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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **O2 Renewable Energy I Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **O2 Renewable Energy I Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31st March 2026 the standalone statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 the 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, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). 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 standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including annexures to the Board's report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Above Reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the

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other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the above identified reports, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions necessitated by the circumstances and the applicable laws and regulations.

Responsibility of Management and those charged with governance for Standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone 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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are



also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;



(c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rule issued there under;

(e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, there was no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year; and

(h) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company did not have any on long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amount 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, 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, 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,



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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 representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- vi. We draw attention to Note 40 of the Financial Statements which states that 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 Organization 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.

For K K Soni & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000947N

(CA. Sant Sujat Soni)
Partner
M.No. : 094227



Place: New Delhi
Dated: 06.05.2026
UDIN: 26094227TTGGPR8242

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Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report to the members of **O2 Renewable Energy I Private Limited** of even date

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets.

(b) All the Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets has been physically verified by the management during the year. There is a regular program of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The company does not own any immovable assets and hence clause (i)(a)(c) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use of assets) or intangible asset of both during the financial year.

(e) As informed and explained to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(b) The company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits more than five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets, hence, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the company

(iii) The company has not provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to other parties, during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.



- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the cost records as prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Act, are not applicable to the Company hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:
- (a) In our Opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, income tax, sales tax, duty of customs, service tax, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, applicable to it, with the appropriate authorities.
- There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Good and Service Tax, provident fund, Employees' State insurance, Income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above, which have not been deposited as on 31st March 2026 on account of disputes.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The company has not been declared willful 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 utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which it was obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint venture or associate companies. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made a preferential allotment and private placement of equity shares or convertible debentures and so the requirement to report under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.



- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of the Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (c) No whistle-blower complaints were received by the company during the year.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is complying with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable, with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) As per the information and explanation provided to us, the company is not required to get the Internal audit done and hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv) 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 directors. Hence, provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) In our Opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration from Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (d) The Group has more than one Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the group. There are 5 CIC forming part of the group.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 4071.19 thousands (PY 5361.02 thousands) during the financial year covered by our audit.
- (xviii) There has not been resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation 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 indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when



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they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanation provided to us, Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, is not applicable to the Company and hence, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

For K K Soni & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 008947N

(CA. Sant Sujat Soni)
Partner
M.No. : 094227



Place: New Delhi
Dated: 06.05.2026
UDIN: 26094227TTGGPR8242

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Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting in financial statements of **O2 Renewable Energy I Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting in financial statements 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting in financial statements. 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 in financial statements were 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 in financial statements and their operating effectiveness.

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



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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For K K Soni & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000947N

(CA. Sant Sujat Soni)
Partner
M.No. : 094227



Place: New Delhi
Date: 06.05.2026
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O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY I PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40106DL2021FC385186

BALANCE SHEET

as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property plant and equipment	3	13,53,991.08	14,04,679.96
Right-of-use-assets	4	61,931.09	64,787.34
Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	6	84,271.15	2,971.15
Deferred tax assets (net)	16	38,379.10	50,383.57
Non-current tax assets (net)	7	736.44	873.62
Other non-current assets	8	2,26,298.97	2,37,234.91
Total non-current assets		17,65,607.83	17,60,930.55
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	12,294.71	64,179.05
(ii) Trade receivable	9	45,522.57	27,933.13
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	47,418.82	5,723.20
(iv) Other financial assets	6	572.67	96,401.55
Other current assets	8	26,531.16	11,909.31
Total current assets		1,32,339.93	2,96,146.24
Total assets		18,97,947.76	19,67,076.79
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	52,000.00	52,000.00
Other equity	12	1,52,048.81	1,84,828.29
Total equity		2,04,048.81	2,36,828.29
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	15,60,230.02	15,63,586.47
(ii) Lease liabilities	14	10,722.22	10,758.16
Total non-current liabilities		15,70,952.24	15,74,344.63
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	30,292.84	82,584.00
(ii) Lease liabilities	14	1,192.80	1,192.80
(iii) Trade payables			
dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	372.65	788.95
dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	85,503.17	46,066.52
(iv) Other financial liabilities	15	3,584.80	23,483.55
Other current liabilities	18	2,000.45	1,788.05
Total current liabilities		1,22,946.71	1,55,903.87
Total equity and liabilities		18,97,947.76	19,67,076.79
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 K K Soni & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number 000947N

