

Independent Auditor's Report

**To The Members of
O2 Renewable Energy XXVI Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **O2 Renewable Energy XXVI Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprises of Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* Section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made 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 preparation of other information. The Other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report, but does not include the financial statement and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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



Based on the work we have performed, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

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

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the



Company has adequate internal financial control system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity'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 entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Other Matter

Opening balances have been considered based on the audited financial statements issued by the predecessor auditor, Mercurius & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 021893N/N500033), who expressed an unmodified opinion vide audit report dated May 05, 2025.

Our report is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. Pursuant to 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.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:



- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books and records except for the matters stated in the paragraph h (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
- c) The Balance sheet, the Statement of Profit & Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Account) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representation received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on records by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a Directors in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure "B".
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, during the period, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors.
- h) With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's report in accordance with the Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph vi below on reporting under Rule 11(g), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position— Refer Note. 25 to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, 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 on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.



- b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the 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 by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in 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) of The Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as provided under (a) and (b) above, contains any material misstatement. Refer note 33 (vii) to the financial statements.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid dividend for the year ended March 31, 2026. Accordingly, reporting under Rule 11 (f) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software during the period April 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the audit trail feature at the application level has operated for the period April 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025 for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. However, in the absence of an independent auditor's System and Organisation Controls report covering the audit trail requirement, at the database level, we are unable to comment whether audit trail feature at the database of the said software was enabled and operated for the period April 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025 for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and whether there were any instances of the audit trail feature been tampered with.

The Company migrated to a new accounting software from January 1, 2026, which has the audit trail feature and the same has operated from January 1, 2026, throughout the remaining period for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of the accounting software for the period for which the audit trail feature was operating.



Additionally, the audit trail that was enabled and operated for the year ended March 31, 2025 at the application level has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention. However, in the absence of the independent auditor's System and Organisation Controls report covering the audit trail requirement at the database level, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention for the year ended March 31, 2025. Refer note 38 to the financial statements.

For LODHA & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration No. – 301051
E/E300284

S. N. Bafna

Partner

Membership No. 101421

UDIN:26101421RSLHZR1465

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 06, 2026



Annexure “A” referred to in “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” section of our report to the members of O2 Renewable Energy XXVI Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2026:

On the basis of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we state that:

- i) a) In respect of Company’s Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Intangible Assets:
 - A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment (including right-to-use assets).
 - B. The Company does not have any intangible assets and hence, reporting under Clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) As explained to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has carried out physical verification of all its property, plant and equipment during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. As explained to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c) Based on the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- d) The Company has not carried out revaluation of its property, plant and equipment and accordingly, reporting requirements of paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- ii) a) The Company does not hold any inventory and accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at any points of time during the period, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books and records, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties. Accordingly, the reporting requirements of clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books and records, the Company has not granted any loans or given any guarantees or provided any securities or made any investments to/in the parties



covered under Section 185 and Section 186 of the Act accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

- v) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books and records, no deposits within the meaning of directives issued by RBI (Reserve Bank of India) and Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and Rules framed thereunder have been accepted by the Company. Accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books and records, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, in respect of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, custom duty, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues during the period with the appropriate authorities. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues mentioned in clause 3 (vii) (a) which have been not deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books and records, there were no transactions relating previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ix) a) Based on our audit procedures and on the basis of information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to the lenders. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has applied term loans for the purpose for which they were obtained.
- d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not raised any funds on a short-term basis and accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence, reporting under Clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- x) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(x) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xi) a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the period, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.
- b) Since no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period and hence reporting under Clause 3 (xi)(b) is not applicable to the Company.
- c) Provisions of whistle blower complaints are not applicable to the Company and hence, reporting under Clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Refer Note 27 to the financial statements.
- xiv) Being an unlisted public limited company, having turnover less than rupees two hundred crore, paid up share capital less than rupees fifty crore, outstanding deposit less than rupees twenty five crore and having borrowings from banks or public financial institutions less than rupees one hundred crore at any point of time during the immediately preceding financial year, provision of Section 138 of the Act relating to appointment of internal auditor is not applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non- cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as per the provisions of Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting requirements under clause 3(xv) of the Order are 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 provisions of clause 3(xvi) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities which require a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- d) There is one registered Core Investment Company (CIC) and four unregistered CICs



forming part of the Group.

- xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses during the current financial year. However, it had incurred cash losses amounting INR903.62 thousands in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and there are no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 as at the date of the balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spent any amount towards CSR under Section 135 of the Act for the year. Hence, reporting under Clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For LODHA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. – 301051
E/E300284

S. N. Bafna
Partner
Membership No. 101421
UDIN: 26101421RSLHZR1465

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 06, 2026



Annexure “B” referred to in “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” section of our report to the members of O2 Renewable Energy XXVI Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2026:

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **O2 Renewable Energy XXVI Private Limited** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026.

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 component 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 (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company’s internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company’s internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that



transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity 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 entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For LODHA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No.— 301051
E/E300284

S. N. Bafna
Partner
Membership No. 101421
UDIN:26101421RSLHZR1465

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 06, 2026



O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U35105DL2024FTC427481

BALANCE SHEET

as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	3	1,68,258.18	1,38,715.05
Right-of-use assets	5	25,849.64	16,999.98
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	10	28,508.00	-
(ii) Other financial assets	6	623.50	623.49
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	-	2,001.35
Other non-current assets	9	31,287.09	44,764.02
Income tax assets	8	28.40	-
Total non-current assets		2,54,554.81	2,03,103.89
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Unbilled revenue		4,165.48	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	28,206.61	25,223.03
Other current assets	9	1,616.06	3,044.58
Total current assets		33,988.15	28,267.61
Total assets		2,88,542.96	2,31,371.50
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	55,923.00	55,923.00
Other equity	13	4,961.36	6,620.77
Total equity		60,884.36	62,543.77
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	2,00,026.75	17,862.16
(ii) Other financial liabilities	17	-	40,349.33
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	7	1,857.63	-
Total non-current liabilities		2,01,884.38	58,211.49
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	6,524.55	1,00,000.00
(ii) Lease liabilities	15	-	7,095.41
(iii) Trade payables			
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	88.56	106.20
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	11,491.94	81.50
(iv) Other financial liabilities	17	6,931.71	665.75
Other current liabilities	18	737.46	2,667.38
Total current liabilities		25,774.22	1,10,616.24
Total equity & liabilities		2,88,542.96	2,31,371.50

Summary of material accounting policies

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For Lodha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number : 301051E / E300284

S. N. Bafna

Partner

M No. 101421

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 06, 2026

For and on behalf of The Board of Directors of
O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED**Shailendra Pratap Singh**

