

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Maithon Power Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Maithon Power Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

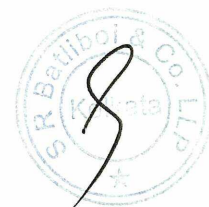
Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

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



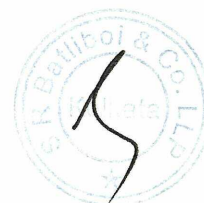
Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<u>Accrual of Recoverable from Beneficiaries/Payable to Beneficiaries for items which are subject matter of true up in tariff orders</u> (as described in note 18 of the financial statements)	
<p>The Company's revenue recognition is guided by the tariff norms prescribed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) guidelines and the tariff orders passed based on these regulations.</p> <p>Consequently, Recoverable from Beneficiaries/Payable to Beneficiaries is recognized for items which are subject matter of True-up in tariff orders to be notified in future years. Judgement is exercised by management in estimating recoverability / payability of such other assets and liabilities in the books of account. As on 31st March 2026, the Company is carrying an amount of Rs. 219.76 crores as Payable to Beneficiaries (Net of Recoverable from Beneficiaries of Rs. 294.18 crores) which is material to the financial statements of the Company. Considering judgements and estimates involved in various elements of capital and operational costs used in the computation of revenue as per applicable regulations, tariff order of prior year, expected true up in future tariff order and the amount involved we have determined this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Following procedures have been performed to address this key audit matter:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. We obtained an understanding from the management, assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's key controls related to accrual/provision of such Recoverable from Beneficiaries/Payable to Beneficiaries.2. We discussed with the management on the key assumptions and estimates used for recognition of these Recoverable from Beneficiaries/Payable to Beneficiaries with reference to Tariff Regulations and the tariff orders of earlier years, on similar true up and underlying records of the Company.3. We discussed with management to understand their assessment of each of the qualitative factors and ensured consistency of the management's explanation with the underlying documentation, rules and regulations.4. We have re-calculated the workings obtained from the management to check the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations.5. We have also checked the adequacy of the disclosure on these matters in the financial statements of the Company.6. We have also obtained necessary management representations, as considered necessary.

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

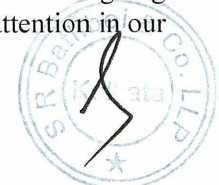
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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



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auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

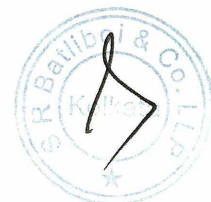
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

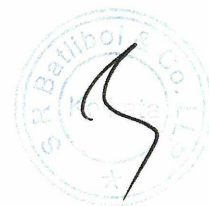
1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 (also refer to paragraph (h)(vi) below);
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;



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- (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer note 28 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures performed 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.



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- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software (refer note 36 to the financial statements). Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

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ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

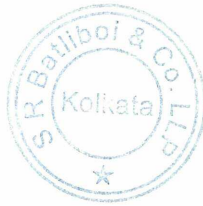

per **Sanjay Kumar Agarwal**
Partner

Membership Number: 060352

UDIN: 26060352DRYOFN6800

Place of Signature: Kolkata

Date: April 17, 2026



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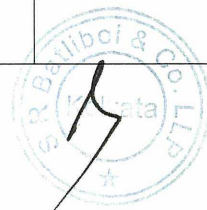
Annexure '1' referred to in paragraph under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Maithon Power Limited ("the Company")

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

- (i)(a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
- (i)(a)(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (i)(b) The Company has verified part of its property plant and equipment during the year in accordance with its regular programme of verification of these assets whereby all the assets are physically verified over a period of 3 years 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.
- (i)(c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and valid lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in note 5.8 to the financial statements included in Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company, except the following:

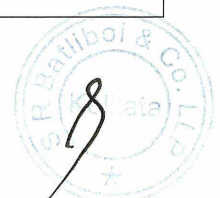
Description of Property	Amount in INR crores	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held – indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of Company
Raiyati Land (Free hold) located at Maithon, Jharkhand.	159.80	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	Promoter	December 2008	In accordance with the term of agreement dated September 2, 2005 with DVC, the title deed of the land parcel were to be executed in favour of the Company by DVC. We have been informed that such title deeds are yet to be executed in favour of the Company pending mutation in favour of DVC by Government of Jharkhand.
Railway Land (Freehold Land) located at Maithon, Jharkhand.	137.12	DVC	Promoter	October 2008 to March 2015	



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Description of Property	Amount in INR crores	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held – indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of Company
Forest land (Leasehold) located at Maithon, Jharkhand	8.96	Government of Jharkhand	No	May 2008	Lease deed yet to be executed in favour of the Company by the Government of Jharkhand.
GM land-Plant (Leasehold) located at Maithon, Jharkhand	31.23	Government of Jharkhand	No	July 2010	DVC had surrendered their leasehold rights over the land parcel in favour of the Government of Jharkhand in a prior year to enable the Government of Jharkhand to lease the same land parcel in favour of the Company. The Company is yet to receive a demand from the Government of Jharkhand for execution of lease and hence the lease deed in the name of the Company is yet to be executed.
GM land-Railway (Leasehold) located at Maithon, Jharkhand	7.58	Government of Jharkhand	No	July 2010	Lease deed yet to be executed in favour of the Company by the Government of Jharkhand.
GM land-Railway (Leasehold) located at Maithon, Jharkhand	4.24	Government of Jharkhand	No	July 2010	