Sant Sujat Soni

Partner

Membership No. 094227

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 06, 2026



For and on behalf of the board of directors of

O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY I PRIVATE LIMITED

Madanigopal Manavalan

Additional Director

DIN: 09018316

Place: Bangalore

Date: May 06, 2026



Naveen

Additional Director

DIN: 11211170

Place: Gurugram

Date: May 06, 2026



O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY I PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U40106DL2021FTC385186
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	1,99,987.12	2,13,910.75
Other income	20	8,958.71	10,224.38
Total income		2,08,945.83	2,24,135.13
Expenses			
Finance costs	21	1,62,785.79	1,77,304.27
Depreciation and amortization expense	22	53,545.13	64,000.13
Other expenses	23	50,231.23	52,191.88
Total expenses		2,66,562.15	2,93,496.28
Loss before tax		(57,616.32)	(69,361.15)
Tax Expenses			
Current tax	16	-	-
Deferred tax expense/ (credit)	16	12,004.48	(51,189.46)
Total tax expense/ (credit)		12,004.48	(51,189.46)
Loss after tax for the year		(69,620.80)	(18,171.69)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(69,620.80)	(18,171.69)
Earnings per equity share (Face value of INR 10 each)			
Basic	24	(13.39)	(3.49)
Diluted	24	(13.39)	(3.49)

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 K K Soni & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 000947N

Sant Sujat Soni
Partner
Membership No. 094227

Place: New Delhi
Date : May 06, 2026



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

Madanagopal Manavalan
Additional Director
DIN : 09018316

Place: Bangalore
Date : May 06, 2026



Naveen
Additional Director
DIN : 11211170

Place: Gurugram
Date : May 06, 2026

O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY I PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40106DL2021FTC385186

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(57,616.32)	(69,361.15)
Adjustment For:		
Finance cost	1,62,518.62	1,77,119.21
Fair valuation gain on investments	(661.76)	(2,263.99)
Net gain on sale of investment	(773.57)	(1,312.48)
Loss on foreign exchange	32.72	-
Loss on foreign exchange	-	39,164.38
Interest income from tax refund	(47.97)	-
Interest income on fixed deposits	(5,386.92)	(6,618.70)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	53,543.12	64,000.13
Operating profit before working capital changes	(1,51,609.92)	2,00,727.40
Changes in working capital:		
Increase in trade receivables	(17,589.44)	(8,832.69)
Decrease in other non current financial assets	-	22.51
Decrease / (Increase) in other current financial assets	401.67	(4,047.00)
Decrease in other non current assets	10,935.93	10,002.90
(Increase) / Decrease in other non current financial assets	(14,621.85)	2,269.43
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	38,987.65	(21,809.57)
(Decrease) / Increase in other current financial liabilities	(4,047.28)	4,876.11
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	212.38	(1,794.46)
Cash flows from operations	1,65,888.98	1,81,414.63
Net income tax refund/ (paid)	185.18	(873.62)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	1,66,074.16	1,80,541.01
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(9,164.46)	-
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	712.80
Investment in mutual Funds	(15,000.00)	(65,000.00)
Redemption of mutual Funds	68,319.67	63,000.00
Investment in fixed Deposits	(1,77,843.18)	(90,083.77)
Redemption of fixed Deposits	1,86,626.95	-
Interest income received	10,730.35	5,345.64
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)	63,669.33	(86,025.32)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of non current borrowings	(13,70,876.58)	(1,00,628.28)
Proceeds from non current borrowings	13,58,408.70	-
Repayment of short-term borrowing	(45,000.00)	-
Payment of lease liability	(1,192.80)	(1,136.03)
Interest paid	(1,29,387.19)	(1,35,686.97)
Interest paid on Liability component of OCD	-	(1,850.55)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	(1,88,047.87)	(1,77,613.47)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	41,695.62	(83,297.78)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5,723.20	89,020.98
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	47,418.82	5,723.20
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks	47,418.82	5,723.20
Cash and cash equivalents at year end (refer note10)	47,418.82	5,723.20

Notes :

- 1) The Statement of cash flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flow'.
- 2) Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities

Particulars	Opening balance as at April 01, 2025	Cashflows (net)	Other changes	Closing balance as at March 31, 2026
Borrowings (including current maturities)	16,46,170.47	(14,15,876.58)	13,60,228.97	15,90,522.86
Lease liabilities	11,950.96	(1,192.80)	1,156.86	11,915.02
Total Liabilities from financing activities	16,58,121.43	(14,17,069.38)	13,61,385.83	16,02,437.88

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 K K Soni & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number : 000947N

 Sant Sujan Soni
Partner
Membership No. 094227

 Place: New Delhi
Date: May 06, 2026

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

 Madanagopal Manavalan
Additional Director
DIN : 09018316

 Place: Bangalore
Date: May 06, 2026

 Nasreen
Additional Director
DIN : 11211170

 Place: Gurugram
Date: May 06, 2026

O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY I PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U40106DL2021PTC385186
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended March 31, 2026
All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated.

