026				

JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 1: General information

JSW Hydro Energy Limited is a public limited Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable in India is wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Neo Energy Limited and is a step down subsidiary of JSW Energy Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at Sholtu Colony, P.O. Tapri, Dist. Kinnaur, 172104 (HP). The Company is primarily engaged in the business of generation and sale of power.

Note 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.

Note 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 05th May, 2026.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY 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 & Presentation of financial statements:

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.

Current and non-current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / noncurrent 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.

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 recognised.

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.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

3.3 Other 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 and 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. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values.

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is covered under Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, depreciation has been provided on straight line method at the rates using the methodology as notified by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). As per CERC regulations, depreciation for the first twelve years from the effective date of the commercial operation of the station was being calculated annually based on straight line method and at rates specified under Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The remaining depreciable value as on 31st March of the year closing after a period of twelve years from the effective date of commercial operation of the station is spread over the balance useful life of the assets.

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. 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.

Rights under Service Concession are amortised upto the term of Power purchase agreement (PPA).

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.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

3.5 Impairment of tangible & intangible assets

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). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company 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 of disposal 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 profit or 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.

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.

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.

Borrowing Cost includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings from ECB to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the finance cost.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand, short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and liquid investments, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.8 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 HYDRO ENERGY 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. Revenue from sale of power on merchant basis is recognised when power is supplied to the customers.

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, from sale of power on merchant basis including under short term contracts.

Revenue from operations of the company mainly consists from plants regulated under the Electricity Act, 2003. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) 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 CERC. In case of power stations where the tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations.

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.

Incentives are accounted for based on the norms notified/approved by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

Interest/Surcharge on late payment/ overdue sundry debtors for sale of energy are recognised when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists.

Income arising from sale of Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) and carbon credits is recognized on transfer/sale of Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) and carbon credits i.e. when there is certainty regarding ultimate collection.

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.

3.9 Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency of the Company is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is Indian National Rupee (INR).

In preparing the Financial Statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity'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.

3.10 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.



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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.

3.11 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.



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3.12 Taxation

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

a) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable 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 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.



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

3.13 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. 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.

3.14 Provisions, contingencies and commitments

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, 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 when 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.

A 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 orders (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.



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3.15 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity 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

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.



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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 statement of profit and loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the other income line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when:

- The Company's right to receive the dividends is established;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow to the entity;
- The dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Perpetual debt instruments / loans, which provide it's holder with the contractual right to receive payments on account of interest at fixed dates extending into the indefinite future, either with no right to receive a return of principal or a right to a return of principal under terms that make it very unlikely or very far in the future, are considered as investment in equity instrument of the holder. The Company has elected to measure investment in equity instruments of it's subsidiaries at cost.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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 months 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.

(v) Income from financial assets:

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established. 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.

(vi) 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.



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B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a company entity 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.

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 an entity 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 or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

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 profittaking; 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.

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. Derivative financial instruments:

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward foreign exchange contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting year. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedge item.

The contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are not considered as derivative instruments.

D. Offsetting of financial instruments:

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



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E. 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 nonfinancial 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.

F. Hedge accounting

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency, interest rate and commodity risk, as either cash flow hedge, fair value hedge. Hedges of foreign currency risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to hedged risk.

Fair value hedges:

The Company designates only the spot component for derivative instruments in fair value Hedging relationship. The Company defers changes in the forward element of such instruments in hedging reserve and the same is amortised over the period of the contract.

When the Company designates only the intrinsic value of the option as the hedging instrument, it account for the changes in the time value in OCI. This amount is be removed from OCI and recognised in P&L, either over the period of the hedge if the hedge is time related, or when the hedged transaction affects P&L if the hedge is transaction related.



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Cash flow hedges:

The effective portion of changes in fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to effective portion as described above are reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains or losses are transferred from equity (but not as a reclassification adjustment) and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the nonfinancial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.16 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.



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3.17 Service concession arrangements

Under Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements (revenue from contract with customer) applies to public-to-private service concession arrangements if:

- a) the grantor controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them, and at what price; AND
- b) the grantor controls—through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise—any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement; AND
- c) Is the infrastructure constructed or acquired by the operator from a third party for the purpose of the service arrangement OR is the infrastructure existing infrastructure of the grantor to which the operator is given access for the purpose of the service arrangement?

Infrastructure used in a public-to-private service concession arrangement for its entire useful life (whole of life assets) is within the scope of this Appendix if the conditions in 'a') above are met.

These arrangements are accounted on the basis of below mentioned models depending on the nature of consideration and relevant contract law.

Financial asset model:

The Financial asset model is used when the Company, being an operator, has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. Unconditional contractual right is established when the grantor contractually guarantees to pay the operator:

- (a) specific or determinable amount;
- (b) the shortfall, if any, between amounts received from the users of the public services and specified or determinable amounts.

Intangible asset model:

The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the company, being an operator, receives a right (a license) to charge users of the public service. A right to charge users of a public services is not an unconditional right to receive cash because the amounts are contingent on to the extent that public uses the services. Both type of arrangements may exist within a single contract to the extent that the grantor has given an unconditional guarantee of payment for the construction and the operation i.e. considered as a Financial asset and to the extent that the operator has to rely on the public using the service in order to obtain payment, the operation has an intangible asset. If the Company (being an operator) performs more than one service (i.e., construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the services delivered, when the amounts are separately identifiable.

The Company manages concession arrangements which include power supply from one of its hydro power plant. The Company maintains and services the infrastructure during the concession period. These concession arrangements set out rights and obligations related to the infrastructure and the services to be provided.

The right to consideration gives rise to an intangible asset and financial receivable and accordingly, both the intangible asset and financial receivable models are applied.

Income from the concession arrangements earned under the intangible asset model consists of the (i) Fair Value of the contract revenue, which is deemed to be fair value of consideration transferred to acquire the asset; and (ii) payments actually received from the users. The intangible asset is amortized over its expected useful life in a way that reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the Company, starting from the date when the right to operate starts to be used. Based on these principles, the intangible asset is amortized in line with the actual usage of the specific public facility, with a maximum of the duration of the concession.

Financial receivable is recorded at a fair value of guaranteed residual value to be received at the end of the concession period. This receivable is subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial receivable is discounted at IRR and Income from service concession arrangements is booked.

Any asset carried under concession arrangements is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its future use or disposal or when the contractual rights to the financial asset expire.

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 Group 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 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 HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 4. Property, plant & equipment

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	Land - Freehold	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Right of Use Assets (refer note c)	Total
At cost								
I. Gross carrying value								
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	77.40	63.46	7,555.40	6.76	1.44	6.97	34.20	7,745.63
Additions	-	5.92	8.74	1.08	0.41	2.00	0.46	18.61
Disposals/Discard	-	-	(0.97)	-	-	(0.51)	-	(1.48)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	77.40	69.38	7,563.17	7.84	1.85	8.46	34.66	7,762.76
Additions	-	0.82	9.96	2.01	-	1.35	-	14.14
Disposals/Discard	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	77.40	70.20	7,573.13	9.85	1.85	9.80	34.66	7,776.89
II. Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	-	10.87	2,914.37	4.63	0.62	3.12	6.80	2,940.41
Depreciation expense for the year	-	2.39	189.78	0.18	0.06	0.21	1.34	193.95
Eliminated on disposals/discards	-	-	(0.12)	-	-	(0.40)	-	(0.52)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-	13.26	3,104.03	4.81	0.68	2.93	8.14	3,133.85
Depreciation expense for the year	-	2.48	190.60	0.51	0.07	0.50	1.39	195.55
Eliminated on disposals/discards	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-	15.74	3,294.63	5.32	0.75	3.42	9.53	3,329.39
III. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2025	77.40	56.12	4,459.14	3.03	1.17	5.53	26.52	4,628.91
IV. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2026	77.40	54.46	4,278.50	4.53	1.10	6.38	25.13	4,447.50

Note:

a) Refer note 17 for the details in respect of certain property, plant and equipment hypothecated/mortgaged as security against borrowing

b) Details of immovable properties (Freehold 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
Bithal Land & Building	22.13	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited	100%	NA	1st Sept., 2015	Title has been vested in the name of company through Scheme of arrangement approved by HP High Court. Procedural requirement for change of name of company in the Government record is in process.

c) The Company presents right-to-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment in "Property, plant and equipment".

Particulars	Leasehold	Vehicle	Total
I. Gross carrying value			
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	34.20	-	34.20
Additions	-	0.46	0.46
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	34.20	0.46	34.66
Additions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	34.20	0.46	34.66
II. Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	6.80	-	6.80
Depreciation expense for the year	1.32	0.02	1.34
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	8.12	0.02	8.14
Depreciation expense for the year	1.33	0.06	1.39
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	9.46	0.08	9.53
III. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2025	26.08	0.44	26.52
IV. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2026	24.75	0.38	25.13



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 5. Capital work-in-progress

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

(₹ Crore)

Balance as at 31st March, 2025	20.72
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	39.25

Capital work in progress ageing schedule

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
At Cost					
Projects in progress	22.31	11.95	4.99	-	39.25
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22.31	11.95	4.99	-	39.25

Capital work in progress ageing schedule

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
At Cost					
Projects in progress	14.33	6.39	-	-	20.72
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14.33	6.39	-	-	20.72

Notes:

1) Amount transferred to property plant and equipment during the year ₹ 1.69 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2025: ₹ 6.46 Crore), amount transferred to Profit and Loss ₹ Nil

2) Refer Note 17 for the details in respect of certain capital work in progress hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowings.