Additional Director

DIN : 02869796

Place : Gurugram

Date : May 06, 2026

Rajesh Kumar

Additional Director

DIN: 11232747

Place : Gurugram

Date : May 06, 2026



O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U35105DL2024FTC427481
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended on March 31, 2026	For the period from February 28, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	32,197.29	-
Other income	20	742.18	-
Total income		32,939.47	-
Expenses			
Finance costs	21	17,055.66	510.03
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	6,660.64	369.08
Other expenses	23	9,573.08	393.59
Total expenses		33,289.38	1,272.70
Loss before tax for the year/period		(349.91)	(1,272.70)
Tax Expenses			
Current tax expense	7	-	-
Deferred tax expense	7	3,858.98	2,532.03
Total tax expense		3,858.98	2,532.03
Loss after tax for the year/period		(4,208.89)	(3,804.73)
Total comprehensive loss for the year/period		(4,208.89)	(3,804.73)
Earning per share (face value of INR 10 each)			
Basic	24	(0.75)	(1.33)
Diluted	24	(0.75)	(0.94)

Summary of material accounting policies

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The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For Lodha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number : 301051E / E300284

S. N. Bafna
Partner
M No. 101421

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 06, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED

Shailendra Pratap Singh
Additional Director
DIN : 02869796

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 06, 2026

Rajesh Kumar
Additional Director
DIN : 11232747

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 06, 2026



O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U35105DL2024FTC427481

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2026	For the period from February 28, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax		
Adjustment For :	(349.91)	(1,272.70)
Interest Income from fixed deposits	(34.17)	-
Fair valuation gain on investments	(708.00)	-
Finance costs	14,309.06	109.59
Interest on Lease liabilities	402.22	375.48
Interest on Debentures	2,322.08	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6,660.63	369.08
Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital changes	22,601.91	(418.55)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) in unbilled revenue	(4,165.48)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in non-current financial assets	-	(44,764.02)
Decrease / (Increase) in other current assets	1,428.53	(3,044.58)
Increase in trade payables	11,392.80	187.70
Increase in current financial liabilities	-	665.75
(Decrease) / Increase in other current liabilities	(1,929.89)	2,667.38
Increase in other non current assets	(733.95)	-
Cash flows from / (used in) operations	28,593.92	(44,706.32)
Net income tax paid	(28.40)	-
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)	28,565.52	(44,706.32)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payment for purchase of property, plant & equipment	(54,390.98)	(97,178.54)
Additions in right-of-use assets	(4,632.93)	(1,172.45)
Investment in mutual funds	(27,571.63)	-
Investment in fixed deposits	(6,300.00)	-
Proceeds from redemption of fixed deposits	6,300.00	-
Placement in security deposits	-	(623.49)
Interest received	34.17	-
Net cash flow generated used in investing activities (B)	(86,789.73)	(98,974.48)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	-	55,923.00
Proceeds from issue of Compulsorily convertible debentures	-	23,177.00
Proceeds from short term borrowings	-	1,00,000.00
Repayment of short term borrowings	(1,00,000.00)	-
Proceeds from long term borrowings	1,88,916.52	-
Payment transaction cost on issuance of equity share capital	-	(670.68)
Payment of Lease liabilities	(12,777.65)	(9,415.88)
Interest paid	(14,931.08)	(109.60)
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) financing activities (C)	61,207.79	1,68,903.84
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	2,983.58	25,223.03
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	25,223.03	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	28,206.61	25,223.03
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	28,206.61	25,223.03
Cash and cash equivalents at year end (refer note 11)	28,206.61	25,223.03



O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U35105DL2024FTC427481

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Notes :

- 1) The Statement of Cash Flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) on "Statement of Cash Flows" referred to Section 133 of Companies Act 2013.
- 2) Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities

Particulars	Opening balance as at April 01, 2025	Cashflows (net)	Other changes	Closing balance as at 31 March 2026
Borrowings	1,00,000.00	88,916.52	-	1,88,916.52
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures	17,862.16	-	(227.38)	17,634.78
Lease liabilities	7,095.41	(12,777.65)	5,682.24	-
Total Liabilities from financing activities	1,24,957.57	76,138.87	5,454.86	2,06,551.30

Summary of material accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For Lodha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number : 301051E / E300284

S. N. Bafna
Partner
M No. 101421

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 06, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED

Shailendra Pratap Singh
Additional Director
DIN : 02869796

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 06, 2026

Rajesh Kumar
Additional Director
DIN: 11232747

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 06, 2026



O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U35105DL2024FTC427481
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Total equity
At 01 April 2025	55,923.00	(4,475.40)	11,096.17	62,543.77
Contribution from holding company (net)	-	-	2,549.48	2,549.48
Loss for the year	-	(4,208.89)	-	(4,208.89)
At March 31, 2026	55,923.00	(8,684.29)	13,645.65	60,884.36

Particulars	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Total equity
At the beginning of incorporation of year (Note 12)	1,000.00	-	-	1,000.00
Issue of equity shares (Note 12)	54,923.00	-	-	54,923.00
Contribution from holding company (net)	-	-	1,403.95	1,403.95
Loss for the period	-	(3,804.73)	-	(3,804.73)
Issue of Compulsory convertible debenture (Note 14)	-	-	9,692.22	9,692.22
Share issue expenses pertaining to issue of equity shares (Note 13)	-	(670.67)	-	(670.67)
At March 31, 2025	55,923.00	(4,475.40)	11,096.17	62,543.77

Summary of material accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For Lodha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number : 301051E / E300284

S. N. Bafna
Partner
M No. 101421

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 06, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED

Shailendra Pratap Singh
Additional Director
DIN : 02869796

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 06, 2026

Rajesh Kumar
Additional Director
DIN: 11232747

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 06, 2026



O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U35105DL2024FTC427481

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in Indian rupees in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

I. Corporate information

O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED (the 'Company') is a private limited company domiciled in India and has its registered office at 208, Square One Mall, 2nd Floor, District Centre Saket, South Delhi, New Delhi - 110017 with CIN : U35105DL2024FTC427481. The Company was incorporated on February 28, 2024 as a private limited company in India. The Company is a subsidiary of O2 Energy SG PTE. LTD. The Company is in the business of carrying out generation of power through non-conventional and renewable energy sources.

The Financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on May 06, 2026.

2 Material accounting policies

I Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

These financial statements have been 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 policy no XVI.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in INR, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest thousands unless, when otherwise indicated.

II Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these Financial Statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the period presented. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements are included in the following notes:

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. During the current year, the Company based the technical assessment, have revised the estimated useful lives of solar power project assets, namely plant and machinery (excluding robot module cleaning machines) and buildings from 25 years to 30 years. Further, the estimated useful life of robot module cleaning machines has been revised from 25 years to 5 years.

III Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve month after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for classification of their current assets and liabilities.

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.

IV Operating cycle

The Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.



O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U35105DL2024FTC427481

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026*(All amounts are in Indian rupees in thousands, unless otherwise stated)***V Fair value measurement**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
 - In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.
- The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are 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 assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company management determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. The Company management determines the policies and procedures for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by Company management.

The management decides after discussion with external valuers about valuation technique and inputs to use for each case. At each reporting date, the Company's management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. The Company management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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.

VI Revenue recognition

Ind-AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Ind-AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosure.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services. Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which we refer to as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which we refer to as unearned/deferred revenue).

The Company is in the business of carrying out generation of power through non-conventional and renewable energy sources.

The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria to each nature of revenue transaction as set-out below:

a. Revenue from sale of goods**i Sale of Power**

Income from supply of power is recognized on the supply of units generated from the plant to the grid, as per the terms of the Power Purchase Agreements ("PPA") entered into with the customers. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of power, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Revenue from contracts with the customer for sale of power is disclosed separately in the statement of profit and loss under the head "Revenue from sale of power".

ii Sale of renewable energy certificate ('REC')

Revenue from sale of REC is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on sale of REC on Indian Energy Exchange. There is only single performance obligation in case of this sale and the price at which REC is sold on IEX, net of sale expenses, is considered to the transaction price.

iii Rebates

In some PPAs, the Company provide rebates in invoice if payment is made before the due date. Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customers. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebate, the Company applies the most likely method.

iv Consideration payable to customers

In some PPAs, Company has to pay consideration to customers. Consideration payable to customers are offset against the revenue recognised as and when sale of power occurs.

b. Income from compensation for loss of revenue

Income from compensation for loss of revenue is recognised after certainty of receipt of the same is established.



O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in Indian rupees in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

c. Unbilled Revenue

Unbilled revenue means the revenue, which is recognized in the books of accounts before issue of an invoice at the end of a particular period. Unbilled revenue is recognized as when all performance obligations are satisfied and reasonable certainty of its collections

d. Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized when the right of the Company to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

e. Interest Income

Interest Income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate except Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) which is recognized on receipt basis. Interest Income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

f. Significant financing component

Using the practical expedient in Ind-AS 115, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised goods or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

g. Variable Considerations

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. 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 transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

VII Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs its performance obligations by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract liability

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customers, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liability is recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Trade receivable

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section XVII financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

VIII Taxes

Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax is recognized 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 recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized 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 recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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 is realised, based on tax rates 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.



IX Property, Plant and Equipment

An item is recognized as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably.

Recognitions and initial measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment ("PPE") is stated at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price net of refundable taxes and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, if the recognition criteria are met.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits for its intended use from the existing assets beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to note II regarding significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions and provisions for further information about the recorded decommissioning provision.

Machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of the relevant assets.

Depreciation, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided for property, plant and equipment so as to expense the cost less residual values over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis taking into account commercial and technological obsolescence as well as normal wear and tear. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Category	Useful Life
Plant and equipment (solar projects)	30 Years

During the current year, the Company basis the technical assessment, have revised the estimated useful lives of solar power project assets, namely plant and machinery (excluding robot module cleaning machines) and buildings from 25 years to 30 years. Further, the estimated useful life of robot module cleaning machines has been revised from 25 years to 5 years. These changes have been considered as a change in accounting estimate in accordance with Ind AS 8 (Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors) and have been accounted for prospectively with effect from April 1, 2025.

Based on an external technical assessment, the management believes that the useful lives as given above and residual value of 0% best represents the period over which management expects to use its assets and its residual value.

The residual value of all fully depreciated assets is retained at Re. 1/- each to identify the assets in the Property, Plant and Equipment Register.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Derecognition

The carrying value of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress represents expenditure incurred in respect of capital projects under development and are carried at cost. The cost of capital work-in-progress is presented separately in the balance sheet.

X Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

XI Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in INR (Indian Rupees), which is also the functional and presentation currency of the company.

Transactions and balances

Initial recognition

Initially all foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of transaction in case qualifies for recognition.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items outstanding at the balance sheet date are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transactions.

Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on monetary items, on settlement or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.



O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U35105DL2024FTC427481

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in Indian rupees in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

XII Leases

The Ind AS-116 - Leases, defines a lease as a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves use of an identified assets, (ii) the Company has substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

Further company shall use the recognition exemption (if such type of leases available) for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of twelve months or less and do not contain a purchase option ("short-term leases") and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value other than land. ("low value assets").

Right of use assets and lease liabilities

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

• Land more than 25 years

Classification of leases

The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The assessment of the lease is based on several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to extend/purchase etc.

Recognition and initial measurement

At lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease (if any), and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

Subsequent measurement

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At lease commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) and variable payments based on an index or rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

XIII Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions

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

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

Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements by way of notes to accounts, unless possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.



O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U35105DL2024FTC427481

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in Indian rupees in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

XIV Impairment**Impairment of Non-financial assets**

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or a Company of assets (cash generating unit) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating unit.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciable historical cost, had no impairment been recognised.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

XV Financial Instruments (including impairment)**Financial Assets**

Financial assets are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for financial assets that are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition).

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for financial assets that are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition).

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for financial assets other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and is included in the 'Other income'.

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. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises credit loss allowance at lifetime expected credit loss model for trade receivables.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial liabilities (other than financial liabilities at FVTPL) are deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs'.

Non-refundable fees and related direct costs associated with the origination of borrowings are deferred and netted against borrowings and recognised using effective interest rate method.

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payables, payable for capital goods, retention money and other payables. These liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost.



O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026*(All amounts are in Indian rupees in thousands, unless otherwise stated)***XVI Segment reporting**

The Company identifies primary segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit/loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the Director (Chief Operating Decision Maker, CODM) in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

XVII Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholder of the Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the parent company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

XVIII Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

XIX Rounding Off

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousands with two decimals as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

XX Recent accounting pronouncements:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, from time to time. In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

Ind AS 1 – Breach of a material covenant: Amendment issued to remove the carve-out allowing classification of loans as non-current on breach of covenants when lender agrees after reporting date to and before approval of financial statements to not demand payment effective from 1 April 2026.

Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: The amendment requires enhanced disclosure requirements for supplier finance arrangements have been introduced to improve transparency about cash flows and liabilities.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes: The amendment incorporates a temporary mandatory relief from accounting for deferred taxes arises from legislation implementing Pillar Two legislation and Pillar Two income taxes.

Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: The Amendment addressing situations where currencies are not exchangeable have been notified.

The Company has reviewed the above amendments and based on its evaluation, has determined that these amendments do not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company."