Particulars	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Equity component of optionally convertible debentures	Total other equity	Total equity
At April 01, 2025	52,000.00	(99,521.87)	2,84,350.16	1,84,828.29	2,36,828.29
Contribution from holding company	-	-	36,841.31	36,841.31	36,841.31
	52,000.00	(99,521.87)	3,21,191.47	2,21,669.60	2,73,669.60
Loss for the year	-	(69,620.79)	-	(69,620.79)	(69,620.79)
At March 31, 2026	52,000.00	(1,69,142.66)	3,21,191.47	1,52,048.81	1,04,048.81

Particulars	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Equity component of compulsory convertible debentures	Total other equity	Total equity
At April 01, 2024	52,000.00	(81,350.18)	1,96,664.91	1,15,314.72	1,67,314.72
Modification of equity component of compulsory convertible debentures	-	-	50,944.87	50,944.87	50,944.87
Contribution from holding company	-	-	36,740.38	36,740.38	36,740.38
	52,000.00	(81,350.18)	2,84,350.16	2,02,999.98	2,54,999.98
Loss for the year	-	(18,171.69)	-	(18,171.69)	(18,171.69)
At March 31, 2025	52,000.00	(99,521.87)	2,84,350.16	1,84,828.29	2,36,828.29

Summary of material accounting policies

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For K K Soni & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 000947N

Sant Sujat Soni
Partner
Membership No. 094227

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 06, 2026



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

Madanagopal Mangalalan
Additional Director
DIN: 09418316

Place: Bangalore
Date: May 06, 2026

Seen
Additional Director
DIN: 11211170

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 06, 2026



O2 Renewable Energy I Private Limited

CIN: U40106DL2021FTC385186

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026*(All amounts are in Indian rupees in thousands, unless otherwise stated)***I. Corporate information**

O2 Renewable Energy I Private Limited (the Company) having CIN U40106DL2021FTC385186 is a Private limited company domiciled in India and has its registered office at 2nd Floor, Square One Mall, Saket Business District, Court Chowk, Pushp Vihar, South Delhi, New Delhi, Delhi, India, 110017. The Company was incorporated on 14 August, 2021.

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.

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 judgments

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. There is change in the useful life of the assets. 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.

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.

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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/delivered 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".

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O2 Renewable Energy I Private Limited

CIN : U40106DL2021FTC385186

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

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

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 be the transaction price.

iii Rebates

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

b. Income from compensation for loss of revenue

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

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.

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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 XIV 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.

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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
Robot Module Cleaning Machine	5 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.

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XI 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 as a lessee:

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract 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 the use of an identified asset
- (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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.

XII 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.

XIII 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.

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XIV 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.

XV 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.

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O2 Renewable Energy 1 Private Limited

CIN : U40106DL2021FTC385186

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

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

XVI Earning 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.

XVII 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.

XVIII 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. For the year ended 31 March 2026, MCA has notified the following amendments and are applicable to the Company with effect from 1st April 2025.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements: The amendment regarding classification of liabilities as current or non-current with covenants. The amendments require assessment of the right to defer settlement based on reporting date conditions.

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."

XIX 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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O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY I PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40106DL2021FTC385186

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

	Plant and machinery	Total
Cost:		
As at April 01, 2024	15,32,190.46	15,32,190.46
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	(712.80)	(712.80)
As at March 31, 2025	15,31,477.66	15,31,477.66
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	15,31,477.66	15,31,477.66
Accumulated depreciation		
As at April 01, 2024	65,523.74	65,523.74
Depreciation charged during the year	61,273.96	61,273.96
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	1,26,797.70	1,26,797.70
Depreciation charged during the year	50,688.88	50,688.88
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	1,77,486.58	1,77,486.58
Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2025	14,04,679.96	14,04,679.96
As at March 31, 2026	13,53,991.08	13,53,991.08

Notes:

(i) Mortgage and hypothecation on Plant and Machinery:- Plant and Machinery are subject to a pari passu first charge to respective lenders for term loans.