3) There are no cost overrun / timeline delays in any of the projects



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 6. Other Intangible assets

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	Computer Software	Rights under Service Concession Arrangement	Total
At Cost			
I. Gross Carrying Value			
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	1.87	933.36	935.23
Disposals	-	(0.19)	(0.19)
Additions	0.77	4.64	5.41
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	2.64	937.81	940.45
Disposals	-	(0.03)	(0.03)
Additions	-	1.53	1.53
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	2.64	939.31	941.95
II. Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	1.29	284.76	286.05
Amortisation expense for the year	0.28	33.49	33.77
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	(0.08)	(0.08)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	1.57	318.17	319.74
Amortisation expense for the year	0.30	33.56	33.86
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	(0.02)	(0.02)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	1.87	351.71	353.58
III. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2025	1.07	619.64	620.71
IV. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2026	0.77	587.60	588.37

1) Refer Note 36 for Service concession arrangement details.

2) Refer Note 17 for the details in respect of certain property, plant and equipment hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowings.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 7. Trade receivables

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
(i) Secured, considered good	3.73	6.37	10.10	17.91	8.58	26.49
Total	3.73	6.37	10.10	17.91	8.58	26.49

Ageing of trade receivables

(₹ Crore)

As at 31st March, 2026	Undisputed Trade receivables		Disputed Trade Receivables	
	Considered good	Credit impaired	Considered good	Credit impaired
Within credit period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 6 months	3.73	-	-	-
6 months-1 year	-	-	2.49	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	3.88	-
Total	3.73	-	6.37	-

(₹ Crore)

As at 31st March, 2025	Undisputed Trade receivables		Disputed Trade Receivables	
	Considered good	Credit impaired	Considered good	Credit impaired
Within credit period	11.66	-	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 6 months	5.50	-	-	-
6 months-1 year	0.33	-	-	-
1-2 years	0.42	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	8.58	-
Total	17.91	-	8.58	-

- The Credit period allowed to customers is 60 days in Karcham plant and 30 days in Baspa Plant and Interest rate is on overdue receivables is generally levied at 15% and 18.15%(SBI PLR @15.15%+3%) Karcham & Baspa respectively per annum as per terms of agreement.
- Refer Note 17 for trade receivables hypothecated as security for borrowings.
- The Company does not have history of defaults in trade receivables. Loss allowance is estimated for disputed receivables based on assessment of each case by obtaining legal advice, where considered necessary.
- Trade receivables include Rs. 6.37 crore (as at 31st March, 2025 Rs.8.58 crore) withheld / unpaid by the customers because of tariff related disputes which are pending adjudication. The Company has, based on legal advice, and subsequent actions by the regulators in certain cases, assessed that there is a reasonable certainty about recoverability of these receivables and no provision is required. Having regard to the said assessment and based on the expected timing of realisation of these balances, the Company has classified the receivables as non-current.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 8. Loan

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
1) Unsecured, considered good						
- Loan to related parties (Refer note No-43)	-	1,853.00	1,853.00	-	868.00	868.00
Total	-	1,853.00	1,853.00	-	868.00	868.00

Disclosure under Regulation 53(f) and 34(3) read together with paragraph A Schedule V of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Name of the parties	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
JSW Energy Limited (Ultimate holding company)	-	1,853.00 (1,853.00)	-	868.00 (1,143.16)

Notes:

- Figures in brackets relate to maximum amount outstanding during the year.
- All the above loans have been given for business purpose only.
- Unsecured loan to related party carries an interest rate of 8.28% and repayable on or before 5 years from the date of first disbursement of respective tranche.

Note 9. Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
(a) Service concession receivable *(Refer note no-36)	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.35
	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.35
(b) Security deposits						
- Unsecured, considered good						
- Government/semi-government authorities	-	0.52	0.52	-	0.52	0.52
- Others	-	0.09	0.09	-	0.09	0.09
	-	0.61	0.61	-	0.61	0.61
(c) Interest receivable						
- Interest accrued on deposits	6.50	-	6.50	8.65	-	8.65
	6.50	-	6.50	8.65	-	8.65
(d) Other receivable						
- Insurance claim receivables	6.01	-	6.01	-	-	-
- Other receivable	1.59	-	1.59	0.45	-	0.45
	7.60	-	7.60	0.45	-	0.45
(e) Derivative designated as hedges (refer note 34 A II)						
- Foreign currency options	-	1,075.78	1,075.78	-	819.45	819.45
	-	1,075.78	1,075.78	-	819.45	819.45
Total	14.10	1,076.74	1,090.84	9.10	820.41	829.51

* Less than Rs. 50,000.00

-Foreign Currency Options is net off value derived from Hedge effectiveness testing. It is the difference derived from Derivative assets value of Rs.165.29 crs and Derivative liability value (Debit balance) of Rs. 910.49 crs.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 10A. Income tax assets (net)

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Advance tax and tax deducted at sources [(Net of provision for tax as at 31st March, 2026 Rs. 564.83 crore, as at 31st March, 2025 Rs. 476.47 crore)]	-	70.61	-	71.05
	-	70.61	-	71.05

Note 10B. Current tax liabilities (net)

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Income tax liabilities [Net of advance tax & tax deducted at source as at 31st March, 2026 Rs. Nil, as at 31st March, 2025 Rs. 87.79 crore]	-	-	0.98	-
	-	-	0.98	-



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 11. Other assets

(₹ 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	-	1.08	1.08	-	1.77	1.77
(b) Prepayments	20.91	0.66	21.57	20.61	0.94	21.55
(c) Balances with government authorities	0.48	-	0.48	1.23	-	1.23
(d) Advances to vendors	5.62	-	5.62	5.68	-	5.68
Total	27.01	1.74	28.75	27.52	2.71	30.23



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 12. Inventories**(₹ Crore)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a) Stores and spares	17.79	15.70
(b) Carbon credits	16.28	17.60
(c) Renewable energy certificate	-	0.06
(d) Medicines	0.09	0.09
Total	34.16	33.45

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a) Stores and spares (included in other expense)	20.68	15.74
Total	20.68	15.74

Basis of valuation: Refer note 3.20 (Inventories)

Refer Note 17 for Inventories hypothecated as security against certain borrowings.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 13. Investments

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
Unquoted Investments:						
A) Investment in mutual funds (at Fair Value through Profit & Loss)						
i) Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid Fund - Growth	63.92	-	63.92	200.44	-	200.44
ii) SBI Liquid Fund Regular Growth	-	-	-	37.47	-	37.47
iii) Mirae Assets Liquid Fund Regular Plan Growth	16.31	-	16.31	100.21	-	100.21
iv) Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid Money Manager Growth	29.36	-	29.36	-	-	-
v) Kotak Liquid Regular Growth	-	-	-	19.01	-	19.01
vi) Mahindra Manulife Liquid Regular Growth	-	-	-	15.70	-	15.70
vii) ABSL Crisil-IBX Fin Serv 3 to 6 Months Debt Index Fund-Dir G	54.36	-	54.36	50.95	-	50.95
viii) Mirae Assets Money Market Fund-Regular Plan Growth	48.47	-	48.47	43.58	-	43.58
ix) Tata Liquid Fund Regular Plan-Growth	-	-	-	147.55	-	147.55
x) UTI Liquid Cash Plan-Regular Growth	-	-	-	200.43	-	200.43
xi) DSP Liquidity Fund-Regular Plan Growth	-	-	-	50.10	-	50.10
xii) HSBC Liquid Fund Regular Growth	2.01	-	2.01	-	-	-
xiii) Axis Crisil-IBX debt index Fund Direct Growth	21.43	-	21.43	-	-	-
xiv) Bandhan Liquid Fund_ Regular Plan Growth	15.01	-	15.01	-	-	-
xv) HSBC Low Duration Fund -Regular Growth	6.26	-	6.26	-	-	-
xvi) Union Liquid Regular Growth	20.01	-	20.01	-	-	-
xvii) Nippon India Liquid Fund-Growth Plan Option	5.02	-	5.02	-	-	-
xviii) JM Liquid Fund (Regular)-Growth Option	45.30	-	45.30	-	-	-
xix) DSP Mutual Fund Liquid Fund-Regular Plan Growth	26.90	-	26.90	-	-	-
	354.36	-	354.36	865.44	-	865.44
Quoted Investments:						
A) Investment in Non-convertible debentures (at Amortised cost)						
i) Investment in Non-convertible debentures	45.17	-	45.17	50.00	-	50.00
	45.17	-	45.17	50.00	-	50.00
Total	399.53	-	399.53	915.44	-	915.44

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Investment at amortised cost	45.17	50.00
Investment at fair value through profit or loss	354.36	865.44

- Terms of Non-convertible debentures are as follows:

8.3774 % Redeemable Non Cumulative debentures of 4500 units @ Rs. 1 lakh each fully paid up invested in HDB financial services are redeemable on 24th April, 2026.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026****Note 14A. Cash and cash equivalents****(₹ Crore)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a) Balances with banks		
-In Current accounts	16.94	30.94
In Deposit accounts (maturity less than 3 months at inception)	31.00	206.00
(b) Cash on hand*	0.00	0.01
Total	47.94	236.95

* Less than Rs. 50,000

Note 14B. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**(₹ Crore)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a) Balances with banks		
-In deposit accounts (maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months at Inception)	123.26	100.00
(b) Earmarked balances with banks		
-Margin money for security against the guarantees	140.75	151.43
Total	264.01	251.43



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 15. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025		
	No. of shares	₹ Crore	No. of shares	₹ Crore	
Authorised: Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	1,25,00,50,000	1,250.05	1,25,00,50,000	1,250.05	
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid: Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	1,25,00,50,000	1,250.05	1,25,00,50,000	1,250.05	
	1,25,00,50,000	1,250.05	1,25,00,50,000	1,250.05	
a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and paid up capital at the beginning and end of year:					
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025		
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,25,00,50,000	1,250.05	1,25,00,50,000	1,250.05	
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	
Balance as at the end of the year	1,25,00,50,000	1,250.05	1,25,00,50,000	1,250.05	
b) Rights, preferences and restrctions 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	1,25,00,50,000	100%	1,25,00,50,000	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	1,25,00,50,000	100%	1,25,00,50,000	100%	0.00%
Total	1,25,00,50,000	100%	1,25,00,50,000	100%	0.00%



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 16. Other Equity

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. Reserve & Surplus		
- Retained earnings	2,667.04	2,351.85
B. Other reserves		
- Equity-settled share based payment reserve	26.19	18.50
- Capital contribution by ultimate holding company	156.14	156.14
C. Other comprehensive income		
- Effective portion of cash flow hedge	(21.48)	164.61
	2,827.89	2,691.11

Notes:**(1) Retained earning**

Retained earning comprise balance of accumulated (undistributed) profit and loss at each year end.