XXI Standard issued but not yet effective:

Ind AS 118 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements: The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") has issued an Exposure Draft on Ind AS 118 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which is intended to replace Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements. Ind AS 118 aims to introduce a new structure for the statement of profit and loss, enhanced aggregation and disaggregation requirements and improved disclosures to provide more relevant information about an entity's financial performance.

The standard has not yet been notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") and, accordingly, is not effective for the year ended 31 March 2026. The Company will evaluate the impact of Ind AS 118 on its financial statements once the standard is notified and becomes effective.

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026*(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)***3 Property, plant and equipment**

Particulars	Building	Plant and equipment	Total
Cost:			
At the beginning of incorporation of the year- (At 28th February 2024)	-	-	-
Additions during the period	-	1,38,775.84	1,38,775.84
Disposal/adjustments	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	-	1,38,775.84	1,38,775.84
Additions during the year	8,944.50	26,195.98	35,140.48
Disposal/adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	8,944.50	1,64,971.82	1,73,916.32
Accumulated depreciation			
At the beginning of incorporation of the year- (At 28th February 2024)	-	-	-
Charge during the period	-	60.79	60.79
Disposal/adjustments	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	-	60.79	60.79
Charge during the year	216.58	5,380.77	5,597.35
Disposal/adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	216.58	5,441.56	5,658.14
Net carrying amount			
As at March 31, 2025	-	1,38,715.05	1,38,715.05
As at March 31, 2026	8,727.92	1,59,530.26	1,68,258.18

Notes:

(i) Mortgage and hypothecation on Building and Plant and Equipment:- Building and Plant and Equipment are subject to a pari passu first charge to respective lenders for term loans (Refer note 14)

(ii) During the current year, the Company has Changed the useful life of the property, plant and equipment which does not have any material impact on company's Financial Statements.



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4 Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
At the beginning of incorporation of the year - At 28th February 2024	-	-
Add: capitalised during the period	35,140.48	1,38,775.84
Less: Transfer to property, plant and equipment	(35,140.48)	(1,38,775.84)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

5 Right of use assets (Refer note 15)

Particulars	Leasehold - land
At the beginning of incorporation of the year- (At 28th February 2024)	-
Additions during the period	17,308.27
Disposals/adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2025	17,308.27
Additions during the year	9,912.95
Disposals/adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2026	27,221.22
Accumulated depreciation	-
At the beginning of incorporation of the year - At 28th February 2024	-
Charge for the year	308.29
Disposals/adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2025	308.29
Charge for the year	1,063.29
Disposals/adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2026	1,371.58
Net carrying amount	-
As at March 31, 2025	16,999.98
As at March 31, 2026	25,849.64

Note on Land under Right-of-Use (ROU) Agreements

In accordance with Ind AS 116, "Leases," read with Ind AS 16, "Property, Plant and Equipment," the Company has evaluated its right-of-use (ROU) asset, which pertains to land held under lease agreements. The title deeds of the Right to use assets are held in the name of the company. ROU Assets comprises of one time Payment of Rs. 5,805.38 thousands and the discounted value of Rs. 21,415.84 thousands for future minimum lease payments. It is important to note that, as per Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 116, no provision for decommissioning is required for land. Therefore, no provision for decommissioning costs has been recognized in relation to the ROU asset, as the underlying asset is land.

6 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Unsecured, considered good	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Security deposits*	623.50	-	623.49	-
Total	623.50	-	623.49	-

*Note: Security deposits includes government deposits.

7 Income tax

This note provides an analysis of the Company's income tax expense and how the tax expense is affected by non-assessable and non-deductible items.

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2026	For the period from February 28, 2024 to March 31, 2025
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax expense	3,858.98	2,532.03
Income tax expense	3,858.98	2,532.03
(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:		
Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2026	For the period from February 28, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Loss before income tax	(349.91)	(1,272.70)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.17% (2024-25 : 25.17%)	(88.07)	(320.31)
Tax effect of:		
On account of permanent difference	10,870.91	320.31
On account of carry forward unabsorbed business losses (PY)	(6,923.86)	-
On account of INDAS 116 (leases)	-	2,492.78
On account of Compound Financial Instrument	-	39.25
Income tax expense	3,858.98	2,532.03

(c) Deferred tax

Particulars	Balance sheet		Statement of profit and loss	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	For the year ended on March 31, 2026	For the period from February 28, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Business Loss and Unabsorbed Depreciation	21,330.77	-	21,330.77	-
Liability component of compulsorily convertible debenture	4,438.32	4,494.13	(55.81)	39.25
Investment in debentures	(178.19)	-	(178.19)	-
Property, plant & equipment	(20,215.95)	-	(20,215.95)	-
Right of use assets	(6,505.84)	(2,492.78)	(4,013.06)	2,492.78
Others	(726.74)	-	(726.74)	-
Total	(1,857.63)	2,001.35	(3,858.98)	2,532.04
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(1,857.63)	2,001.35	(3,858.98)	2,532.04
Deferred Tax (charge)/credit	-	-	3,858.98	2,532.04



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Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets	25,769.09	4,494.13
Deferred tax liabilities	(27,626.72)	(2,492.78)
Deferred tax liabilities, net	(1,857.63)	2,001.35
Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net):		
Opening balance as of 1 April 2025	2,001.35	-
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	(3,858.98)	(2,532.04)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	-	4,533.36
Closing balance as at March 31, 2026	(1,857.63)	2,001.35

Note:-

The Company follows Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes", notified by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time. The company has recognised deferred tax assets on carried forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation to the extent of deferred tax liabilities and based on management's assessment of the probability of availability of future taxable profits against which such deferred tax assets can be utilised.

8 Income tax assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Income tax assets	28.40	-	-	-
Total	28.40	-	-	-

9 Other assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Considered good	-	-	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	31,287.09	1,599.00	30,553.15	1,276.39
Capital advances	-	-	14,210.87	-
Advances to vendors	-	17.06	-	156.51
Other receivable- TDS	-	-	-	1,611.68
Total	31,287.09	1,616.06	44,764.02	3,044.58

10 Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Quoted debt mutual fund	-	-	-	-
Investment in debt mutual funds	-	-	-	-
54,044,123 units (March 31 2025- Nil units) of ICICI Liquid Fund - Direct Growth	6,475.07	-	-	-
16,048,911 units (March 31 2025- Nil) of ICICI Liquid Fund - Regular Growth	23,632.93	-	-	-
Total	28,508.00	-	-	-
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	28,508.00	-	-	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	28,508.00	-	-	-

Note:

Investment in mutual funds are subject to a pari passu first charge to respective lenders for term loan (Refer note 14).