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- (i)(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year.
- (i)(e) As represented to us by the management, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii)(a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification. In our opinion the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate.
- (ii)(b) As disclosed in note 19.1 to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. The quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company. The Company does not have any sanctioned working capital limits from financial institutions.
- (iii)(a) During the year, the Company has not provided advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. During the year, the Company has provided loan to a Company as follows:

Particulars	Amount in INR crores
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year	
- Subsidiaries	
- Joint Ventures	
- Associates	
- Others – Holding Company	100.00
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Subsidiaries	
- Joint Ventures	
- Associates	
- Others	Nil

- (iii)(b) During the year, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security and has not granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. The investments made and the terms and conditions of the loans granted are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (iii)(c) The Company has not granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. The Company has granted loans during the year to a company where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts were regular.
- (iii)(d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (iii)(e) There were no loans or advances in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have



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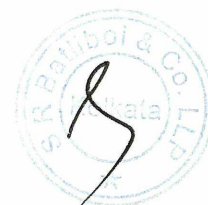
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been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

- (iii)(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the generation of electricity, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- (vii)(a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. During the year, the Company did not have any undisputed dues towards sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid dues were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from dates when they became payable.
- (vii)(b) The dues of goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Period for which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
The Customs Act, 1961	Customs Duty	36.41	July 2008 – January 2011	Supreme Court

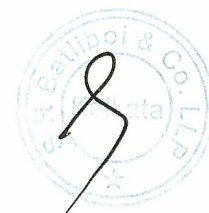
- (viii) As represented to us by the management, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (ix)(a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (ix)(b) As represented to us by the management, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.



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- (ix)(c) Based on an overall examination of the Balance Sheet and information, explanations and representations provided to us, term loans were applied for the purpose for which they were obtained.
- (ix)(d) Based on an overall examination of the Balance Sheet and information, explanations and representations provided to us, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (ix)(e) and (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (x)(a) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer. The Company has utilized the money raised by way of debt instruments in the nature of non-convertible debentures for the purposes for which it was raised.
- (x)(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xi)(a) As represented to us by the management, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi)(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (xi)(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clauses 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv)(a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (xiv)(b) The internal audit reports of the Company for the year under audit which were issued till date of this audit report, have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xvi)(a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. The requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.



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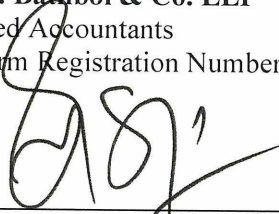
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- (xvi)(b) As represented to us by management, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (xvi)(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. The requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xvi)(d) As represented to us by the management, the Group has five CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and one CICs which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. The requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 31 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a 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)(a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 25(ii) to the financial statements.
- (xx)(b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 25(ii) to the financial statements.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

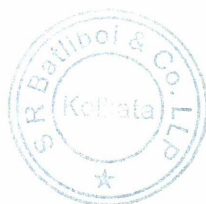

per **Sanjay Kumar Agarwal**
Partner

Membership Number: 060352

UDIN: 26060352DRYOFN6800

Place of Signature: Kolkata

Date: April 17, 2026



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MAITHON POWER LIMITED

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 with reference to financial statements of ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

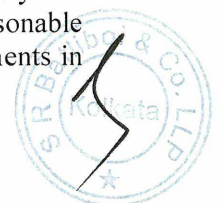
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note")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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to 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 controls with reference to 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



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

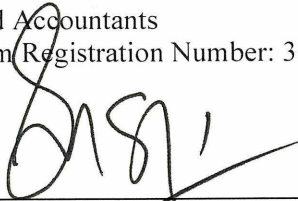
Opinion

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

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per Sanjay Kumar Agarwal

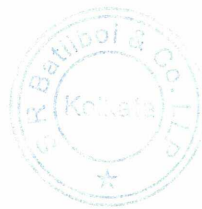
Partner

Membership Number: 060352

UDIN: 26060352DRYOFN6800

Place of Signature: Kolkata

Date: April 17, 2026



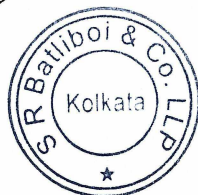
MAITHON POWER LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026