(2) Equity-settled share based payment reserve

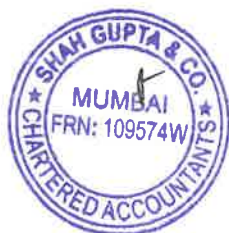
The Company offers ESOP under which options to subscribe for the JSW Energy Limited (JSWEL) share have been granted to eligible employees. The share based payment reserve to used to recognise the value of equity settled share based payments provided as part of the ESOP scheme.

3) Capital contribution by ultimate holding company

Waiver of interest by the ultimate holding company, JSW Energy Limited (JSWEL) on the debenture issued by the company to JSWEL is considered as the ' Capital contribution by ultimate holding company' as per the provision of Ind AS.

4) Effective portion of cash flow hedge

It represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges, which shall be reclassified to profit or loss in the period in which undelying hedge transaction occurs.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 17. Borrowings

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Measured at amortised cost		
Non- Current		
Secured Borrowings:		
i) USD Green Bonds	4,433.49	4,205.17
Less: Unamortised borrowing cost	26.97	34.90
	4,406.52	4,170.27
Current		
Secured Borrowings :		
i) USD Green Bonds	217.49	257.15
Less: Unamortised borrowing cost	7.56	7.56
	209.93	249.59
Total	4,616.45	4,419.86
Note:		
The rate of interest for Secured Notes (Green Bond) is @4.125% (March, 25 - @4.125%)		
Reconciliation of the borrowings outstanding at the beginning and end of the year:		
	(₹ Crore)	
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
I. Non-current borrowings (including current maturities of long-term debt)		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	4,419.86	4,694.16
Cash flows (repayment)/proceeds	(255.06)	(378.43)
Non- Cash Changes:		
Foreign Exchange Movement	443.72	95.65
Amortised borrowings cost	7.93	8.48
Balance as at the end of the year	4,616.45	4,419.86



Details of Security :			
USD Green Bonds		(₹ Crore)	
Terms of repayment	Security	As at 31st March, 2026	
		Current	Non-Current
USD 36.14 million @ 4.125% Senior secured notes due in May 2031	• First ranking pari-pasu mortgage over the leasehold and freehold land of the Baspa II Project. • First ranking pari passu charge over the Project Accounts, all movable assets (tangible & intangible) and current assets of the Baspa II project, all revenues from the Projects including book debts and operating cash flows, both present and future and the rights, title and interest of the project under the PPAs and clearances pertaining to the Project Baspa II HEP (both present and future) project of the Group situated at Kinnaur Dist., Himachal Pradesh. • First ranking pari passu pledge over 51% of equity shares of the Issuer held by JSW Neo Energy Limited and other shareholders and a negative pledge over the remaining 49% of equity shares of the Issuer held by JSW Neo Energy Limited and other shareholders.	16.00	326.08
USD 455.23 million @ 4.125% Senior secured notes due in May 2031	• First ranking pari-pasu mortgage over the leasehold and freehold land of the Karcham II Project. • First ranking pari passu charge over the Project Accounts, all movable assets (tangible & intangible) and current assets of the Karcham II project, all revenues from the Projects including book debts and operating cash flows, both present and future and the rights, title and interest of the project under the PPAs and clearances pertaining to the Project Karcham II HEP (both present and future) project of the Group situated at Kinnaur Dist., Himachal Pradesh. • First ranking pari passu pledge over 51% of equity shares of the Issuer held by JSW Neo Energy Limited and other shareholders and a negative pledge over the remaining 49% of equity shares of the Issuer held by JSW Neo Energy Limited and other shareholders.	201.50	4,107.41
Total secured borrowings		217.49	4,433.49
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings		(7.56)	(26.97)
Total secured borrowings measured at amortised cost		209.93	4406.52



USD Green Bonds		(₹ Crore)	
Terms of repayment	Security	As at 31st March, 2025	
		Current	Non-Current
USD 30.05 million @ 4.125% Senior secured notes due in May 2031	• First ranking pari-pasu mortgage over the leasehold and freehold land of the Baspa II Project. • First ranking pari passu charge over the Project Accounts, all movable assets (tangible & intangible) and current assets of the Baspa II project, all revenues from the Projects including book debts and operating cash flows, both present and future and the rights, title and interest of the project under the PPAs and clearances pertaining to the Project Baspa II HEP (both present and future) project of the Group situated at Kinnaur Dist., Himachal Pradesh. • First ranking pari passu pledge over 51% of equity shares of the Issuer held by JSW Neo Energy Limited and other shareholders and a negative pledge over the remaining 49% of equity shares of the Issuer held by JSW Neo Energy Limited and other shareholders.	18.91	309.29
USD 491.37 million @ 4.125% Senior secured notes due in May 2031	• First ranking pari-pasu mortgage over the leasehold and freehold land of the Karcham II Project. • First ranking pari passu charge over the Project Accounts, all movable assets (tangible & intangible) and current assets of the Karcham II project, all revenues from the Projects including book debts and operating cash flows, both present and future and the rights, title and interest of the project under the PPAs and clearances pertaining to the Project Karcham II HEP (both present and future) project of the Group situated at Kinnaur Dist., Himachal Pradesh. • First ranking pari passu pledge over 51% of equity shares of the Issuer held by JSW Neo Energy Limited and other shareholders and a negative pledge over the remaining 49% of equity shares of the Issuer held by JSW Neo Energy Limited and other shareholders.	238.24	3,895.88
Total secured Borrowings		257.15	4,205.17
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings		(7.56)	(34.90)
Total secured borrowings measured at amortised cost		249.59	4170.27



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 18. Lease liabilities

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Lease liabilities	0.49	25.01	25.50	0.41	25.50	25.91
Total	0.49	25.01	25.50	0.41	25.50	25.91

-Refer to Note no. 41



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 19. Other financial liabilities

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Non- Current		
(a) Deposits received	0.02	0.02
(b) Derivative instruments (refer note 34 A II)		
- Foreign currency Forward contracts	-	3.93
(c) Truing up revenue adjustments	16.77	47.01
	16.79	50.96
Current		
(a) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	70.88	68.00
(b) Other liabilities		
- Payable for capital supplies/services		
MSME	-	0.04
Other than MSME	16.56	14.11
- Other payables	3.52	3.45
	90.96	85.60
Total	107.75	136.56



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 20. Provisions

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
Provision for employee benefits						
(i) Provision for gratuity	4.12	19.28	23.40	2.49	9.65	12.14
(ii) Provision for compensated absence	5.53	2.19	7.72	4.77	1.86	6.63
Total	9.65	21.47	31.12	7.26	11.51	18.77

-Refer Note No 39 (Employee benefit plans)

-Refer Note No 46 (Exceptional items)



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 21. Trade payables

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
Trade Payables						
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	7.20	-	7.20	8.56	-	8.56
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	43.74	-	43.74	38.11	-	38.11
Total	50.94	-	50.94	46.67	-	46.67

Trade payables ageing

(₹ Crore)

As at 31st March, 2026	Undisputed		Disputed	
	MSME	Others	MSME	Others
Not due	7.20	19.95	-	-
Unbilled	-	16.86	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 1 year	-	2.41	-	-
1-2 years	-	2.02	-	-
2-3 years	-	0.41	-	-
More than 3 years	-	2.08	-	-
Total	7.20	43.74	-	-

(₹ Crore)

As at 31st March, 2025	Undisputed		Disputed	
	MSME	Others	MSME	Others
Not due	8.56	12.11	-	-
Unbilled	-	20.46	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 1 year	-	2.87	-	-
1-2 years	-	0.81	-	-
2-3 years	-	0.02	-	-
More than 3 years	-	1.84	-	-
Total	8.56	38.11	-	-

-Trade payables are normally settled within 30 days.