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks	28,206.61	25,223.03
- on current accounts	28,206.61	25,223.03

12 Equity share capital

Authorised share capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of incorporation of the year- (At 28th February 2024)	1,50,000.00	1,500.00
Increase during the period	58,50,000.00	58,500.00
As at 31 March 2025	60,00,000.00	60,000.00
Increase/ Decrease during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	60,00,000.00	60,000.00

Issued share capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of incorporation of the year- (At 28th February 2024)	1,00,000.00	1,000.00
Increase/ Decrease during the period	54,92,300.00	54,923.00
As at 31 March 2025	55,92,300.00	55,923.00
Increase/ Decrease during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	55,92,300.00	55,923.00



Subscribed & fully paid up share capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of incorporation of the year- (At 28th February 2024)	1,00,000.00	1,000.00
Increase/ Decrease during the period	54,92,300.00	54,923.00
As at 31 March 2025	55,92,300.00	55,923.00
Increase/ Decrease during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	55,92,300.00	55,923.00

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
At the beginning of incorporation of the year- (At 28th February 2024)	-	-	1,00,000.00	1,000.00
At the beginning of the year	55,92,300.00	55,923.00	-	-
Issued during the period	-	-	54,92,300.00	54,923.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	55,92,300.00	55,923.00	55,92,300.00	55,923.00

(b) Terms/ rights attached to shares

Equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Name of the shareholder				
O2 Energy SG Pte. Ltd. (along with its nominees)	30,72,300.00	30,723.00	30,72,300.00	30,723.00
	30,72,300.00	30,723.00	30,72,300.00	30,723.00

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Name of the shareholder				
O2 Energy SG Pte. Ltd. (along with its nominees)	30,72,300.00	54.94%	30,72,300.00	54.94%
Wheels India Limited	25,20,000.00	45.06%	25,20,000.00	45.06%
	55,92,300.00	100.00%	55,92,300.00	100.00%

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

(e) Details of shares held by the promoters:

Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2026

Promoter name	Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Issued during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	O2 Energy SG Pte. Ltd. (along with its nominees)	30,72,300.00	-	30,72,300.00	54.94%	0.00%
Total		30,72,300.00	-	30,72,300.00	54.94%	0.00%

Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2025

Promoter name	Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Issued during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	O2 Energy SG Pte. Ltd. (along with its nominees)	1,00,000.00	29,72,300.00	30,72,300.00	54.94%	96.75%
Total		1,00,000.00	29,72,300.00	30,72,300.00	54.94%	96.75%

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



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13 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(4,475.40)	
Loss for the year	(4,208.89)	(3,804.73)
Share issue expenses pertaining to issue of equity shares		(670.67)
	<u>(8,684.29)</u>	<u>(4,475.40)</u>
Equity component of Compound Financial Instruments		
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,692.22	
Issue of optionally convertible debenture		
Redemption during the year		9,692.22
Balance at end of the year	<u>9,692.22</u>	<u>9,692.22</u>
Contribution from holding company (net)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,403.95	
Additions during the year	2,549.48	1,403.95
Balance at end of the year	<u>3,953.43</u>	<u>1,403.95</u>
Total	<u>4,961.36</u>	<u>6,620.77</u>

Key Terms of Compulsorily Convertible Debenture

Series	Instrument	Coupon Rate (p.a.)	Tenure	Numbers	Total Value	Market Rate
A	CCD	11.00%	Upto December 31, 2044	23,177.00	2,31,77,000.00	13.00%
TOTAL					2,31,77,000.00	

Series A - At any time prior to the Mandatory Conversion Date (December 31, 2044) the Company and the holder of the Series A CCDs shall have the right to convert the Series A CCD into Equity Shares of the Company as determined by the Conversion Ratio. Series A CCDs shall be convertible into 100 equity shares of the company.

Nature and purpose

Retained earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the company as dividends considering the requirements of the companies Act, 2013; Equity Component of Compulsorily converted debenture: It represents the equity component in an embedded compulsory to convert the liability into equity of the issuer. The carrying amount of the equity instrument is determined by deducting the fair value of financial liability (i.e. present value of contractually determined stream future cash flows discounted at the rate of interest applied at that time by the market to instruments of comparable credit status and providing substantially the same cash flows, on the same terms, but with the conversion compulsorily from the fair value of compound financial instrument as a whole. Contribution from holding Company represents the interest waiver provided by the holding Company over the convertible debenture for the financial year ending March 31, 2026.

14 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Secured				
Term Loan				
From financial institution (Refer note (i) below)	1,85,112.95	6,716.50	-	-
Less: Unamortised ancillary cost	(2,720.98)	(191.95)	-	-
	<u>1,82,391.97</u>	<u>6,524.55</u>	-	-
Unsecured				
Borrowings from related party (refer note (ii) below)				
Liability component of compulsorily convertible debenture (Refer Note (iii) below)				1,00,000.00
	<u>17,634.78</u>	-	<u>17,862.16</u>	-
	<u>17,634.78</u>	-	<u>17,862.16</u>	<u>1,00,000.00</u>
Total	<u>2,00,026.75</u>	<u>6,524.55</u>	<u>17,862.16</u>	<u>1,00,000.00</u>

Notes:-

(i) Loan from financial institution:

1. Rate and term of repayment:

During the current year, the Company (O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED) has taken loan from Tata Capital Ltd. The loan is repayable in 81 quarterly instalments commencing from March 31, 2026 with maturity on March 31, 2046. The loan carries interest rate of 9.25% - 9.50 p.a.

2. Term loan is secured by:

- First ranking charge on all project-related immovable properties of the Borrower, present and future, till the Final Settlement Date
- First ranking Security Interest over all movable/tangible assets of the Borrower (including plant and machinery, spares, tools, accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and other movable assets), present and future, till the Final Settlement Date
- First ranking Security Interest over specified Accounts and all other bank accounts of the Borrower (including DSRA, reserves and sub accounts or substitute accounts), together with all funds and Permitted Investments therein, excluding the Distribution Account, Excluded Accounts and Permitted Investments made from the Distribution Account, present and future till the Final Settlement Date
- First ranking Security Interest on all revenues and Receivables, book debts, operating cash flows, commissions and cash of the Borrower, of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future, till the Final Settlement Date
- First ranking Security Interest on all intangible assets of the Borrower related to the Project, including goodwill, rights, undertaking, intellectual property rights and uncalled capital, present and future, till the Final Settlement Date
- First ranking Security Interest by way of assignment, hypothecation or creation of charge over:
 - all rights, titles and benefits under Project Documents including Land Use Permission Agreement and Implementation & Support Agreement;
 - all rights, titles and interests under all Government Approvals in the name of Borrower and Renewable Park Infrastructure Entity, to the extent permitted under applicable laws;
 - all rights, interests and benefits under letters of credit, guarantees, warranties (including contractor guarantees), liquidated/contractual damages and performance bonds; and
 - all rights, interests and benefits under Insurance Contracts and Insurance Proceeds,



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(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

(ii) Loan from related party

During the previous year, the Company has taken loan from its related party of amounting INR 130,000 thousands and closing balance of the same as on 31st March 2025 was INR 100,000 thousands. The interest rate was 10%. The loan was repayable on demand at the discretion of the company within 12 months from the date of disbursement. During the previous year INR 30,000 thousands loan were repaid and during the current year balance loan has been fully repaid by the company.