Particulars	Notes	As at	As at
		31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
		₹ Crores	₹ Crores
		Audited	Audited
Assets			
Non-current Assets	5.7	3,287.18	2,803.86
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	6	143.46	662.35
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	7	-	0.04
(c) Intangible Assets	8	76.43	83.58
(d) Right of Use Assets			
(e) Financial Assets	9.5	0.08	0.10
(i) Loans	9.6	9.86	10.14
(ii) Other Financial Assets	17	241.58	182.22
(f) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	10	19.58	18.89
(g) Non-current Tax Assets (Net)	11	65.26	66.14
(h) Other Non-current Assets			
Total Non-current Assets		3,843.43	3,827.32
Current Assets	12	237.82	371.37
(a) Inventories			
(b) Financial Assets	9.1	180.49	-
(i) Investments	9.2	165.60	131.04
(ii) Trade Receivables	9.3	59.00	45.25
(iii) Unbilled Revenue	9.4	126.29	145.05
(iv) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9.5	0.02	0.02
(v) Loans	9.6	4.62	4.42
(vi) Other Financial Assets	11	23.98	26.96
(c) Other Current Assets		797.82	724.11
Total Current Assets		4,641.25	4,551.43
Total Assets			
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity	13	1,508.92	1,508.92
(a) Equity Share Capital	14	1,051.94	973.16
(b) Other Equity		2,560.86	2,482.08
Total Equity			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities	15.1	1,183.28	835.85
(i) Borrowings	15.2	15.25	14.91
(ii) Lease Liabilities	15.3	6.58	35.57
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	15.20	13.56
(b) Provisions	18	241.58	182.22
(c) Other Non-current Liabilities		1,461.89	1,082.11
Total Non-current Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities	19.1	355.67	529.91
(i) Borrowings	15.2	37.61	37.28
(ii) Lease Liabilities	19.2		
(iii) Trade Payables		50.74	36.52
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises, and		103.02	156.28
(b) Total outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro enterprises and			
small enterprises	15.3	59.52	54.57
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	16	1.51	1.37
(b) Provisions	18	10.43	171.31
(c) Other Current Liabilities		618.50	987.24
Total Current Liabilities			
Total Liabilities		2,080.39	2,069.35
Total Equity and Liabilities		4,641.25	4,551.43
The accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statements			

As per our report of even date

For S. R. Batliboi & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

per Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 060352
Place: Kolkata
Date: 17th April, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board,
CIN: U74899MH2000PLC267297

Anjali Akhileshwar Pandey
Director
DIN: 7451506
Place: Mumbai
Date: 17th April, 2026

per Anand Hansdah
Chief Executive Officer
Place: Mumbai
Date: 17th April, 2026

per Angshuman Chakrabarti
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Dhanbad
Date: 17th April, 2026



per Dinesh Kumar Singh
Director
DIN: 11193966
Place: Kolkata
Date: 17th April, 2026

per Mona Purandare
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: 17th April, 2026

MAITHON POWER LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2026

	Notes	For Year ended 31st March, 2026 ₹ Crores Audited	For Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores Audited
(I) Revenue from Operations	20	3,095.01	2,954.43
(II) Other Income	21	7.41	9.21
(III) Total Income		3,102.42	2,963.64
(IV) Expenses			
Cost of Fuel Consumed		1,968.23	1,953.97
Employee Benefits Expenses	22	55.56	49.84
Finance Costs	24	119.83	87.84
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	23	199.91	169.97
Other Expenses	25	341.06	331.48
Total Expenses		2,684.59	2,593.10
(V) Profit before tax for the year		417.83	370.54
(VI) Tax Expense	26		
Current Tax expenses (Including tax in respect of earlier years)		72.99	65.00
Deferred Tax Charge/(Credit)		(59.36)	(40.56)
Tax Expense		13.63	24.44
(VII) Profit after tax for the year		404.20	346.10
(VIII) Other Comprehensive Income			
Add/(Less):			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
(a) Remeasurement gain/(losses) on Defined Benefit Plans		(0.51)	(1.35)
(ii) Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit & Loss			
(a) Current Tax on above		0.09	0.41
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Net of taxes)		(0.42)	(0.94)
(IX) Total Comprehensive Income for the year		403.78	345.16
(X) Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value ₹ 10/- Per Share)			
Basic & Diluted (₹)		2.68	2.29

As per our report of even date

For S R. Batliboi & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 301903E/E300005

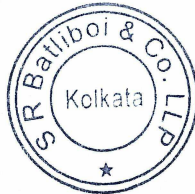
per Sanjay Kumar Agarwal

Partner

Membership No: 060352

Place: Kolkata

Date: 17th April, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board,
CIN : U74899MH2000PLC267297

Dinesh Kumar Singh

Anjali Akliteswar Pandey
Director
DIN- 7451506
Place: Mumbai
Date: 17th April, 2026

Dinesh Kumar Singh

Dinesh Kumar Singh
Director
DIN- 11193966
Place: Kolkata
Date: 17th April, 2026

Basudev Hansdah

Basudev Hansdah
Chief Executive Officer
Place: Dhanbad
Date: 17th April, 2026

Angshuman Chakrabarti

Angshuman Chakrabarti
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Dhanbad
Date: 17th April, 2026

Mona Purandare

Mona Purandare
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: 17th April, 2026