(ii) Comprises amounts paid/payable by the Supplier of solar modules pursuant to breach of some terms and conditions (by the Supplier) of the agreement for supply of solar modules entered into with the Supplier.

(iii) During the current year, the Company has Changed the useful life of the property, plant and equipment and the impact of the same is not material in the current year.

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27.933.13

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2026

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	
Undisputed – considered good	23,224.92	22,297.65	-	-	-	45,522.57
Undisputed – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23,224.92	22,297.65	-	-	-	45,522.57

As at March 31, 2025

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	
Undisputed – considered good	11,030.30	16,902.83	-	-	-	27,933.13
Undisputed – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11,030.30	16,902.83	-	-	-	27,933.13

Notes:-

(i) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

(ii) Includes unbilled revenue of INR 23,224.92 thousands (2025 : INR 11,030.30 thousands)

(iii) For terms and conditions relating to related party trade receivables, refer Note 27.

(iv) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms of 30 to 90 days.

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	47,418.82	5,723.20
	47,418.82	5,723.20

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	47,418.82	5,723.20
	47,418.82	5,723.20

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

11 Equity share capital

Authorised share capital

	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2024	60,00,000	60,000.00
Increase/ Decrease during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	60,00,000	60,000.00
Increase/ Decrease during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	60,00,000	60,000.00

Issued share capital

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

	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2024	52,00,000	52,000.00
Increase/ Decrease during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	52,00,000	52,000.00
Increase/ Decrease during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	52,00,000	52,000.00

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

Equity shares

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
At the beginning of the year	52,00,000	52,000.00	52,00,000	52,000.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	52,00,000	52,000.00	52,00,000	52,000.00

(b) Details of shares held by holding company

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Name of the shareholder	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
O2 Energy SG Pte. Ltd. (along with its nominees)	37,20,000	37,200.00	37,20,000	37,200.00
	37,20,000	37,200.00	37,20,000	37,200.00

O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40106DL2021FTC385186

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)
(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
O2 Energy SG Pte. Ltd. (along with its nominees)	37,20,000	71.54%	37,20,000	71.54%
Khayati Steel Industries Limited	14,80,000	28.46%	14,80,000	28.46%
	52,00,000	100.00%	52,00,000	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.

(d) Details of shares held by the promoters:
Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change 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)	37,20,000	-	37,20,000	71.54%	0%
	Khayati Steel Industries Limited	14,80,000	-	14,80,000	28.46%	0%
Total		52,00,000	-	52,00,000	100.00%	0%

Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change 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)	37,20,000	-	37,20,000	71.54%	0%
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	Khayati Steel Industries Limited	14,80,000	-	14,80,000	28.46%	0%
Total		52,00,000	-	52,00,000	100.00%	0%

(e) Terms/ rights attached to shares
Equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

12 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Accumulated losses		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(99,521.87)	(81,350.18)
Loss for the year	(69,620.80)	(18,171.69)
	(1,69,142.67)	(99,521.87)
Equity component of Compound Financial Instruments		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,47,609.78	1,96,664.91
Modification during the year	-	50,944.87
Balance at end of the year	2,47,609.78	2,47,609.78
Contribution from holding company (net of tax)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	36,740.38	-
Addition during the year	36,841.32	36,740.38
Balance at end of the year	73,581.70	36,740.38
Total	1,52,048.81	1,84,828.29

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.

Contribution from Holding Company

Contribution from Holding Company represents the interest waiver provided by holding company over the compulsorily convertible debentures for the financial year ending March 31, 2026.

13 Borrowings

	As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Secured				
Term Loan				
- from Financial institution (Refer Note, ii)	13,04,599.53	30,292.84	13,02,450.95	37,584.00
	13,04,599.53	30,292.84	13,02,450.93	37,584.00
Unsecured				
Borrowings from related Party	-	-	-	45,000.00
Liability component of compulsorily convertible debenture	2,55,630.49	-	2,61,135.54	-
	2,55,630.49	-	2,61,135.54	45,000.00
Total	15,60,230.02	30,292.84	15,63,586.47	82,584.00

i. Compulsorily convertible debenture

3,34,800 Nos Series A Compulsorily Convertible Debentures issued @11% p.a. are issued to O2 Energy SG Pte. Ltd. and 1,33,200 Nos Series B Compulsorily Convertible Debentures issued @0.01% p.a. are issued to Khayati Steel Industries Limited with every debenture convertible into 100 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each, convertible at period ending 31.12.41. The company and the debentureholders have mutually decided to waive the interest for the year. In lieu of this no provision of interest is made for the year.

ii. Loan from financial institutions (secured)

The loan taken from India Infradebt is repayable in 80 quarterly instalments starting from June 2025, having effective interest rate of 8.90% (2025: 10.15%) per annum. The loan is secured by first charge by way of hypothecation of the entire movable properties of the respective borrower, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixture and all other movable properties, book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commission and revenues, all other current assets.