-Refer Note 43 (Closing balance of Trade payable pertaining to related parties)

Disclosure related to Micro and Small Enterprises :

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Principal amount outstanding to MSME	7.20	-	8.56	-
Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	0.30	-	8.54	-
Interest due on (2) above and the unpaid interest	0.01	-	0.02	-
Interest paid on all delayed payments under the MSMED Act.	-	-	-	-
Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay other than (4) above	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-	-	-



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 22. Other current liabilities

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a) Advance received from customers	0.02	
(b) Statutory dues	3.21	2.23
(c) Payable to employees	9.07	0.04
Total	12.30	2.27



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 23. Revenue from operations

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March , 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
I Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers:		
(1) Sale of power (Own generation)	1,020.34	1,137.27
(2) Other Operating Income		
-Sale of renewable energy certificates	6.80	7.45
-Sale of carbon credit	0.52	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	1,027.66	1,144.73
II Income from service concession arrangement (refer note-36)	0.05	0.05
Total (I + II)	1,027.71	1,144.77

(a) Revenue from contracts with customers

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 and under short term contract (merchant basis).

Revenue from capacity charges (other than from contracts classified as service concession arrangements) under the long term power supply agreements is recognised at point 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. Revenue from sale of power on merchant basis are under short term contracts, is recognised when power is supplied to the customers at contractual rates.

Incentives are accounted for based on norms notified/approved by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

(b) Significant changes in the contract liability balance and unbilled revenue during the year are as follows:

	For the year ended 31st March , 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Opening Balance	59.29	103.37
Less: Billed during the year	59.29	103.37
Add: Unbilled during the year	47.94	59.29
Closing Balance	47.94	59.29

Contract liability is the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration from the customers in advance.

Contract liability - Advance from customers	For the year ended 31st March , 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Opening Balance	-	0.02
Less: Revenue recognised during the year from balance at the beginning of the year	-	0.02
Add: Advance received during the year not recognized as revenue	0.02	-
Closing Balance	0.02	-

(c) Details of revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March , 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Total Revenue from contract with customers as per contracted price	990.53	1,099.97
Less: Rebate on prompt payment	14.65	14.23
Add: Incentive	51.78	58.99
Total Revenue from contract with customers as above	1,027.66	1,144.73

(d) Credit terms

The Credit period allowed to customers is 60 days in Karcham plant and 30 days in Baspa Plant. Thereafter, delayed payment charges is recoverable from the customers at the rates prescribed under the respective Power Purchase Agreement / Tariff Regulations on the outstanding balance.

(e) Others

In accordance with the applicable Tariff Regulations of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) executed between the Company & PTC India Limited, CERC had approved tariff for the Multi year tariff (MYT) 2019-24 . Subsequently, the Company had filed application for true up of generation tariff for MYT 2019-24 and petition for tariff determination for the MYT 2024-29.

Pending approval of the true-up cum MYT petition filed by the Company for the relevant control period, the revenue for the current year is recognized based on provisional tariff considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 24. Other income

(₹ 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 or loss		
i On bank deposits	19.00	44.81
ii On loans	121.26	15.73
iii Other financial assets	7.10	12.23
b) Other non-operating income		
i Net Gain on investments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	36.37	85.68
ii Net Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.12	0.09
iii Net gain on foreign currency transactions	0.02	0.02
iv Domestic scrap sales	0.12	0.08
v Insurance claim	6.01	-
vi Provision no longer required written back	-	15.05
vii Miscellaneous income	1.46	1.03
Total	191.46	174.72



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 25. Employee benefits expense**(₹ Crore)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March , 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(a) Salaries and wages	89.73	82.68
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds	7.66	6.37
(c) Share based payment	7.72	5.63
(d) Staff welfare expenses	8.28	7.81
Total	113.39	102.49

- Refer note 39 (Employee benefit plans) for the details of defined benefit plan and defined contribution plan of the Company.
- Refer note 40 (Employee share based payment plan)for the details of share based payment



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 26. Finance costs

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March , 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(a) Interest expense		
i Interest on green bond	159.50	170.65
ii Hedging charges	137.01	133.73
iii Other Interest on truing up liability	3.28	4.75
(b) Revaluation gain/loss on foreign currency borrowings (Net)	9.66	10.10
(c) Other borrowing costs	8.33	9.12
(d) Interest on lease liabilities	2.32	2.32
Total	320.10	330.67



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

Note 27. Depreciation and amortisation expense

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March , 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(a) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	195.54	193.96
(b) Amortization on intangible assets	33.86	33.77
Total	229.40	227.73



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 28. Other expenses

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March , 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(a) Stores and spares consumed	20.68	15.74
(b) Power & water	4.47	4.90
(c) Rent including lease rentals	2.22	2.09
(d) Repairs and maintenance	31.23	33.54
(e) Rates and taxes	0.81	0.97
(f) Insurance	41.24	36.74
(g) Legal and other professional charges	8.16	9.23
(h) Travelling expenses	21.86	19.34
(i) Corporate social responsibility expenses*	12.48	10.97
(j) Open access charges	0.22	0.26
(k) Safety and Security	8.30	7.93
(l) Branding expenses	2.65	3.41
(m) Shared service charges	5.65	4.74
(n) Property ,plant and equipment written off	-	0.02
(o) Miscellaneous expense	3.42	3.02
Total	163.39	152.90

* Refer note 42 (Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure)



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 29. Tax expense

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March , 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(a) Current Tax	66.90	88.36
Total	66.90	88.36

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March , 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Profit before tax	381.52	505.70
Enacted tax rate	34.944%	34.944%
Expected tax expense at statutory tax rate	133.33	176.72
Tax effect due to tax holiday	-	(46.36)
Effect due to non deductible expenses	4.36	3.83
Excess MAT credit written off	-	34.72
Effect of taxes (recoverable)/payable in future tariff	(130.55)	(30.73)
Impact due to reduced rate of tax during the year	63.50	(45.75)
Impact due to reduced rate of tax on opening	(3.98)	(3.50)
OCI Tax	0.24	(0.57)
Tax expenses for the year	66.90	88.36

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss/ OCI / equity	As at 31st March,2026
Property plant & equipment	215.89	(85.59)	130.30
Borrowings	(14.84)	6.15	(8.69)
MAT credit	40.17	(37.63)	2.54
OCI	(41.42)	46.82	5.40
Recoverable / (payable) in future tariff	(225.73)	83.72	(142.02)
Others	25.94	(13.47)	12.47
Total	-	-	-

Mat credit expiry schedule

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss/ OCI / equity	As at 31st March,2025
Property plant & equipment	207.90	7.99	215.89
Borrowings	(12.82)	(2.02)	(14.84)
MAT credit	83.91	(43.74)	40.17
OCI	(22.45)	(18.97)	(41.42)
Recoverable / (payable) in future tariff	(275.45)	49.72	(225.73)
Others	18.91	7.03	25.94
Total	-	-	-

Expiry schedule of deferred tax assets not recognised as at 31st March 2026 is as under:

MAT Credit entitlement:

Expiry period (as per local tax laws)	As at 31st March,2026
< 1 year	-
1 to 5 years	-
5 years to 10 years	-
> 10 years	2.54
Total	2.54



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note no. 30 - Financial Ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	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	2.24	3.95	(43)%	Due to a substantial reduction in current assets, resulting in lower short-term liquidity.
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Borrowings (i.e. Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings)	Total Equity	1.13	1.12	1%	
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Profit before Tax, Exceptional Items, Depreciation, Finance Charges	Finance Charges + Long Term Borrowings scheduled Principal repayments + refinancing during the year	1.65	1.47	12%	
4	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net profit after tax	Average Net Worth	8%	11%	(31)%	Due to a decline in net profit after tax, despite an increase in average net worth, resulting in lower returns to shareholders
5	Inventory Turnover (no. of days)	Average Inventory* No of days in the reporting year	Stores & Spares Consumed	582	523	11%	
6	Debtors Turnover (no. of days)	(Average Trade Receivables + Average unbilled revenue)* No of days in the reporting year	Revenue from operations	26	35	(27)%	Due to a reduction in average debtors, indicating improved collection efficiency despite a marginal decline in revenue.
7	Payables Turnover (no. of days)	Average Trade payables * No of days in the reporting year	Cost of goods sold	840	1,057	(21)%	
8	Net Capital Turnover (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working Capital	0.25	0.99	(75)%	Due to a significant increase in working capital, despite a marginal decline in annual turnover, resulting in lower efficiency in the utilization of working capital.
9	Net Profit Margin (%)	Net profit after tax	Total Income	31%	36%	(16)%	
10	Return on Capital Employed (%)	Profit before tax + Interest on borrowings	Total equity + Total Borrowings	8%	10%	(22)%	
11	Return on Investment (%)	Profit generated on sale of investment	Cost of investment	9.34%	10.04%	(7)%	



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 31 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 uncertainty:

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.

iv) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:

The useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets, and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency, the operating conditions of the asset, anticipated technological changes, historical trend of plant load factor, historical planned and scheduled maintenance. It is possible that the estimates made based on existing experience are different from the actual outcomes and could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

B) Critical accounting judgements in applying accounting policy:

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately above), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements:

i) Evaluation of contracts to determine whether it contains lease arrangements:

The management has critically evaluated the terms of the contract (including by obtaining independent legal advice) with respect to Karcham Hydro Plant to determine whether the contract is, in substance, with a customer or with multiple state electricity utility companies, and the customer is merely acting as an intermediary/ facilitator, i.e. an agent. Based on such evaluation, it was concluded that the arrangement, in substance, is not in the nature of lease in terms of Ind AS 116, Leases.

ii) Tariff related disputes with customers:

Tariff related disputes with the customers arise mainly on account of differences in interpretation of the terms of the power purchase agreements / regulations. A significant judgment is required in determining likelihood of entitlement to the revenue. The Company recognizes such revenues having regard to legal advice, judicial precedence and interpretation of the terms of the agreements / regulations. The final outcome of such disputes may have impact on the revenue recognised by the Company. The Company has also estimated the expected timing of realisation of these balances, which is in turn dependent on the expected ultimate settlement of legal disputes, for classification of such receivables between current and noncurrent.