MAITHON POWER LIMITED
Cash Flow statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Particulars	For Year ended 31st March, 2026 ₹ Crores	For Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before taxes	417.83	370.54
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net operating cash flows		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	199.91	169.97
Finance Costs	119.83	87.34
Interest Income	(5.08)	(3.48)
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	11.33	4.29
Other Non operating income/expenses	(0.00)	(5.88)
Gain on sale/fair valuation of Current Investments measured at FVTPL	(7.74)	(4.14)
Allowances for Doubtful Debts and Advances (Net)	2.28	8.35
	320.53	256.95
Operating profit before changes in operating assets & liabilities	738.36	627.49
Working Capital adjustments:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in assets:		
Trade Receivables	(34.56)	320.92
Unbilled Revenue	(13.75)	25.51
Inventories	133.56	(67.60)
Other Current Assets	(3.89)	39.92
Other Non Current Assets	7.74	(40.47)
Other Current and Non Current Financial Assets	0.14	(2.94)
	89.24	275.34
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in liabilities:		
Trade Payables	(39.44)	(125.51)
Other Non Current Liabilities	59.36	40.56
Other Current Liabilities	(165.44)	33.42
Other Current and Non Current Financial liabilities	1.79	(2.92)
Current and Non Current provisions	1.78	1.59
	(141.95)	(52.86)
Cash Generated from Operations	685.65	849.96
Income taxes paid / (Net of Refund)	(73.59)	(67.84)
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	612.06	782.12
B. Cash inflow/(outflow) from Investing Activities		
Capital expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment and Other intangible assets (including capital advances)	(189.24)	(161.73)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.57	0.02
Purchase of Current Investments	(2,511.86)	(1,761.87)
Proceeds from sale of Current Investments	2,339.13	1,871.84
Interest Received	4.44	3.41
Loan Given	(100.00)	
Loan repaid	100.00	
Net Cash inflow/(outflow) from Investing Activities	(356.96)	(48.33)
C. Cash inflow/(outflow) from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Non-current Borrowings	567.56	79.25
Repayment of Non Current Borrowings	(298.74)	(227.17)
Proceeds from Current Borrowings	750.00	532.95
Repayment of Current Borrowings	(846.81)	(572.15)
Interest Paid	(120.87)	(122.77)
Dividend Paid	(325.00)	(250.00)
Net Cash inflow/(outflow) from Financing Activities	(273.86)	(609.89)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(18.76)	123.90
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 1st April (Opening Balance)	145.05	21.15
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at period end	126.29	145.05

Cash and Cash Equivalents include:	For Year ended 31st March, 2026 ₹ Crores	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
(i) Balances with banks		
in Current Accounts	46.29	115.05
in Deposit Accounts (with original maturity less than three months)	80.00	30.00
	126.29	145.05

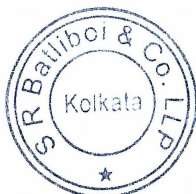
Notes:
The above cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows
The accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S. R. Batliboi & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
(CA) Firm Regd. No. 301003E/E300005

per Saray Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 060352
Place: Kolkata

Date: 17th April, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board,
CIN: U74899MH2000PLC267297

Anjali Akhiteswar Pandey
Director
DIN: 7451506
Place: Mumbai
Date: 17th April, 2026

Manoj Hansdah
Chief Executive Officer
Place: Dhanbad
Date: 17th April, 2026

Aggshuman Chakrabarti
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Dhanbad
Date: 17th April, 2026

Dinesh Kumar Singh
Director
DIN: 11193866
Place: Kolkata
Date: 17th April, 2026

Mona Putondara
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: 17th April, 2026



MAITHON POWER LIMITED

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

A. Equity Share Capital		₹ Crores	
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. of Shares	Amount	
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	1,50,89,17,729	1,508.92	
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	1,50,89,17,729	1,508.92	
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	1,50,89,17,729	1,508.92	
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	1,50,89,17,729	1,508.92	

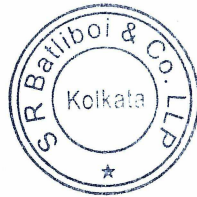
B. Other Equity	₹ Crores		
	Debenture Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	49.63	828.37	878.00
Profit for the year	-	346.10	346.10
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)	-	(0.94)	(0.94)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	345.16	345.16
Dividend Paid	-	(250.00)	(250.00)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	49.63	923.53	973.16
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	49.63	923.53	973.16
Profit for the year	-	404.20	404.20
Other Comprehensive Income for the period (Net of Tax)	-	(0.42)	(0.42)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	403.78	403.78
Dividend Paid	-	(325.00)	(325.00)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	49.63	1,002.31	1,051.94

The accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S. R. Batliboi & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

per Sanjay Kumar Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No: 060352
Place: Kolkata
Date: 17th April, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board,
CIN-U74899MH2000PLC267297

Anjali Akhleshwar Pandey

Anjali Akhleshwar Pandey
Director
DIN- 7451506
Place: Mumbai
Date: 17th April, 2026

Dinesh Kumar Singh

Dinesh Kumar Singh
Director
DIN- 11193966
Place: Kolkata
Date: 17th April, 2026

Basudev Hansdah
Basudev Hansdah
Chief Executive Officer
Place: Dhanbad
Date: 17th April, 2026

Angshuman Chakrabarti
Angshuman Chakrabarti
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Dhanbad
Date: 17th April, 2026

Mona Purandare
Mona Purandare
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: 17th April, 2026



1. Corporate Information

MAITHON POWER LIMITED ('the Company'), has been set up pursuant to an agreement entered into between The Tata Power Company Limited (TPCL) and Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) with 74% and 26% shareholding respectively, to operate and maintain Electric power generating stations. The Company has set up a thermal power generation plant (comprising of two units of 525 MW each namely 'Unit I and Unit II') at Maithon, Jharkhand with a total capacity of 1050 MW. Unit I and Unit II of the project were commissioned on 1st September, 2011 and 24th July, 2012 respectively. The registered office of the Company is Corporate Center, 34 Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder, Mumbai 400009, Maharashtra, India.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 17th April, 2026.

2. Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (as amended from time to time) including the relevant provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the rules issued thereunder.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all amounts are in Crore unless otherwise stated.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

3. Other Material Accounting Policies (Other than those mentioned in respective notes)

3.1 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 realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- Expected to be realised 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 months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified 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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

3.2 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in statement of profit and loss.



3. Other Material Accounting Policies (Other than those mentioned in respective notes) (Continue)

3.3 Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or FVTPL or FVTOCI, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

3.3.1 Financial assets at amortised cost

A 'financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate EIR (Effective interest method). The EIR (Effective interest method) amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss.

3.3.2 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'financial asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI."

On initial recognition, the Company makes an irrevocable election on an instrument-by-instrument basis to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments, other than equity instruments which are held for trading. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on sale of the investments.

3.3.3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading. Other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognized in statement of profit or loss.

3.3.4 Derecognition of Financial Assets

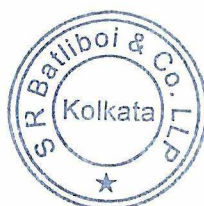
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- i) the right to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- ii) the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
 - (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

3.3.5 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet 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 lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.



3. Other Material Accounting Policies (Other than those mentioned in respective notes) (Continue)

3.4 Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction cost. For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- b) Financial liabilities at amortised cost (borrowings)

3.4.1 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

3.4.2 Financial liabilities at amortised cost (borrowings)

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR(Effective interest Rate). Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR(Effective interest Rate) amortisation process. The EIR(Effective interest Rate) amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

3.4.3 Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A Financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3.5 Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3.6 Dividend Distribution to equity shareholders of the Company

The Company recognises a liability to make dividend distributions to its equity holders when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

In case of Interim Dividend, the liability is recognised on its declaration by the Board of Directors.

3.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents include balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

- a) Estimation of current tax and deferred tax expense (including Minimum alternate tax credit) - Note 10, Note 17 and Note 26
- b) Recoverable from Beneficiaries / Payable to Beneficiaries(Net) - Note 18 and Note 11
- c) Estimation of defined benefit obligations- Note 16
- d) Judgement to estimate the amount of provision required or to determine required disclosure related to litigation and claims against the Company - Note 28.

Estimates and judgement are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.



5. Property, Plant and Equipment**5.1 Accounting Policy**

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price (net of trade discount and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with Ind AS 23. 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. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Certain capital expenditures incurred by the Company, which although does not directly increase the future economic benefits of any particular existing items of property, plant and equipment (PPE), may be necessary for the Company to obtain future economic benefits from its other assets. Such capital expenditures are allocated to the major items of property, plant and equipment as enabling asset in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment".

5.2 Subsequent Cost

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

5.3 Depreciation

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for the intended use, Freehold land are not depreciated.

Regulated Assets

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment in respect of electricity business of the Company is covered under Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, has been provided on the straight line method at the rates using the methodology required by relevant provisions of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).

Depreciation is calculated annually based on Straight Line Method and at rates specified in Appendix-I to CERC regulations for a period of 12 years from the date of commercial operation of the station. The remaining depreciable value as on 31st March of the year closing after a period of 12 years is spread over the balance useful life of the assets.

Non-Regulated Assets:

Depreciation on all other assets is recognised on the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

5.4 Useful lives of tangible assets:

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. The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building, plant and equipments over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Type of Asset	Useful Lives
Buildings-Plant	25 Years
Buildings-Others	25 Years
Plant and Equipment	25 Years
Computer	3 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	5 to 10 years
Office Equipment	5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles etc	5 Years

5.5 Derecognition of tangible assets

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

5.6 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or of Group of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of tangible and intangible assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



MAITHON POWER LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

5.7. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continue)

₹ Crores								
Description	Freehold Land	Buildings - Plant	Buildings - Others	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost or Valuation								
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	299.91	303.61	203.24	5,080.44	12.47	8.85	6.39	5,914.91
Additions	-	103.32	0.58	581.20	0.69	1.09	2.17	689.05
Disposals	-	-	-	(29.85)	(2.18)	(0.15)	(1.33)	(33.51)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	299.91	406.93	203.82	5,631.79	10.98	9.79	7.23	6,570.45
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	-	110.12	68.76	2,912.31	11.10	5.93	2.32	3,111.04
Depreciation Expense (Refer Note 23)	-	16.35	9.77	164.55	0.18	0.80	1.27	192.72
Disposal of assets	-	-	-	(17.50)	(2.07)	(0.15)	(0.77)	(20.49)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-	126.47	78.53	3,059.86	9.21	6.38	2.82	3,283.27
Net carrying amount								
As at 31st March, 2026	299.91	280.46	125.29	2,571.93	1.77	3.41	4.41	3,287.18
As at 31st March, 2025	299.91	193.49	134.48	2,167.63	1.37	2.92	4.07	2,803.86