O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

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

(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)
14 Leases liabilities

Lease liabilities

Total

As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
10,722.22	1,192.80	10,758.16	1,192.80
10,722.22	1,192.80	10,758.16	1,192.80

The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

As at the beginning of the year

Accretion of interest

Payment of lease liabilities

As at the end of the year

As at March 31,

2026

As at March 31, 2025

11,950.96	11,930.44
1,156.86	1,156.52
(1,192.80)	(1,156.00)
11,915.02	11,930.96

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

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

Depreciation on right of use assets

Interest on lease liabilities

Expenses related to short term leases

As at March 31,

2026

As at March 31, 2025

2,856.25	2,726.17
1,156.86	1,156.52
-	67.26
4,013.11	3,949.95

Note:-

The Company has paid INR Nil (previous year: INR 67.26 thousands) during the year towards rent under short term leases as per Paragraph 6 of Ind AS 116 "Leases".

15 Other financial liabilities

Interest accrued on borrowings*

Capital creditors

Others Payable

As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
-	2,453.04	-	9,140.06
-	-	-	9,164.46
-	1,131.75	-	4,179.03
-	3,584.80	-	23,483.55

*includes interest accrued to related (Refer note 27).

16 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

(a) Income tax expense

Current tax

Deferred tax expense/(credit)

Income tax expense/(credit)

For the year ended March 31, 2026

For the year ended March 31, 2025

-	-
12,004.48	(51,189.46)
12,004.48	(51,189.46)

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

Loss before income tax

Tax at the Indian tax rate of 17.14 % (2024-25 17.16%)

Tax effect of:

On account of tax rate change

On account of permanent difference

On Account of accelerated depreciation for tax purposes

On account of term loan

On account of compulsorily convertible debenture

On account of carry forward unabsorbed business losses

Income tax expense/(credit)

For the year ended March 31, 2026

For the year ended March 31, 2025

(57,616.32)	(69,361.15)
(9,886.96)	(11,902.37)
9,538.37	3,803.60
-	(146.78)
-	1,658.46
-	6,304.65
12,353.07	(50,907.00)
12,004.48	(51,189.46)

(c) Deferred tax relates to

	Balance sheet		Statement of profit and loss	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Assets/ (Liabilities)				
Property, Plant & Equipment	(1,86,412.86)	(1,64,489.69)	(21,925.17)	40,374.20
Term Loan	(1,930.68)	(1,154.02)	(776.66)	981.84
Net gain on hedge of a net investment	(524.01)	(524.01)	-	388.50
Investments	410.45	-	110.45	-
Right of use	(10,627.38)	(11,117.51)	490.13	(467.91)
Leases liabilities	2,044.62	2,050.78	(6.16)	(3.52)
Compound financial instruments	43,866.19	44,810.86	(944.67)	842.16
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	1,91,552.77	1,80,807.17	10,745.60	(93,304.83)
Deferred tax (expense)/income			(12,004.48)	(51,189.46)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	38,379.10	50,383.58		

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets	2,37,463.58	2,27,668.81
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,99,084.48)	(1,77,285.23)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities), net	38,379.10	50,383.58

Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net):

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance As at April 01, 2025	50,383.57	(46,458.90)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	(12,004.47)	51,189.46
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in equity	-	45,652.01
Closing balance as at March 31, 2026	38,379.10	50,383.57

Notes:-

The Company follows Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes", notified by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time. In view of carry forward business loss / unabsorbed depreciation as per tax laws till the end of the current year and the current projections of future profitability, the Company has considered the recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent of deferred tax liability on account of conditions mentioned in the accounting standard not being met.