iii) Service concession arrangements:

The management has exercised significant judgment in evaluating the terms of agreements / license arrangements, regulatory provisions and concluded that power purchase agreement for hydro plant at Baspa, Himachal Pradesh, is in nature of service concession.

iv) Revenue:

The company recognizes revenue from sale of power based on tariff approved by the CERC. However, in cases where tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC tariff regulations / PPA signed with beneficiaries.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 32. 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:

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) Survey and investigation work	139.83	139.83
(ii) Water Cess [recoverable from customers as per agreements in case of unfavourable outcome]	634.29	406.93
(iii) Free power to Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission ("HPERC")	-	172.23
(iv) Land revenue cess [recoverable from customers as per agreements in case of unfavourable outcome]	31.72	-
(v) Income tax demand for AY 2016-17	34.72	34.72
(vi) Others	0.07	0.07
Total	840.63	753.78

(i) **Survey and investigation works** - Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited (HPSEBL) has made a claim against Jai Prakash Power Venture Limite (JPVL), as seen in its letter dated 6th November, 2012, for expenditures incurred for a survey and investigation work in connection with the Baspa II Project amounting to Rs 127.84 Crore the company has filed an application with the High Court of Himachal Pradesh to restrain HPSEBL from recovering the claimed amount from the energy bills of the company. The court has accepted the plea and directed the Company to deposit Rs.25.00 Crore as security deposit. Accordingly, the company has deposited Rs. 25.00 Crore with HPSEBL. However decision came from High Court in favour of the company during the FY 21-22 and an amount of Rs. 25 Crore as security deposits has been received along with interest of Rs 12.00 Cr from the HPSEBL. However, HPSEBL has challenged the award in High Court, Shimla and case is under process.

(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, dated 16th February 2023 ("Notification"). Therefore, water cess @Rs.0.30 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) **Free power** - As per the Implementation Agreement of Karcham Wangtoo HEP, free power to the home state is 12% for initial 12 years and 18% for remaining 28 years. The PPA with PTC India Limited was drawn up in the same lines for passing through the financial implications. However, in the March 2022 True-up order CERC had capped the free power to 13% including 1% for Local Area Development Fund (LADF). In order to buy peace and to continue our good relationship with the Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP) since 30.09.23, 18% free power is being provided under protest. The Company has filed a writ petition (CWP No. 7667 of 2023) for seeking a direction against the State of Himachal Pradesh and Director of Energy of GoHP to align the provisions of the Implementation Agreement dated 18.11.1999 and the Supplementary Implementation Agreements, on the subject of free power supply with the CERC Tariff Regulations, 2019 and the Judgment and Order dated 17.03.2022 of the CERC; to declare the policies dated 07.07.2012 & 18.08.2017 to be ultra vires the CERC Tariff Regulations, 2019 made under the Electricity Act, 2003 on the topic of free power, in so far as the same require the Company to supply free power beyond the cap prescribed under the CERC Tariff Regulations, 2019.

(iv) **Land revenue cess** -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) aggregates to ₹31.71 Cr, comprising ₹24.64 Cr for the Karcham Wangtoo HEP and ₹7.07 Cr for the Baspa-II HEP 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.

(2) For disputes with customers regarding determination of tariff under power supply arrangements aggregating to ₹ 6.37 crore (Previous year 31st March, 2025 ₹ 8.58 crore), (refer note 7)

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 converted to regulatory demands, have not been disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Note 33. Commitments

(₹ 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)	30.48	23.84
Total	30.48	23.84

Other Commitments

The Company having its Karcham Wangtoo power plant ("KWPP") in the state of Himachal Pradesh was obligated to supply 12% free power to the Home State (Government of Himachal Pradesh "GoHP") for the initial 12 years and 18% free power for the subsequent 28 years as per the Implementation Agreement ("IA"). However, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ("CERC") order dated March 17, 2022, capped the free power at 12% (excluding 1% for Local Area Development Authority (LADA)).

Based on the aforesaid CERC order, the Company filed a writ petition with the Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh seeking alignment of the IA with the CERC order dated March 17, 2022. The High Court gave its judgement dated May 28, 2024 directing GoHP to align the IA with CERC order.

Aggrieved by the judgement of the High Court, GoHP filed an appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its judgement dated July 16, 2025, allowed the appeal filed by the GoHP and set aside the judgement of High Court and directed the Company to supply 18% free power from September 14, 2023 onwards. Pursuant to the order and judgement of the Supreme Court, the Company has started supplying free power of 18% from July 19, 2025 to GoHP. Further, in a meeting held on November 12, 2025 between the Management of the Company and the Director, Directorate of Energy, GoHP for implementation of the Supreme Court's judgement, wherein both parties agreed that for providing the pending energy arrears to GoHP is to supply the same from the KWPP itself and any power generated in excess of the 820 MW tied-up Capacity of KWPP plus free power entitlement to GoHP shall be supplied to GoHP.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 34. Financial Instruments:
a) Financial Instruments by category

(₹ Crore)

As at 31st March, 2026	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Derivatives in hedging relationship	Total
Financial assets					
Investment in mutual fund units	354.36	-	-	-	354.36
Non Convertible Debentures	-	-	45.17	-	45.17
Security deposits	-	-	0.61	-	0.61
Trade receivables #	-	-	10.10	-	10.10
Service concession receivable	-	-	0.35	-	0.35
Cash and cash equivalents#	-	-	47.94	-	47.94
Bank balances other #	-	-	264.01	-	264.01
Unbilled revenue	-	-	47.94	-	47.94
Interest Receivable	-	-	6.50	-	6.50
Insurance claim receivables	-	-	6.01	-	6.01
Other Receivable	-	-	1.59	-	1.59
Loans	-	-	1,853.00	-	1,853.00
Foreign Currency Options	-	-	-	1,075.78	1,075.78
Total Financial assets	354.36	-	2,283.23	1,075.78	3,713.37
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	4,616.45	-	4,616.45
Rent and other deposits #	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Trade Payables #	-	-	50.94	-	50.94
Payable for capital projects#	-	-	16.56	-	16.56
Other payable#	-	-	20.29	-	20.29
Lease Liabilities	-	-	25.50	-	25.50
Foreign Currency Forwards	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	70.88	-	70.88
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	4,800.64	-	4,800.64



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

(₹ Crore)

As at 31st March, 2025	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Derivatives in hedging relationship	Total
Financial assets					
Investment in mutual fund units	865.44	-	-	-	865.44
Non Convertible Debentures	-	-	50.00	-	50.00
Security deposits	-	-	0.61	-	0.61
Trade receivables #	-	-	26.49	-	26.49
Service concession receivable	-	-	0.35	-	0.35
Cash and cash equivalents#	-	-	236.95	-	236.95
Bank balances other #	-	-	251.43	-	251.43
Unbilled revenue	-	-	59.29	-	59.29
Interest Receivable	-	-	8.65	-	8.65
Other Receivable	-	-	0.45	-	0.45
Loans	-	-	868.00	-	868.00
Foreign Currency Options	-	-	-	819.45	819.45
Total Financial assets	865.44	-	1,502.22	819.45	3,187.11
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	4,419.86	-	4,419.86
Rent and other deposits #	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Trade Payables #	-	-	46.67	-	46.67
Payable for capital projects#	-	-	14.15	-	14.15
Other payable#	-	-	50.46	-	50.46
Lease Liabilities	-	-	25.91	-	25.91
Foreign Currency Forwards	-	-	-	3.93	3.93
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	68.00	-	68.00
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	4,625.07	3.93	4,629.00

#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 HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

ii) Fair Value Hierarchy:

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

(a) recognised and measured at fair value and

(b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair 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.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025		Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value		
Financial assets						
Foreign Currency Options	1,075.78	1,075.78	819.45	819.45	2	Garman-Kohlhagen model. The following variables were taken into considerations: USD/INR interest rate curve used for pricing and arriving at present value, USD/INR volatility surface to compute the volatility parameter based on option strike and tenor, strike prices for the call option, INR MIFOR curve for domestic interest rate and USD OIS curve for foreign interest rate.
Investment in mutual fund units	354.36	354.36	865.44	865.44	2	The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV
Total	1,430.14	1,430.14	1,684.89	1,684.89		
Financial liabilities						
Foreign currency Forward contracts	-	-	3.93	3.93	2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Total	-	-	3.93	3.93		

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:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025		Level	Valuation Technique
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value		
Financial assets						
Security deposits	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.
Investment in Non Convertible Debentures	45.17	45.17	50.00	50.00	3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.
Loan given to related party	1,853.00	1,853.00	868.00	868.00	3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.
Service concession receivable	0.35	0.38	0.35	0.39	3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.
Total	1,899.13	1,899.16	918.96	919.00		
Financial Liabilities						
Lease Liabilities	25.50	27.24	25.91	27.75	3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.
Borrowings (includes Current & Non current)	4,616.45	4,000.26	4,419.86	3,705.52	3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.
Total	4,641.95	4,027.50	4,445.77	3,733.27		

Valuation techniques and key inputs:

The above fair values were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable input including counter party credit risk.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY 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.

The Company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures, wherever required. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

a. Foreign currency risk management

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupees (INR). The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk under its debt portfolio.

Adverse movements in the exchange rate between the Rupee and any relevant foreign currency result's in increase in the Company's overall debt position in Rupee terms without the Company having incurred additional debt.