(iii) Compulsorily Convertible Debenture

The company allotted 23,18 thousand Compulsorily convertible debenture for INR 23,17 thousands on September, 12 2024. The debenture are convertible into equity shares of the company, compulsorily convertible debenture and at the option of both the Company and Holder on December, 31 2044. These compulsory convertible debenture shall be converted into such number of equity shares of company of face value of Rs 10 each as determined by conversion ratio on completion period ending on 31st December 2044.

Compulsorily Convertible Debenture	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Face value of debenture issued	23,177.00	23,177.00
Equity component of convertible debenture-value of conversion right [^]	(5,158.86)	(5,158.85)
	18,018.14	18,018.15
Interest expense*	3,570.07	1,247.97
Interest paid*	(3,953.43)	(1,403.95)
Liability component of financial instruments	17,634.78	17,862.16

[^] This amount includes deferred tax component on the Optionally Convertible debentures

* Interest expense is calculated by applying the effective interest rate of 13.00% on CCD to the liability component.

The debenture has coupon rate 11% p.a. from the date of allotment till the expiry of COD. The amount of interest net of taxes shall be payable immediately before conversion. These compulsory convertible debenture shall be converted into such number of equity shares of company of face value of Rs 10 each as determined by conversion ratio on completion period ending on 31st December 2044, from the date of issuance and further the Equity Shares so issued on conversion of Series A CCDs shall rank pari-passu in all respects with the existing Equity Shares of the company. Series A CCDs shall be convertible into 100 equity shares of the company.

15 Leases liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	7,095.41
Total	-	-	-	7,095.41

The following is the movement in lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
As at the beginning of the year	7,095.41	-
Addition during the year	5,280.02	16,135.82
Accretion of interest	402.22	375.48
Payment of lease liabilities	(12,777.65)	(9,415.88)
As at the end of the year	-	7,095.41

(i) The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 10 % with maturity on March 31, 2026.

(iii) Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	1,063.29	308.29
Interest on lease liabilities	402.22	375.48
	1,465.51	683.77

(iii) The table below summarises the maturity profile of the lease liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
3 to 12 months	-	7,391.93
Total	-	7,391.93

Note:-

The Company has paid INR Nil during the year towards rent under short term leases as per Paragraph 6 of Ind AS 116 "Leases".

16 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 31)	88.56	106.20
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	11,491.94	81.50
	11,580.50	187.70
Trade payables	3,696.56	187.70
Trade payables to related parties	7,883.94	-



As at March 31, 2026

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	88.56	-	-	-	-	88.56
Other	4,952.99	6,538.95	-	-	-	11,491.94
Discounted dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discounted dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,041.55	6,538.95	-	-	-	11,580.50

As at March 31, 2025

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	106.20	-	-	-	-	106.20
Other	81.50	-	-	-	-	81.50
Discounted dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discounted dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	187.70	-	-	-	-	187.70

17 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Payable for capital supplies/services	-	6,887.96	40,349.33	-
Interest accrued on borrowings	-	43.75	-	665.75
	-	6,931.71	40,349.33	665.75

18 Other liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Statutory dues	-	737.46	-	2,667.38
	-	737.46	-	2,667.38

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19 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2026	For the period from February 28, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Sale of Power	32,197.29	-
Total Revenue from operations	32,197.29	-

- (i) The location for all of the revenue from contracts with customers is India.
(ii) The timing for all of the revenue from contracts with customers is over time.
(iii) There are no other material differences between the contracted price and revenue from contracts with customers.
(iv) Trade receivables and Contract Balances

Contract assets	4,165.48	-
	4,165.48	-

(v) Performance obligations

Revenue from sale of power is recognised net of estimated rebates when the units of electricity is delivered. Revenue from such contract is recognised over time for each unit of electricity delivered at the predetermined rate.

20 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2026	For the period from February 28, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Interest income from:		
- fixed deposits	34.18	-
Fair valuation gain on investments	708.00	-
Total	742.18	-

21 Finance cost

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2026	For the period from February 28, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Interest expenses on:		
- Loan	14,309.05	109.59
- Lease liabilities	402.22	375.48
- Compound financial instruments	2,322.09	24.96
Bank charges and bank guarantee charges	22.30	-
Total	17,055.66	510.03

22 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2026	For the period from February 28, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant & equipment	5,597.35	60.79
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	1,063.29	308.29
Total	6,660.64	369.08

23 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2026	For the period from February 28, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Operation and maintenance expenses	5,714.56	13.96
Rates and taxes	584.40	-
Insurance charges	313.84	-
Auditor's remuneration (Refer note (i) below)	200.31	100.00
Legal and professional fees	716.61	273.30
Travelling and conveyance	87.06	-
* Subscription Fee	1,956.30	6.33
	9,573.08	393.59



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Note

(i) Details of auditor's remuneration (inclusive of GST):
Statutory audit fee

200.31	100.00
200.31	100.00

24 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earning per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year

Diluted earning per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2026	For the period from February 28, 2024 to March 31, 2025
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS Computations		
Profit/ (Loss) for period for calculation of basic earning per share	(4,208.89)	(3,804.73)
Interest on convertible debentures	2,322.09	24.96
Profit / (loss) for period for calculation of diluted earning per share	(1,886.80)	(3,779.77)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic earning per share	55,92,300	28,66,900
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share		
Convertible Debentures	23,17,700	11,67,610
Total weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted earning per share	79,10,000	40,34,510
Basic earning per share	(0.75)	(1.33)
Diluted earning per share	(0.75)	(0.94)

Reconciliation of weighted average number of equity shares for basic earning per share.

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2026	For the period from February 28, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Equity shares of face value of INR 10 per Share		
Opening	55,92,300	1,00,000
Shares issued during the period	-	54,92,300
Shares at the end of the year	55,92,300	55,92,300
Weighted average number of Shares	55,92,300	28,66,900



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026*(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)***25 Contingent liabilities and commitments****(A) Contingent liabilities**

There are no legal cases and contingent liabilities which have material financial implications on the Company as at 31st March, 2026 and 31st March,

(B) Commitments

The Company has 3701.95 thousands Capital Commitments as on March 31, 2026 (2025: INR 48680.15 thousands).