17 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade payable		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	372.65	788.95
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	85,503.17	46,066.52
	85,875.82	46,855.47
Trade payables	59,296.59	1,264.15
Trade payables to related parties	26,579.23	15,591.32

As at March 31, 2026

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Current but not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	315.75	-	56.90	-	-	372.65
Other	64,674.02	20,829.16	-	-	-	85,503.18
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	64,989.77	20,829.16	56.90	-	-	85,875.82

As at March 31, 2025

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Current but not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	183.45	605.51	-	-	-	788.95
Other	39,628.78	6,437.74	-	-	-	46,066.52
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	39,812.23	7,043.25	-	-	-	46,855.47

Notes:-

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 90 day terms.
- For terms and conditions with related parties, refer note 27.
- For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 29.

18 Other liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Statutory dues	-	2,000.45	-	1,788.05
	-	2,000.45	-	1,788.05

O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY I PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40106DL2021FTC385186

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2026*(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)***19 Revenue from operations**

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of power	1,99,987.12	2,13,910.75
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,99,987.12	2,13,910.75
(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		
Trade receivables	22,297.65	16,902.83
Contract assets	23,224.92	11,030.39
	45,522.57	27,933.13
(v) Performance obligations		
Revenue from the sale of service is recognised over period of time when control is transferred to the customers in accordance with contractual terms. Control is defined as the ability to direct the use and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from an asset.		

20 Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income from:		
- Fixed deposits	5,386.92	6,618.70
- Income tax refund	47.97	28.46
Net gain on sale of investment	773.57	1,312.48
Fair valuation gain on investments	661.76	2,263.99
Other miscellaneous income	2,088.49	0.75
	8,958.71	10,224.38

21 Finance cost

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest at amortised cost:		
- Loan	1,30,025.49	1,44,130.00
- Lease liabilities	1,156.86	1,156.52
- Compound financial instruments	31,336.27	31,832.69
Bank charges	267.17	185.06
	1,62,785.79	1,77,304.27

22 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	50,688.88	61,273.96
Depreciation on right of use assets	2,856.25	2,726.17
	53,545.13	64,000.13

O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40106DL2021FTC385186

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2026*(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)***23 Other expenses**

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Legal and professional fees	2,203.53	9,149.93
Membership and Subscription Fee	6,538.80	69.49
Insurance expense	2,660.33	2,146.08
Operation and maintenance expense	38,500.62	40,722.62
Auditor remuneration *	127.62	136.00
Loss on foreign exchange	32.72	-
Rent	-	67.26
Rates and taxes	2.40	-
Travelling and conveyance	-	0.50
Director's sitting fees	165.20	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.01	-
*Payment to auditor:	50,231.23	52,191.88
Statutory audit fee	127.62	136.00
Total		

24 Earnings per share (EPS)

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Loss attributable to equity shareholders	(69,620.80)	(18,171.69)
Loss attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	(69,620.80)	(18,171.69)
Interest on compulsorily convertible debentures	31,336.27	31,832.69
Loss attributable to equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution	(38,284.53)	13,661.00
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS*	52,00,000	52,00,000
Effect of dilution:		
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures	4,68,00,000	4,68,00,000
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution *	5,20,00,000	5,20,00,000
Basic earning per share	(13.39)	(3.49)
Diluted earning per share	(13.39)	(3.49)
Reconciliation of weighted average number of equity shares for basic earning per share.		

Equity shares of face value of INR 10 per Share

Opening

Shares issued during the year

Shares at the end of the year

Weighted average number of Shares

March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
52,00,000	52,00,000
52,00,000	52,00,000
52,00,000	52,00,000

O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40106DLN2117C184186

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

(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

25. Contingent liabilities and commitments

(A) Contingent liabilities

The company does not have any contingent liabilities as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

(B) Commitments

The Company have capital commitments of INR 3,634.40 thousand as on March 31, 2026 (2025: INR Nil)

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 09 April 2025)

O2 Power Pooling Pte Ltd (till 08 April 2025)

Intermediary holding entity

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

O2 Power Midco Holdings Pte Ltd. (till 08 April 2025)

O2 Power SG Pte Ltd. (till 08 April 2025)

Holding company

O2 Energy SG Pte Ltd

Entities under common control

Panama Wind Energy Private Limited

O2 Power Private Limited

Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited

Key managerial persons

Madanagopal Manuvaran (Additional Director) (w.e.f November 26, 2025)

Noveen (Additional Director) (w.e.f October 31, 2025)

Mr. Amit Mallawat (Independent Director) (w.e.f July 30, 2025)

Ms. Nikita Rohilla (Independent Director) (w.e.f March 11, 2026)

Rakesh Garg (Director) (till September 30, 2025)

Shanker Kumar Pathe (Director) (till October 31, 2025)