In order to hedge exchange rate risk, the Company has a policy to hedge cash flows up to a specific tenure using forward exchange contracts & options.

All hedging activities are carried out in accordance with the Company's internal risk management policies, as approved by the Board of Directors, and in accordance with the applicable regulations where the Company operates.

The Company has also considered the effect of changes, if any, in both counterparty credit risk and own credit risk while assessing hedge

effectiveness and measuring hedge ineffectiveness. The Company continues to believe that there is no impact on effectiveness of its hedges.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and liabilities denominated in different currencies are as follows:

(₹ Crore)	
As at 31st March, 2026	USD
Financial assets:	
Foreign currency options	1,075.78
Total Financial Assets	1,075.78
Financial liabilities:	
Borrowings	4,616.45
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	70.88
Foreign currency forwards contracts	
Total Financial liabilities	4,687.33

(₹ Crore)	
As at 31st March, 2025	USD
Financial assets:	
Foreign currency options	819.45
Total Financial Assets	819.45
Financial liabilities:	
Borrowings	4,419.86
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	68.00
Foreign currency forwards contracts	3.93
Total Financial liabilities	4,491.80

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilizing currency options & forward contracts.

The Company uses foreign currency options contracts & forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain firm commitments and foreign currency required at the settlement date of certain payables. The use of foreign currency options contracts & forward contracts is governed by the Company's strategy approved by the Board of Directors, which provide principles on the use of such options contracts & forward contracts consistent with the Company's risk management policy.

Movement in Cash flow hedge:

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening Balance	164.61	89.18
FX recognised in other comprehensive income	(186.10)	75.43
Closing Balance	(21.49)	164.61

The outstanding foreign exchange options contracts for borrowings and interest payable at the end of the reporting period are as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
No. of Contracts	4	4
Type of Contracts	Call Spread	Call Spread
Equivalent to USD in millions	587.77	581.62
Average exchange rate (1USD=Rupees)	84.05	85.58
Nominal Value (Rs. In Crore.)	5,563.49	4,977.58
Fair Value MTM asset/(liabilities) (Rs. In crore)	456.07	291.56

(1) the options contracts include a combination of calls and puts with different strike prices.

The outstanding forward exchange contracts towards borrowings and interest payable at the end of the reporting period are as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
No. of Contracts	1	6
Type of Contracts	Forward	Forward
Equivalent to USD in millions	17.51	57.30
Average exchange rate (1USD=Rupees)	94.65	86.60
Nominal Value (Rs. In Crore.)	165.73	496.26
Fair Value MTM asset/(liabilities) (Rs. In crore)	14.11	4.52



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

b. 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.

The following table provides a break-up of the Company's non-current fixed rate borrowings:

(₹ Crore)

As at March, 2026	Net Balance	Unamortised Transaction Cost	Gross Balance
Fixed rate borrowings	4,616.45	34.53	4,650.98
Total	4,616.45	34.53	4,650.98

(₹ Crore)

As at March, 2025	Net Balance	Unamortised Transaction Cost	Gross Balance
Fixed rate borrowings	4,419.86	42.46	4,462.32
Total	4,419.86	42.46	4,462.32

The Company has only fixed rate of borrowings, there will be no exposure to change in interest rates accordingly sensitivity analysis is not applicable.

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 ₹933.24 crore (previous year : ₹1,134.72 crore) from two (previous year :three) major customers having more than 10% of total revenue from operations of the Company.

Loans and investment in debt securities:

The Company's centralised treasury function manages the financial risks relating to the business. The treasury function focusses on capital protection, liquidity and yield maximisation. Investments of surplus funds are made only in approved counterparties within credit limits assigned for each of the counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed and approved by the Finance Committee of the Company. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate the financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments.

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.

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 assets and liabilities.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

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

As at 31st March, 2026				
Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Non-current financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	209.93	4,406.52	-	4,616.45
Other long-term liabilities	-	-	-	-
Rent and other Deposits	-	0.02	-	0.02
Foreign Currency Forward	-	-	-	-
Lease payable	2.82	14.24	34.96	52.02
Other Payable	-	16.77	-	16.77
Total Non-Current financial Liabilities	212.75	4,437.55	34.96	4,685.26
Current financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables and acceptances:				
Trade payables - Other than acceptances	50.94	-	-	50.94
Other current financial liabilities:				
Short Term Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Payable for capital project	16.56	-	-	16.56
Other payable	3.52	-	-	3.52
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	70.88	-	-	70.88
Lease payable	0.54	-	-	0.54
Total current financial liabilities	142.44	-	-	142.44
Total Financial Liabilities	355.19	4,437.55	34.96	4,827.70
Future Interest on Borrowings	153.83	544.04	-	697.87



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

As at 31st March, 2025

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Non-current financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	1,115.66	3,054.61	4,170.27
Other long-term liabilities				
Rent and other Deposits	-	0.02	-	0.02
Foreign Currency Forward	-	3.93	-	3.93
Lease payable	2.72	14.13	37.89	54.74
Other payable	-	47.01	-	47.01
Total Non-Current financial Liabilities	2.72	1,180.75	3,092.50	4,275.97
Current financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables and acceptances:				
Trade payables - Other than acceptances	46.66	-	-	46.66
Other current financial liabilities				
Short Term Borrowings	249.59	-	-	249.59
Payable for capital project	14.15	-	-	14.15
Other payable	3.45	-	-	3.45
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	68.00	-	-	68.00
Lease Payable	0.41	-	-	0.41
Total current financial liabilities	382.26	-	-	382.26
Total Financial Liabilities	384.98	1,180.75	3,092.50	4,658.23
Future Interest on Borrowings	160.74	682.71	15.15	858.60

The Company has hypothecated part of its trade receivables, loans, short term investments and cash and cash equivalents in order to fulfill 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 17)



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 35 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, cash generated from its operations 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:

(₹ Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31st March ,2026	As at 31st March ,2025
Debt (i)	4,616.45	4,419.86
Cash on hand	0.00	0.01
Cash and bank balances (including current investment in liquid fund) (ii)	570.74	1,252.38
Net debt (i-ii)	4,045.72	3,167.47
Total equity (iii)	4,077.94	3,941.16
Net debt to equity ratio	0.99	0.80

(i) Debt includes Current and Non-Current borrowings (refer note No-17)

(ii) Includes cash and cash equivalents balance in bank deposits and investments in mutual fund & Investment in Non-convertible debentures (other than earmarked deposits)

(iii) Includes equity share capital and other equity. (refer note No-15 & 16)



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 36. Service concession arrangement

(a) Description of the concession arrangement:

On 1st October, 1992, a service concession agreement was entered into with the Government of Himachal Pradesh ("the Government") to establish, own, operate and maintain 300 MW Hydro Electric power plant at Baspa, Kuppa, Himachal Pradesh ("the power plant") for supply of power to Himachal State Electricity Board. Pursuant to the above, a power purchase agreement was entered with Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board ("the PPA").

(b) Significant terms of the concession arrangement:

Term	Particulars
Period of arrangement	40 years from date of commissioning of the power plant and extendable for 20 years at the option of the Government
Commissioning of the Power plant	8th June, 2003
Tariff	Determined by HPERC in terms of HPERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Hydro Generation Supply Tariffs) Regulation 2011, along with its subsequent amendments, having regard to the Tariff entitlement under PPA.
Option to purchase	After the expiry of the agreement period, the Government has the option to purchase all the assets and works of the power plant, at mutually agreed terms.
Free power	12 % of free power of the electricity generated is to supplied to the Government

(c) Obligation for overhaul:

Under the concession agreement, the Company has to manage, operate, maintain and repair the power plant entirely at its own cost.

(d) Renewal /Termination options:

Termination of the concession agreement can happen before expiry date under the force majeure events and default by either parties of the concession agreement

(e) Classification of service concession arrangement in the Financial Statements:

(₹ Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Intangible asset - Rights under service concession receivable (refer note 6)	587.60	619.64
Financial asset – Receivable under service concession arrangement (refer note 9)	0.35	0.35

Note 37. 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.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the company. The company's business activity falls within a single operating segment of power generation through renewable (green) business (Viz. Comprises of generation of power from renewable energy source i.e. hydro).