- 26 The Company is in the business of carrying out generation of power through non-conventional and renewable energy sources accordingly there are no separate reportable segments as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 – “Operating Segment”.

27 Related party disclosures :**(a) Related party and nature of the related party relationship with whom transactions have taken place during the period:****Ultimate Holding Company**

JSW Energy Limited (w.e.f. April 09, 2025)

O2 Power Pooling Pte Ltd. (upto April 08, 2025)

Intermediary Holding Company

JSW Neo Energy Limited (w.e.f. April 09, 2025)

O2 Power Midco Holdings Pte. Ltd

Holding Company

O2 Energy SG Pte Ltd.

Entities under common control

O2 Power Private Limited

Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited

O2 Energy SG Pte Ltd

Prakreetee Solar Energy Godawari Private Limited

Key Managerial Persons

Shailendra Pratap Singh (Additional Director) (w.e.f December 23, 2025)

Rajesh Kumar (Additional Director) (w.e.f December 23, 2025)

Kiran Kumar Perka (Director) (w.e.f February 28, 2024)

Durgesh Narendra Palsokar (Director) (till December 24, 2025)

(b) Related party transactions during the year

	For the year ended on March 31, 2026	For the period from February 28, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Interest Expenses on Loan Taken		
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited	5,232.88	1,008.22
Prakreetee Solar Energy Godawari Private Limited	-	279.45
Loan Received back from related party		
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited	1,00,000.00	-
Interest waived off on CCD to related party		
O2 Energy SG Pte Ltd	-	1,403.95
Implementation & Support Agreement Fees		
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited	-	31,843.50
CWIP-EPC PURCHASE		
O2 Power Private Limited	19,530.01	1,22,496.14
CWIP - Project Development Fee paid		
O2 Power Private Limited	781.75	-
Issuance of Equity Shares		
O2 Energy SG Pte Ltd	-	30,723.00
Reimbursement Paid		
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited	14,342.66	-
O2 Power Private Limited	2,731.40	-



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	For the year ended on March 31, 2026	For the period from February 28, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Sale of power		
Wheels India Limited	32,197.29	-
ISA Expenses		
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited	2,091.93	-
Management Fees		
O2 Power Private Limited	1,651.18	-
O&M Fees		
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited	2,588.66	-
Issuance of Compulsory Convertible Debentures		
O2 Energy Sg Pte Ltd	-	23,177.00
Loan repaid to Related Party during the year		
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited	-	20,000.00
Prakreetee Solar Energy Godawari Private Limited	-	10,000.00
Loan taken from Related Party during the year		
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited	-	1,20,000.00
Prakreetee Solar Energy Godawari Private Limited	-	10,000.00

(c) Outstanding Balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Loan Taken (Balance)		
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited	-	1,00,000.00
Capital Creditors		
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited	2,056.48	-
O2 Power Private Limited	2,351.20	-
Trade Payable		
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited	620.68	-
O2 Power Private Limited	7,263.26	-
Accrued Interest on Loan Taken		
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited	-	665.75
Payable for Capital Expenditure		
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited	-	31,303.78
O2 Power Private Limited	-	9,045.37

Note:

- During the year, the Company has neither written off/written back nor made any provision against any debts/receivables/payables/Advances of related parties, except as disclosed above.
- Related party relationships have been identified by the management and relied upon by the Auditors.
- Related party transactions have been disclosed on basis of value of transactions in terms of the respective contracts.
- Sale and purchase transactions among the related parties are in the ordinary course of business based on normal commercial terms, conditions, market rates and memorandum of understanding signed with the related parties. For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has not recorded any loss allowances for transactions between the related parties.



28 Financial instruments

- (A) This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the company and provides additional information on the balance sheet. Details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, their carrying amounts and their fair values are set out below:

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Investments	28,508.00	-	28,508.00	-
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	28,206.61	25,223.03	28,206.61	25,223.03
Unbilled revenue	4,165.48	-	4,165.48	-
Other financial assets	623.50	623.49	623.50	623.49
	61,503.59	25,846.52	61,503.59	25,846.52
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Borrowings	2,06,551.30	1,17,862.16	2,06,551.30	1,17,862.16
Lease liabilities	-	7,095.41	-	7,095.41
Trade payables	11,580.50	187.70	11,580.50	187.70
Other financial liabilities	6,931.71	665.75	6,931.71	665.75
	2,25,063.51	1,25,811.02	2,25,063.51	1,25,811.02

The management has assessed that fair value of financial assets such as cash and cash equivalent, trade receivable (current), bank balances, other than cash and cash equivalent, short term loans, trade payable, short term interest-bearing loans and borrowings, other current financial liabilities and other current financial assets approximate their carrying amount largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

(B) Fair value hierarchy

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets. This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted price in active market. This category consist of quoted equity share and debt based open ended mutual funds.

Level 2: Valuation techniques with observable input. This level of hierarchy includes item measured using inputs other than quoted price included within Level 1 that are observable for such items, either directly or indirectly. This level of hierarchy consists of debt based close ended mutual fund investments and over the counter (OTC) derivative contracts.

Level 3: Valuation techniques with unobservable inputs. This level of hierarchy includes items measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable input). Fair value determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instruments nor based on available market data. The main item in this category are unquoted equity instruments.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of company's financial assets and liabilities

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2026

	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Investments	28,508.00	-	28,508.00	-
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Unbilled revenue	4,165.48	-	-	4,165
Cash and Cash Equivalents	28,206.61	-	-	28,206.61
Other financial assets	623.50	-	-	623.50
	61,503.59	-	28,508.00	32,995.59
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Borrowings	2,06,551.30	-	-	2,06,551.30
Trade payables	11,580.50	-	-	11,580.50
Other financial liabilities	6,931.71	-	-	6,931.71
	2,25,063.51	-	-	2,25,063.51



Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025

	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	25,223.03	-	-	25,223.03
Other financial assets	623.49	-	-	623.49
	25,846.52	-	-	25,846.52
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Borrowings	1,17,862.16	-	-	1,17,862.16
Lease liabilities	7,095.41	-	-	7,095.41
Trade Payables	187.70	-	-	187.70
Other financial liabilities	665.75	-	-	665.75
	1,25,811.02	-	-	1,25,811.02

Fair Valuation of Financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to short term maturities to these instruments. Further, the fair value measurements of lease liabilities is not required.

In determining fair value measurement, the impact of potential climate-related matters, including legislation, which may affect the fair value measurement of assets and liabilities in the financial statements has been considered. For revalued office properties, the company considers the effect of physical and transition risks and whether investors would consider those risks in their valuation. The company has assessed whether its properties are exposed to physical risks, such as flooding and increasing wildfires, but believes that this is currently not the case. However, the company believes it is, to some extent, impacted by transition risks, and, more specifically, increasing requirements for energy efficiency of buildings due to climate-related legislation and regulations as well as tenants' increasing demands for low-emission buildings. The company, therefore, takes into account necessary upgrades required to ensure future compliance with those requirements when measuring the fair value of investment properties and revalued office properties.