Mr. Vikas Chomal (till March 11, 2026)

Shareholder & Customer

Khayati Steel Industries Limited

(b) Related party transactions during the year

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest Expenses on Loan Taken		
Panama Wind Energy Private Limited	468.49	4,500.00
Interest Expenses on Loan Taken		
O2 Energy SG Pte Ltd	31,324.94	
Khayati Steel Industries Limited	11.33	
Operation and maintenance fees		
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited		8,400.60
O2 Power Private Limited		22,165.39
Management fees		
O2 Power Private Limited	6,325.57	6,525.57
Sale Of Power		
Khayati Steel Industries Limited	1,99,987.12	2,13,910.75
LUPA (Land Usage Permission Fees)		
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited		1,136.00
Repayment of loan taken		
Panama Wind Energy Private Limited	450.00	
Reimbursement of expenses		
O2 Power Private Limited	3,308.21	
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited	11.80	
Khayati Steel Industries Private Limited	643.10	
Director sitting fees		
Amit Mallawat	0.83	
Vikas Chomal	0.47	
Nikita Rohilla	0.35	

(c) Outstanding Balances

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Loan taken		
Panama Wind Energy Private Limited		
Interest payable		45,000.00
Panama Wind Energy Private Limited		
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures	2,157.63	9,880.53
O2 Energy SG Pte Ltd		
Khayati Steel Industries Limited	3,34,800.00	3,34,800.00
Equity Share Capital	1,33,200.00	1,33,200.00
O2 Energy SG Pte Ltd		
Khayati Steel Industries Limited	37,200.00	37,200.00
Trade Payables/ payable on purchase of lease/property, plant and equipment	14,800.00	14,800.00
Cyclic Energy Power Private Limited		
O2 Power Private Limited	11,085.22	6,069.94
Trade Receivables	15,494.01	31,686.85
Khayati Steel Industries Limited		
Other Receivables	45,522.57	27,933.13
Khayati Steel Industries Limited		
	107.18	

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 material 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:

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Investments in debt based mutual funds	12,294.71	64,179.05	12,294.71	64,179.05
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Trade receivables	45,522.57	27,933.13	45,522.57	27,933.13
Cash and cash equivalents	47,418.82	5,723.20	47,418.82	5,723.20
Other financial assets	84,843.82	95,372.70	84,843.82	95,372.70
	1,90,079.92	1,97,208.08	1,90,079.92	1,97,208.08
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Borrowings				
Lease liabilities	15,90,522.86	16,46,170.47	15,90,522.86	16,46,170.47
Trade payables	11,915.02	11,950.96	11,915.02	11,950.96
Other financial liabilities	85,875.82	46,855.47	85,875.82	46,855.47
	3,584.80	23,082.55	3,584.80	23,082.55
	16,91,898.50	17,25,460.45	16,91,898.50	17,25,460.45

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 in debt based mutual funds	12,294.71	-	12,294.71	-
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Trade receivables	45,522.57	-	-	45,522.57
Cash and Cash Equivalents	47,418.82	-	-	47,418.82
Other financial assets	84,843.82	-	-	84,843.82
	1,90,079.92	-	12,294.71	1,77,785.21
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Borrowings				
Lease liabilities	15,90,522.86	-	-	15,90,522.86
Trade payables	11,915.02	-	-	11,915.02
Other financial liabilities	85,875.82	-	-	85,875.82
	3,584.80	-	-	3,584.80
	16,91,898.50			16,91,898.50

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 observable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Investment in debt listed mutual funds				
Financial assets at amortised cost	64,179.05		64,179.05	
Trade receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	27,933.13			27,933.13
Other financial assets	5,723.20			5,723.20
	98,372.70			98,372.70
	1,97,208.08		64,179.05	1,33,029.03
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Borrowings				
Lease liabilities	16,46,170.47			16,46,170.47
Trade Payables	11,950.96			11,950.96
Other financial liabilities	46,855.47			46,855.47
	23,483.53			23,483.53
	17,28,460.45			17,28,460.45

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 transfer between Level 1 and Level 2, and transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

29 Capital management policies and objectives

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and net current asset position in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The company manage its capital structure and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholder, return capital to shareholder, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debts. The company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

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

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Gross Debt		
Cash and Marketable Securities	15,90,522.86	16,46,170.47
Net Debt (A)	47,418.82	5,723.20
Total Equity (As per Balance Sheet) (B)	15,43,104.04	16,40,447.27
Net Gearing Ratio (A/D)	2,04,048.81	2,36,828.29
	7.70	6.93

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 as market risk, Credit risk and Liquidity Risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks.