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

Revenue from operation

(₹ Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Within India	1,027.66	1,144.77
Outside India	-	-
Total	1,027.66	1,144.77

Non-current operating assets

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



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 38. Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (₹ crore) - (A)	314.62	417.34
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic & diluted EPS - (B)	1,25,00,50,000	1,25,00,50,000
Earnings Per Share (₹) - Basic and Diluted (C) - (A/B)	2.52	3.34
Nominal value of an equity share (₹)	10	10

Note 39. Employee benefit expense:

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 ₹ 4.06 crore (Previous year ₹ 3.99 crore) (Included in note 25)

(b) National pension scheme:

The company's contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS) recognized in statement of profit and loss of ₹ 0.73 crore (Previous year ₹ 0.61 crore) (Included in Note 25)

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. The gratuity plan is a funded plan administered by a separate fund that is legally separated from the entity and the company makes contributions to the insurer (LIC). The company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

(b) Compensated absences plan

During the year ended 31st March, 2025, the compensated absence plans were revised 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.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

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 HYDRO ENERGY 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

(₹ Crore)

Particulars		Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of Plan assets	(Benefit)/ Liability
Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss	Opening Balance as on 1st April, 2025	13.23	1.10	12.14
	Current Service cost	1.71		1.71
	Net interest expense /(Income)	1.22	0.05	1.17
	Past Service Cost	11.23		11.23
	Liability Transferred in/Acquisitions	0.15		0.15
	(Liability Transferred out/Divestments)	(2.31)		(2.31)
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	12.00	0.05	11.95
Re-measurement gains / (losses) in other comprehensive income	Benefits paid	(1.02)	(1.02)	-
	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	0.00	(0.00)
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0.36)	-	(0.36)
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.48)	-	(0.48)
	Experience adjustments	0.15		0.15
	Sub-total included in OCI	(0.69)	0.0	(0.70)
Contributions by employer		-	-	-
Closing Balance as on 31st March, 2026		23.52	0.13	23.39

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at 31st March, 2025

(₹ Crore)

Particulars		Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of Plan assets	(Benefit)/ Liability
Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss	Opening Balance as on 1st April, 2024	11.03	3.70	7.34
	Current Service cost	1.23		1.23
	Net interest expense /(Income)	0.79	0.27	0.51
	Liability Transferred in/Acquisitions	0.01		0.01
	(Liability Transferred out/Divestments)	(0.22)		(0.22)
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	1.81	0.27	1.54
Re-measurement gains / (losses) in other comprehensive income	Benefits paid	(2.79)	(2.79)	-
	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(0.09)	(0.09)
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0.15)	-	(0.15)
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.20	-	0.20
	Experience adjustments	3.12		3.12
	Sub-total included in OCI	3.17	(0.09)	3.26
Contributions by employer		-	-	-
Closing Balance as on 31st March, 2025		13.23	1.10	12.14

The actual return on plan assets (including interest income) was ₹ 0.05 Crore (previous year ₹0.18 crore)

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Insurer Managed Funds	100%	100%

In the absence of detailed information regarding plan assets which is funded with insurance Companies, the composition of each major category of plan assets, the percentage or amount for each category to the fair value of plan assets has not been disclosed.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Discount rate:	7.14%	6.65%
Future salary increases:	8.00%	8.00%
Rate of Employee Turnover	11.00%	8.21%
Expected return on plan assets	7.14%	6.65%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) (Urban)

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. There was no change in methods & assumptions used in preparing sensitivity analysis from prior years.

Defined Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(1.01)	(0.73)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	1.11	0.82
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	1.09	0.80
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(1.01)	(0.73)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.09)	(0.09)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.09	0.10

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:

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	3.96	1.52
Between 2 and 5 years	11.11	5.32
Between 6 and 10 years	10.46	6.27
Above 10 years	9.21	7.94
Total expected payments	34.74	21.05



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Each year an assets-liability-matching study is performed in which the consequences of the strategic investment policies are analysed in term of risk and return profiles.

The company expects to contribute ₹ 3.67 crore (previous year ₹ 2.11 crore) to its gratuity plan for the next year. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan is 6 years (previous year 7 years)

Compensated Absences

The 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 HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 40. Employee share based payment plan:

JSWEL Employees Stock Ownership Plan – 2021 (ESOP 2021)

The company has offered equity options under ESOP 2021 to the permanent employees, including whole-time director, of the Company who has been working in India or outside India, in the grades of (i) L16 and above, and (ii) select employees in the grade L-11 to L-15 based on last 3 (three) years performance; and in each case, as may be determined based on the eligibility criteria, or any other employee as may be determined by the compensation committee of ultimate holding company (JSW Energy Limited) from time to time, except any employee who is a promoter or belongs to the promoter company or a director who either by himself or through his relatives or through any body corporate, directly or indirectly, holds more than 10% of the outstanding equity shares of the Company and Independent directors, Nominee Directors and Non-Executive Directors.

The grant is determined after having regard to various factors and criteria specified in ESOP 2021. The exercise price is ₹10 or any other price as may be determined by the Compensation Committee. The option shall not be transferable and can be exercised only by the employees of the company.

Vesting of the options granted under the ESOP 2021 shall be at least one year from the date of Grant. 25% of the granted options would vest on the date following 1 year from the date of respective grant, 25% of the granted options would vest on the date following 2 years from the date of respective grant and the remaining 50% on the date following 4 years from the date of respective grant.

JSWEL Employees Stock Ownership Plan – Samruddhi 2021 (ESOP Samruddhi 2021)

The company has offered equity options under ESOP Samruddhi 2021 to the permanent employees, including whole-time director, of the Company who has been working in India or outside India, in the grades of L-01 to L-15 (excluding employees covered under ESOP 20-21) , except any employee who is a promoter or belongs to the promoter company or a director who either by himself or through his relatives or through any body corporate, directly or indirectly, holds more than 10% of the outstanding equity shares of the Company and Independent directors, Nominee Directors and Non-Executive Directors.

The grant is determined after having regard to various factors and criteria specified in ESOP Samruddhi 2021. The exercise price is ₹10 or any other price as may be determined by the Compensation Committee of ultimate holding company (JSW Energy Limited). The option shall not be transferable and can be exercised only by the employees of the company.

Vesting of the options granted under the ESOP Samruddhi 2021 shall be at least one year from the date of Grant. 25% of the granted options would vest on the date following 2 years from the date of respective grant, 25% of the granted options would vest on the date following 3 years from the date of respective grant and the remaining 50% on the date following 3 years from the date of respective grant.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026
ESOP 2021 (Grant Date: 7th Aug, 2021)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Outstanding at 1st April	15,080	42,088
Granted during the year	-	-
Exercised During the Year	11,685	19,111
Expired during the year	795	7,897
Outstanding at 31 st March	2,600	15,080

ESOP Samruddhi 2021 (Grant Date: 7th Aug, 2021)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Outstanding at 1st April	2,76,494	3,98,272
Granted during the year	-	-
Exercised During the Year	2,64,437	1,06,801
Expired during the year	1,433	14,977
Outstanding at 31 st March	10,624	2,76,494

ESOP 2021 (Grant Date: 7th Aug, 2022)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Outstanding at 1st April	44,950	57,375
Granted during the year	-	-
Exercised During the Year	26,900	12,425
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31 st March	18,050	44,950

ESOP 2021 (Grant Date: 7th Aug, 2023)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Outstanding at 1st April	47,150	61,700.00
Granted during the year	-	-
Exercised During the Year	10,475	7,250.00
Expired during the year	-	7,300.00
Outstanding at 31 st March	36,675	47,150

ESOP Samruddhi 2023 (Grant Date: 7th Aug, 2023)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Outstanding at 1st April	53,000	54,900.00
Granted during the year	-	-
Exercised During the Year	10,650	-
Expired during the year	-	1,900.00
Outstanding at 31 st March	42,350	53,000

ESOP 2021 (Grant Date: 7th Aug, 2024)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Outstanding at 1st April	82,400	-
Granted during the year	-	82,400.00
Exercised During the Year	10,645	-
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31 st March	71,755	82,400.00

ESOP Samruddhi 2023 (Grant Date: 7th Aug, 2024)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Outstanding at 1st April	90,650	-
Granted during the year	-	90,650.00
Exercised During the Year	-	-
Expired during the year	1,900	-
Outstanding at 31 st March	88,750	90,650.00

ESOP 2021 (Grant Date: 7th Aug, 2025)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Outstanding at 1st April	-	-
Granted during the year	1,40,997	-
Exercised During the Year	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31st March	1,40,997	-



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

The method of settlement for above grants and shares options outstanding are as below:

Particulars	ESOP 2021				
	7th Aug, 2021	7th Aug, 2022	7th Aug, 2023	7th Aug, 2024	7th Aug, 2025
Grant Date					
Vesting period	1/2/3 years	1/2/3 years	1/2/3 years	1/2/3 years	1/2/3 years
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity
Exercise price ₹	10	10	10	10	10
Fair value ₹	229.88	250.5	275.31	667.43	521.58
Dividend Yield(%)	20%	20%	20%	20.00%	20.00%
Expected Volatility(%)	42.53% / 42.22% / 40.85%	47.51% / 44.43% / 43.44%	51.64% / 49.26% / 46.10%	47.30% / 47.84% / 47.01%	43.55% / 45.30% / 46.25%
Risk free Interest rate (%)	5.02% / 5.44% / 5.78%	6.73% / 6.90% / 7.01%	7.01% / 7.05% / 7.07%	6.71% / 6.73% / 6.75%	5.76% / 5.89% / 6.00%
Expected Life of Share options (years)	3/4/5 years	3/4/5 years	3/4/5 years	3/4/5 years	3/4/5 years
Options exercisable at the end of the year	2600	18050	18338	17939	-

Pricing formula:

Book close date	6th Aug, 2021	6th Aug, 2022	6th Aug, 2023	6th Aug, 2024	6th Aug, 2025
Closing market Price (₹)	246.17	256.35	291.16	683.4	537.8
Exercise price (₹)	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Discount (%)		-	-	-	-

Particulars	ESOP 2021 Samruddhi		
	7th Aug, 2021	7th Aug, 2023	7th Aug, 2024
Grant Date			
Vesting period	2/3/4 years	2/3/4 years	2/3/4 years
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity
Exercise price ₹	10	10	10
Fair value ₹	228.5	275.31	665.95
Dividend Yield(%)	20%	20%	20%
Expected Volatility(%)	42.22% / 40.85% / 42.45%	49.26% / 47.40% / 46.10%	47.84% / 47.01% / 45.05%
Risk free Interest rate (%)	5.44% / 5.78% / 6.06%	7.05% / 7.06% / 7.07%	6.73% / 6.75% / 6.77%
Expected Life of Share options (years)	4/5/6 years	4/5/6 years	4/5/6 years
Options exercisable at the end of the year	10624	10588	-

Pricing formula:

Book close date	6th Aug, 2021	6th Aug, 2023	6th Aug, 2024
Closing market Price (₹)	246.17	291.16	683.4
Exercise price (₹)	10.00	10.00	10.00
Discount (%)	-	-	-

Expected option Life	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Since the vesting period and contractual term of each tranche is different, the expected life for each tranche will be different. The Expected option life is calculated as (Year to Vesting + Contractual Option term) /2.
Expected volatility	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price. The historical period considered for volatility match the expected life of the option.
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility; and	The following factors have been considered: (a) Share price (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated in to the measurement of fair value, such as market condition.	
Model used	Black-Scholes Method
The expected life of the share options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.	