₹ Crores								
Description	Freehold Land	Buildings - Plant	Buildings - Others	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost or Valuation								
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	299.91	303.60	203.24	4,090.18	13.57	6.73	5.19	5,822.42
Additions	-	0.01	-	99.12	0.01	2.21	2.28	103.63
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	(8.86)	(1.11)	(0.09)	(1.08)	(11.14)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	299.91	303.61	203.24	5,080.44	12.47	8.85	6.39	5,914.91
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	-	95.36	59.00	2,779.39	11.99	5.80	2.57	2,955.11
Depreciation Expense (Refer Note 23)	-	13.76	9.76	138.08	0.18	0.22	0.78	162.78
Disposal of assets	-	-	-	(4.66)	(1.07)	(0.09)	(1.03)	(6.85)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-	110.12	68.76	2,912.81	11.10	5.93	2.32	3,111.04
Net carrying amount								
As at 31st March, 2025	299.91	193.49	134.48	2,167.63	1.37	2.92	4.07	2,803.86
As at 31st March, 2024	299.91	207.24	144.24	2,210.79	1.58	0.93	2.62	2,867.31

Note: The Company has elected to fair value its freehold land and use that fair value in its opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at 1 April, 2015 as deemed cost. Accordingly, the freehold land is carried at fair value of ₹ 296.22 crores and carrying amount reported under previous GAAP was ₹ 173.71 crores. Accordingly an amount of ₹ 123.51 crores has been credited to retained earnings as at 1 April, 2015 (transition date).



5.8 Immovable properties whose title deeds are not in the name of the Company
As on 31st March, 2026

						₹ crore
Description	Relevant line item in the Balance Sheet	Carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter / director or employee of promoter / director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Raiyati Land (Free hold) located at Maithon, Jharkhand.	PPE	159.80	Damodar Valley Corporation	Promoters	December 2008	Refer Note (a)
Railway Land (Freehold Land) located at Maithon, Jharkhand.	PPE	137.12	Damodar Valley Corporation	Promoters	Oct 2008 to Mar 2015	Refer Note (b)
Forest land (Leasehold) located at Maithon, Jharkhand	Right of use Assets	8.96	GOJ*	No	May 2008	Refer Note (c)
GM land - Plant (Leasehold) located at Maithon, Jharkhand	Right of use Assets	31.23	GOJ*	No	July 2010	Refer Note (d)
GM land - Railway (Leasehold) located at Maithon, Jharkhand	Right of use Assets	7.58	GOJ*	No	July 2010	Refer Note (e)
GM land - Railway (Leasehold) located at Maithon, Jharkhand	Right of use Assets	4.24	GOJ*	No	July 2010	Refer Note (f)

As on 31st March, 2025

						₹ crore
Description	Relevant line item in the Balance Sheet	Carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter / director or employee of promoter / director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Raiyati Land (Free hold) located at Maithon, Jharkhand.	PPE	159.80	Damodar Valley Corporation	Promoters	December 2008	Refer Note (a)
Railway Land (Freehold Land) located at Maithon, Jharkhand.	PPE	137.12	Damodar Valley Corporation	Promoters	Oct 2008 to Mar 2015	Refer Note (b)
Forest land (Leasehold) located at Maithon, Jharkhand	Right of use Assets	9.82	GOJ*	No	May 2008	Refer Note (c)
GM land - Plant (Leasehold) located at Maithon, Jharkhand	Right of use Assets	34.15	GOJ*	No	July 2010	Refer Note (d)
GM land - Railway (Leasehold) located at Maithon, Jharkhand	Right of use Assets	8.27	GOJ*	No	July 2010	Refer Note (e)
GM land - Railway (Leasehold) located at Maithon, Jharkhand	Right of use Assets	4.63	GOJ*	No	July 2010	Refer Note (f)