A 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 floating interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity:

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates on financial liabilities, i.e. floating interest rate borrowings in INR. Interest rate sensitivity has been calculated for borrowings with floating rate of interest. For borrowings with fixed rate of interest sensitivity disclosure has not been made. With all other variables held constant, the company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on financial liabilities as follows:

INR (in thousands)

For the year ended			
March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
+ / (-) 50	(-) / + 6674.46	+ / (-) 50	(-) / + 6,700.17

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment. Though there is exposure on account of interest rate movement as shown above but the company minimises the foreign currency (US dollar) interest rate exposure through derivatives and INR interest rate exposure through re-financing.

B Credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the company. The Company has adopted the policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial losses from default, and generally does not obtain any collateral or other security on trade receivables.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. Cash are held with creditworthy financial institutions.

C Liquidity risk:

The Company manages 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.

As at March 31, 2026
Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Trade Payables
Borrowings
Lease Liabilities
Other financial liabilities

Up to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
65,873.82	-	-	65,873.82
1,49,744.69	5,10,155.66	19,89,654.45	27,49,554.80
1,192.80	4,950.12	25,478.03	29,620.95
3,584.80	-	-	3,584.80
2,40,398.11	6,15,105.78	19,13,132.48	28,68,636.37

As at March 31, 2025
Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Trade Payables
Borrowings
Lease Liabilities
Other financial liabilities

46,855.47	-	-	46,855.47
1,72,854.49	6,80,292.35	19,71,086.48	28,24,233.31
1,192.80	4,890.48	24,730.47	30,813.75
23,483.55	-	-	23,483.55
2,44,386.31	6,85,182.83	19,95,816.95	29,25,386.08

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:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	372.65	788.95
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	As at March 31, 2026 Ratio	As at March 31, 2025 Ratio	Change	Remark
Current ratio	Times	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.08	1.77	(18.59)%	Refer Note A below
Debt-equity ratio	Times	Total debt (Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings)	Total equity	7.79	6.69	(12.14)%	Refer Note A below
Debt service coverage ratio	Times	Earnings before depreciation and amortisation and interest (Profit/loss after tax + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (including interest on lease liabilities))	Interest expense (including capitalised) + Principal repayment (including prepayments)	0.82	0.80	2.51%	Refer Note A below
Return on equity ratio	Percentage	Profit/Loss after tax	Average of total equity	(71.58)%	(8.99)%	(151.21)%	Decrease in ratio primarily due to increase in tax expense during the current year
Trade receivable turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	1.35	0.93	(65.10)%	The increase in trade receivables during the year leads to increase in trade receivable turnover ratio
Trade payable turnover ratio	Times	Purchases + other expenses	Average trade payables	0.58	1.23	(57.21)%	Decrease in ratio primarily due to increase in trade payables during the current year
Net capital turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Working capital (Current assets - Current liabilities)	21.29	4.26	(400.00)%	The increase is due to decrease in working capital and revenue
Net profit ratio	Percentage	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	(54.81)%	(8.09)%	(109.80)%	Decrease in the ratio is primarily due to the redemption of mutual funds, resulting in a reduction in net current assets
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)	8.94%	8.46%	5.74%	Refer Note A below
Return on investment	Percentage	Earnings before interest and tax + Profit/loss before tax + Finance costs	Total Assets	5.34%	5.49%	(1.95)%	Refer Note A below

Notes:

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

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 company does not possess any immovable property, so the requirement for title deeds is not relevant.

(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 Rounding Off

The financial figures have been rounded off up to 2 decimal places.

35 Previous year figures

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

O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY I PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40106DL2021FTC385186

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

(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

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

According to Section 135 of Chapter IX of the Companies Act, 2013, companies meeting the prescribed criteria are required to contribute a minimum percentage of their average net profit from the preceding three financial years to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. Since the company does not meet these criteria, the total expenditure on CSR activities for the year ending 31 March 2026 is Rs. Nil.

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.

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

For K K Soni & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 000947N

Sant Sujat Soni
Partner

M No. 094227

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 06, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

O2 RENEWABLE ENERGY I PRIVATE LIMITED

Madanagopal Manavalan
Additional Director
DIN: 09018316

Place: Bangalore
Date: May 06, 2026

Naveen
Additional Director
DIN: 11211170

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 06, 2026