Weighted average remaining contractual life will be after expected life of options and Weighted average share price after Weighted average exercise price

Scheme	ESOP 2021					Samruddhi		
	07-Aug-21	07-Aug-22	07-Aug-23	07-Aug-24	07-Aug-25	07-Aug-21	07-Aug-23	07-Aug-24
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in months)	19	32	44	56	68	32	56	68
Weighted average share price for options exercised (₹)	504.46	504.46	504.46	504.46	-	504.46	504.46	-



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 41. Lease Liabilities**For the Financial Year 2025-26****(₹ Crore)**

Particulars	For the year Ended 31st March,2026
Depreciation	1.39
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	2.32

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

Particulars	For the year Ended 31st March,2025
Depreciation	1.34
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	2.32

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

Particular	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March,2025
Within one year	2.82	2.72
After one year but not more than five years	14.24	14.13
More than five years	34.96	37.89
Total	52.02	54.74

The agreements are executed on non-cancellable basis for a period of 3-40 years, which are renewable on expiry with mutual consent.

Reconciliation of the lease liabilities:**(₹ Crore)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening Lease liabilities as per Indas 116	25.91	25.74
Add: Lease liabilities recognised during the year	-	0.46
Add: Interest Expense on Lease liabilities	2.32	2.32
Less: Cash Outflow/Lease Rent	2.72	2.61
Balance as at the end of the Year	25.50	25.91



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 42. Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure:

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
1.) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	12.48	10.97
2.) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of an asset	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	12.48	10.97
3.) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
4.) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
5.) Reason for shortfall	-	-
6.) Nature of CSR activities	• Educational infrastructure & systems strengthening, • Enhance Skills & rural livelihoods through nurturing of supportive ecosystems & innovations, • General community infrastructure support & welfare initiatives, • Nurture women entrepreneurship & employability, • Nurturing aquatic & terrestrial ecosystems for better environment & reduced emissions, • Public health infrastructure, capacity building & support programs, • Sports promotion & institution building, • Waste management & sanitation initiatives,	
7.) Amount unspent, if any;	-	-
8.) Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	Donation paid to JSW Foundation, related party in relation to CSR Expenditure	
9.) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately	-	-



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 43. 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	Fellow Subsidiaries
1	JSW Power Trading Company Limited
2	JSW Energy PSP Two Limited
3	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited
4	Mytrah Vayu Urja Private Limited
5	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited
IV	Key Managerial Personnel
1	Mr. Sharad Mahendra - Chairman
2	Mr. Pritesh Vinay -Director (up to 31st December, 2025)
3	Mr. C Prabhakaran- Non – Executive Director (21st January 2026)
4	Mr. Sunil Goyal - Non – Executive Director
5	Mr. Gyan Bhadra Kumar - Whole Time Director
6	Mr. Sanjeev Kango - Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary
7	Ms. Seema Jindal- Non – Executive Director
V	Other related parties with whom the Company has entered into transactions during the year
1	JSW Steel Limited
2	Jindal Education Trust (Jindal Vidya Mandir)
3	Jindal Education Trust (Jaypee Private ITI)
4	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
5	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited
6	JSW Foundation
7	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited
8	JSW Projects Limited
9	Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited
10	JSW GMR Cricket Pvt Ltd
11	JSW Cement Limited
12	Sapphire Airlines Private Limited



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

(₹ crore)

B	Transaction during the year	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
1	Sale of power /Material/Other to:			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Fellow Subsidiaries	84.65	203.55
	JSW Energy PSP Two Limited*	Fellow Subsidiaries	-	0.00
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.76	0.00
	Mytrah Vayu Urja Private Limited*	Fellow Subsidiaries	-	0.00
	JSW Projects Limited*	Others	-	0.00
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Fellow Subsidiaries	-	0.01
	Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited	Others	0.01	-
	JSW GMR Cricket Pvt Ltd	Others	0.02	-
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	2.35	-
2	Service Received from:			
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	5.65	4.74
3	Purchase of Goods			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	0.85	0.33
4	Branding expense			
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	2.65	3.41
5	Reimbursement received from / (paid to) {net}:			
	JSW Energy Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	(9.41)	(8.57)
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	(1.61)	(1.58)
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Fellow Subsidiaries	(0.67)	(1.41)
	Jindal Education Trust (Jindal Vidya Mandir)	Others	(0.70)	(0.50)
	Jindal Education Trust (Jaypee Private ITI)	Others	(0.31)	(0.27)
	JSW Foundation	Others	0.0	0.05
6	Donation for CSR Expenses			
	JSW Foundation	Others	12.48	10.97
7	Charter Hire charges			
	Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	Others	15.05	12.24
8	Loan Given to:			
	JSW Energy Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	2,797.00	-
9	Loan repaid by:			
	JSW Energy Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	1,812.00	(275.16)
10	Interest Income on Loan:			
	JSW Energy Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	121.26	15.73

* Less than Rs. 50,000/-



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

(₹ crore)

C	Closing Balances	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
1	Trade Receivables			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Fellow Subsidiaries	-	0.01
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.90	-
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Fellow Subsidiaries	0.01	-
	JSW GMR Cricket Pvt Ltd	Others	0.00	-
2	Trade Payables			
	JSW Energy Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	4.00	0.21
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	0.60	0.32
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	1.22	0.06
	Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	Others	10.27	7.45
	JSW Energy PSP Two Limited*	Fellow Subsidiaries	-	0.00
	Myntra Vayu Urja Private Limited*	Fellow Subsidiaries	-	0.00
	JSW Projects Limited*	Fellow Subsidiaries	-	0.00
	JSW PSP Two Limited*	Fellow Subsidiaries	-	0.00
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	-	0.49
	Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited	Others	0.00	-
3	Deposit With			
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	0.07	0.07
4	Equity Share Capital			
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	Holding Company	1,250.05	1,250.05
5	Loan Given			
	JSW Energy Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	1,853.00	868.00

* Less than Rs. 50,000/-



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

D. The remuneration to key managerial personnel during the year:

(₹ crore)

Sl no	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
1	Short term benefits	3.90	2.30
2	Post-Employment benefits	0.11	0.12
3	Sitting fees	0.04	0.05
Total		4.05	2.47

Note:

The above figures does not include provisions for gratuity, group mediclaim, group personal accident and compensated absences as the same is determined at the company level and is not possible to determine for select individuals.

The Company has accrued Rs. 0.73 crore (previous year Rs. 0.88 crore) in respect of employee stock options granted to Whole Time Director and CFO/Company Secretary. The same has not been considered as managerial remuneration of the current year as defined under section 2 (78) of the Companies act 2013 as the options have not been exercised.

i) No amounts in respect of related parties have been written off / written back during the year, nor has any provision been made for doubtful debts / receivables during the year, except as discussed above

ii) Related party relationships have been identified by the management and relied upon by the Auditors

iii) Related party transactions have been disclosed on basis of value of transactions in terms of the respective contracts.

iv) Terms and conditions of sales and purchases: the sales and purchases 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, 2025 & 31st March, 2026, the Company has not recorded any loss allowances for transactions between the related parties.

v) Transactions are inclusive of Taxes

vi) Transactions are disclosed based on relationship as on the date of transaction.

vii) Purchase of goods are at arm length price.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note 44. Remuneration to Auditors (excluding GST)

(₹ crore)			
Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
1	Services as statutory auditors (including quarterly limited reviews)	0.48	0.45
2	Tax audit and certification fees	0.08	0.08
3	Reimbursement of out of pocket Expenses	0.01	0.01
	Total	0.57	0.54

Note 45. Change in pattern of depreciation as per CERC Regulation

The Company's Karcham wangtoo HEP project has completed 12 years since its commercial operations. As per CERC Tariff Regulations, the Property plant and equipment (PPE) are to be depreciated based on the depreciation rates prescribed under CERC regulation for 12 years and afterwards, the PPE are to be depreciated based on the balance useful life of the respective assets. Accordingly, the effective depreciation rate has been reduced from the 5.18% to 1.33% and consequently, there was a reduction in the revenue from operations and EBITDA of the company from the current year onwards which will be partly compensated by a lower depreciation charge on fixed assets.

Note 46. 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 ₹ 11.37 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 the 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.



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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

Note no. 47 - Other statutory information:

- i) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or lender during the year.
- ii) The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was obtained.
- iii) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.
- iv) The Company have immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee) whose title deeds are held in the name of the company (except as disclosed under Note No 4).
- v) The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies.
- vi) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- vii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- viii) 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
- ix) 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.
- x) 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 year 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).
- 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 no. 48 - Previous years figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors



Gyan Bhadra Kumar
Whole Time Director
[DIN:03620109]



Sharad Mahendra
Chairman
[DIN: 02100401]



Sanjeev Kango
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