During the year, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, and transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

29 Capital management policies and objectives

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 acquisitions. 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 financial institutions 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 elongate the maturity of its debt portfolio, and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(i) Gross Debt	2,06,551.30	1,17,862.16
(ii) Cash and Marketable	28,206.61	25,223.03
Net Debt (i-ii) (A)	1,78,344.69	92,639.13
Total Equity (B)	60,884.36	62,543.77
Net Gearing Ratio (A/	2.93	1.48

(i) Debt includes long term debt (both current and non current) and short term debt as described in Note no. 14.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents include cash and cash equivalents, as described in Note no. 11.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025



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

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30 Financial risk objective and policies

The company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations/projects. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from interest rate movements (interest rate risk) collectively referred

A Liquidity risk:

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of its financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from operations. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner and to manage its capital structure. A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through the use of various types of borrowings.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on undiscounted cash flows:

Particulars	Up to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2026				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade Payables	11,580.50	-	-	11,580.50
Borrowings	6,524.55	30,698.29	1,51,693.68	1,88,916.52
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures	-	-	23,177.00	23,177.00
Other financial liabilities	6,931.71	-	-	6,931.71
	25,036.76	30,698.29	1,74,870.68	2,30,605.73
As at March 31, 2025				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade Payables	187.70	-	-	187.70
Borrowings	2,549.47	12,754.33	35,091.88	50,395.69
Lease Liabilities	7,391.93	-	-	7,391.93
Other financial liabilities	665.75	-	-	665.75
	10,794.85	12,754.33	35,091.88	58,641.07

B Credit risk:

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the characteristics of its related party customer. The entire trade receivables and unbilled revenue balances as at the reporting date are receivable from a related party. Considering the nature of the relationship and continuous monitoring of recoverability, the Company considers the credit risk on such balances to be low.

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Since the Company's revenue from operations is entirely from a related party, management continuously monitors the recoverability of outstanding balances and does not expect any significant credit losses.

Revenue from operations includes revenue aggregating to INR 32,197.29 Thousands (2025: INR Nil) from related party, representing 100% (2025: Nil) of the total revenue from operations of the company.

C Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company'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.



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026*(All amounts in INR Thousands unless stated otherwise)***31 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006**

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been identified by the Company from the available information, which has been relied upon by the auditors. According to such identification, the disclosure in respect to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2026	2025
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end.	88.56	106.20
Interest due thereon	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year.	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED.	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years.	-	-

The disclosure in respect of the amount payable to enterprises which have provided goods and services to the company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been made in the Financial statement as at March 31, 2026 to the extent of information received and available with the company. On the basis of such information, no interest is payable to any micro, small and medium enterprises.



32 Financial ratios

Ratio	Measurement unit	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended on March 31, 2026 Ratio	For the period from February 28, 2024 to March 31, 2025 Ratio	Remark
Current ratio	Times	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.32	0.26	On account of increase in investment and decrease in current borrowings
Debt-equity ratio	Times	Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings]	Total equity	3.39	1.88	On account of increase in non current borrowings
Debt service coverage ratio	Times	Earnings before depreciation and amortisation and interest [Profit/loss after tax + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)]	Interest expense (including capitalised) + Principal repayment (including prepayments)	1.34	(0.02)	On account of increase in revenue during the year
Return on equity ratio	Percentage	Profit after tax	Average of total equity	(6.82%)	(6.08%)	Refer Note A
Inventory turnover ratio	Times	Costs of materials consumed	Average inventories	NA	NA	NA
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	15.46	NA	Not applicable as no amounts exist in previous year
Trade payables turnover ratio	Times	Purchases + other expenses	Average trade payables	1.63	2.10	Refer Note A
Net capital turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Working capital [Current assets - Current liabilities]	3.92	NA	Not applicable as no amounts exist in previous year
Net profit ratio	Percentage	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	(13.07%)	NA	Not applicable as no amounts exist in previous year
Return on capital employed	Percentage	Earnings before depreciation and amortisation, interest and tax = Profit/loss before tax + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs	Capital employed [Total assets - Current liabilities + Current borrowings]	7.24%	(0.35%)	On account of reduction in current borrowings and increase in revenue from operations
Return on Investment	Percentage	Earnings before interest and tax Profit/loss before tax + Finance costs	Total Assets	5.79%	(0.33%)	On account of increase in the total assets.

Notes:

A. Since the change in ratio is less than 25%, no explanation is required to be furnished.

B. The company does not have any inventory. Hence, inventory turnover ratio is not applicable and no meaningful information can be derived from the ratio.



33 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

(i) Details of Benami Property held

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

(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets

The Company does not have any borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

(iii) Wilful defaulter

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iv) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has not made investment in any other company.

(vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

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

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(viii) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xi) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the company

The title deeds of immovable property are held in the name of company.

(xii) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(xiii) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions

The Company does not have any borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

34 The company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

35 Previous year figures

The previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's classification/disclosure.

36 Significant events after the reporting period

There were no significant adjusting events that occurred subsequent to the reporting period other than the events disclosed in relevant notes.

37 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Company does not exceed the limits prescribed under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, provisions of section 135 is not applicable.



O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U35105DL2024FTC427481

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

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

- 38 As per the requirements of proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2024, accounting software used by the Company should have a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction. The Company's IT environment is adequately governed with General information technology controls (GITCs) for financial reporting process and the Company has assessed all of its IT application that are relevant for maintaining books of account. The Company has used accounting software during the period April 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the audit trail feature at the application level has operated for the period April 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025 for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, database of the accounting software has been maintained by a third party software service provider, for which independent auditor's System and Organisation Controls report covering the audit trail requirement was not available.
- The Company migrated to a new accounting software from January 1, 2026, which has the audit trail feature and the same has operated from January 1, 2026, throughout the remaining period for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.
- The Company has preserved the audit trail in accordance with statutory record-retention requirements for the accounting software that had an audit-trail (edit-log) feature that was enabled at the application level from July 2, 2024 upto March 31, 2025 and the independent auditor's System and Organisation Controls report covering the preservation of audit trail at the database level was not available. The Company had used accounting software for which audit trail feature was not enabled upto July 1, 2024 at the application and database level.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY XXVI PRIVATE LIMITED



Shailendra Pratap Singh
Additional Director
DIN : 02869796

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 06, 2026



Rajesh Kumar
Additional Director
DIN: 11232747

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 06, 2026