*Government of Jharkhand

- (a) The Land was acquired by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) exclusively for the Maithon Right Bank Thermal Power Project (MRBTTP). As per the Shareholders Agreement, the title is to be transferred to the Company. Pending transfer of title as stated above, the Company had entered into an Indenture Deed with DVC on 5 December, 2008, which provided inter-alia, lease of private land for a period of 35 years (and extendable for another 35 years at the option of the Company) and provision to create security in favour of Lenders and transfer these land to the Company at the cost at which it was acquired subject to approval of the Government of the State of Jharkhand and may be subject to such terms and conditions including financial conditions that may be applied. Mutation of Land in the name of MRBTTP, DVC is completed for 496.54 acres as on 31.03.2026 (496.54 acres as on 31.03.2025) out of 564.67 acres.
- (b) The Land was acquired by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) exclusively for the MRBTTP. As per the shareholders agreement, the title of these lands is to be transferred to the Company. DVC is in the process of transferring these land to the Company at the cost at which it was acquired subject to approval of the Government of the State of Jharkhand and may be subject to such terms and conditions including financial conditions that may be applied. Mutation of Land in the name of MRBTTP, DVC is completed for 40.77 acres as on 31.03.2026 (40.77 acres as on 31.03.2025) out of 66.74 acres.
- (c) The Company has received demand for 191.67 acres of Jungle Jhar (Forest Land) from Government of Jharkhand and has made payment of requisite amount and is in process of execution of lease from Government of Jharkhand in the name of Company.
- (d) The Land was acquired by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) exclusively for the MRBTTP. As per the shareholders agreement, the lease of these lands of 114.95 acres is to be transferred to the Company. Accordingly, DVC has surrendered the land to facilitate the process of transferring lease of lands in favour of the Company as per applicable laws of the State of Jharkhand. The Company is yet to receive demand from Government of Jharkhand for payment and execution of lease in the name of Company. (For estimated value refer to note 8.1)
- (e) The Company has applied lease of the land of 17.78 acres and made partial payment to GoJ. Final Demand is yet to receive from Government of Jharkhand for balance payment and execution of lease in the name of Company. (For estimated value refer to note 8.1)
- (f) The Company has applied lease of the land of 10.56 acres and has made payment of requisite amount and is in process of execution of lease from Government of Jharkhand in the name of Company.
- (g) The expenditure in connection with private land including land compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement expenses has been capitalised as freehold land and the expenditure in connection with GM land and Forest land has been included in Right of Use Assets.
- (h) Freehold land with a carrying amount of ₹299.91 crores (as at 31st March, 2025 ₹299.91 crores) has been mortgaged to secure borrowings of the Company (Refer Note 15.1 & 19.1).



6. Capital Work-in-Progress

Accounting Policy

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Work-in-Progress.

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Balance at the beginning	662.35	576.27
Additions during the year	168.30	189.71
Less: Capitalised during the year	(687.19)	(103.63)
Balance at the end	143.46	662.35

CWIP ageing Schedule as at 31st March 2026

Capital Work in Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	37.14	2.95	3.31	100.06	143.46

CWIP ageing Schedule as at 31st March 2025

Capital Work in Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	94.76	173.28	205.50	188.81	662.35

Note:- There is no project whose completion is overdue or its cost has exceeded the original plan as at 31st March, 2026 as well as 31st March, 2025.

7. Other Intangible Assets

7.1 Accounting Policy

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

7.2 Subsequent Cost

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

7.3 Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

7.4 Amortisation of intangible assets

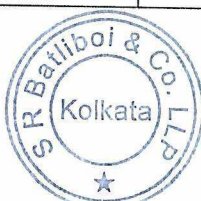
Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life on straight line basis and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Type of Asset	Useful Lives
Computer Software	5 years

Description	₹ Crores	
	Computer software	Total
Cost		
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	1.27	1.27
Additions	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	1.27	1.27
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	1.23	1.23
Amortisation expense (Refer Note 23)	0.04	0.04
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	1.27	1.27
Net Book Value		
As at 31st March, 2026	-	-
As at 31st March, 2025	0.04	0.04

Description	₹ Crores	
	Computer software	Total
Cost		
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	1.27	1.27
Additions	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	1.27	1.27
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	1.19	1.19
Amortisation expense (Refer Note 23)	0.04	0.04
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	1.23	1.23
Net Book Value		
As at 31st March, 2025	0.04	0.04
As at 31st March, 2024	0.08	0.08



8. Right - of - use - assets

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

- Land: 05 to 35 years depending upon period of lease

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 "Impairment of assets".

Description	₹ Crores	
	ROU-Land	Total
Cost		
Balance as on 1st April, 2025		
Additions	153.99	153.99
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	153.99	153.99
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as on 1st April, 2025		
Depreciation Expense (Refer Note 23)	70.41	70.41
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	77.56	77.56
Net carrying amount		
As at 31st March, 2026	76.43	76.43
As at 31st March, 2025	83.58	83.58

Description	₹ Crores	
	ROU-Land	Total
Cost		
Balance as at 1st April, 2024		
Additions	153.99	153.99
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	153.99	153.99
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1st April, 2024		
Depreciation Expense (Refer Note 23)	63.26	63.26
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	70.41	70.41
Net carrying amount		
As at 31st March, 2025	83.58	83.58
As at 1st April, 2024	90.73	90.73

- 8.1 The management has made an estimate of the amount payable to the government for direct leasing of land referred in Note No 5.8 (d) & (e) and recognized "Right of use" (ROU) assets and consequential lease liability of ₹36.39 Cr during the previous year. This will be further tried up on receipt of final demand from the government.



MAITHON POWER LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March,2026

9. Financial Assets
9.1 Investments - Current

	As at 31st March,2026 ₹ Crores	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
Carried at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)		
Mutual Funds (Unquoted)	180.49	-
	<u>180.49</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes:

1. Aggregate Carrying Value of Unquoted Investments

	180.49	-
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9.2 Trade Receivables

Secured, Considered good*

	As at 31st March,2026 ₹ Crores	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
Secured, Considered good*	165.60	131.04
	<u>165.60</u>	<u>131.04</u>

*Include receivable from related parties ₹153.70 Crore (31st March 2025: ₹ 39.51 Crore)

The average credit period for the Company's receivable from sale of power is 45 to 60 days. As per the relevant provisions of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission Regulations, penal interest @ 18% p.a. is claimable from the customers as Late payment Surcharge (LPS) for late payments beyond due dates.

No Trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. No Trade or Other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Trade Receivables Ageing schedule:

There is no outstanding balance of Trade Receivable which are due for payment as on 31st March, 2026 and as on 31st March, 2025. therefore ageing schedule has not been disclosed. Further the outstanding balance of trade receivables are undisputed as on year end.

9.3 Unbilled Revenue

Secured, Considered good*

Unsecured, Considered good*

*Include receivable from related parties ₹ 49.01 Crore (31st March 2025: ₹ 41.68 Crore)

	As at 31st March,2026 ₹ Crores	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
Secured, Considered good*	16.68	13.71
Unsecured, Considered good*	42.32	31.54
	<u>59.00</u>	<u>45.25</u>



MAITHON POWER LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

9.4 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank, cash/cheques on hand and short-term deposits, as defined above as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

	As at 31st March, 2026 ₹ Crores	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
Balances with Banks:		
In Current Accounts	46.29	115.05
In Deposit Accounts (with original maturity less than three months)	80.00	30.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	126.29	145.05

Reconciliation of liabilities from Financing Activities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	Cash flows*		Non Cash Transactions	As at 31st March, 2026
		Proceeds	Repayment		
Non-current Borrowings (including Current Maturity of Non-current Borrowings)	1,132.42	567.56	(298.74)	1.34	1,402.58
Current Borrowings (excluding Bank Overdraft)	233.35	750.00	(846.81)	(0.00)	136.54
Lease Liabilities (Refer note 8.1 and 15.2)	52.51	-	-	0.35	52.86
Total	1,418.28	1,317.56	(1,145.55)	1.69	1,591.98

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	Cash flows*		Non Cash Transactions	As at 31st March, 2025
		Proceeds	Repayment		
Non-current Borrowings (including Current Maturity of Non-current Borrowings)	1,329.54	29.25	(227.17)	0.80	1,132.42
Current Borrowings (excluding Bank Overdraft)	270.90	532.95	(572.15)	1.65	233.35
Lease Liabilities (Refer note 8.1 and 15.2)	51.36	-	-	1.15	52.51
Total	1,651.80	562.20	(799.32)	3.60	1,418.28

*Figures in brackets represents Cash outflow.

9.5 Loans

(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)

Non-current

Loans to Employees	0.08	0.10
Including loans due by officers of the Company - ₹ 0.08 Crores (As at March 31, 2025 - ₹ 0.09 Crores)		
	0.08	0.10

Current

Loans to Employees	0.02	0.02
Including loans due by officers of the Company - ₹ 0.01 Crores (As at March 31, 2025 - ₹ 0.01 Crores)		
	0.02	0.02

Note-There is no Loan or Advance in the nature of Loan given to specified persons without specific terms of period of repayment.

9.6 Other Financial Assets (at amortised cost)

(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)

Non - Current

	As at 31st March, 2026 ₹ Crores	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
Security Deposit		
With Related Parties (Refer Note 30)	0.37	0.63
With Others	0.19	0.21
Others		
With bank in deposit accounts	9.30	9.30
	9.86	10.14

Current

Receivable on sale of Fixed Assets	0.37	0.97
Other Current Advances	3.01	2.93
Interest Accrued on Bank Deposits	1.13	0.49
Other deposits	0.11	0.03
	4.62	4.42



MAITHON POWER LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March,2026

10. Tax Assets / Liabilities

	As at 31st March,2026 ₹ Crores	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
Non-current tax assets		
Advance Income Tax (Net of provision ₹281.73 Cr (31st March 2025 ₹ 256.66 Cr)	19.58	18.89
	<u>19.58</u>	<u>18.89</u>

11. Other Assets

(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)

Non-current

	As at 31st March,2026 ₹ Crores	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
Capital Advances	0.90	5.89
Advance to Suppliers	37.56	37.56
Recoverable from Beneficiaries	26.80	22.69

Current

Advances with government authorities	-	0.02
Prepaid Expenses	1.31	1.52
Advance to Vendors	22.65	33.72
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts and Advances	-	(8.35)
	<u>22.65</u>	<u>25.37</u>
Advance to Employees	0.02	0.05
	<u>23.98</u>	<u>26.96</u>

12. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis. Obsolete and slow moving inventories are identified at the time of physical verification and provided for, where necessary.

	As at 31st March,2026 ₹ Crores	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
(a) Raw Materials		
Fuel in transit of ₹ 12.43 Cr. (31st March 2025. ₹ 9.08 Cr)	170.10	303.59
(b) Stores and Spares		
Stores and Spare Parts	67.72	67.78
	<u>237.82</u>	<u>371.37</u>

Notes:-Refer Note 15.1 & 19.1 for Inventories pledged as security for borrowings



13. Equity - Share Capital

	As at 31st March,2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Number	₹ Crores	Number	₹ Crores
Authorised				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	2,00,00,00,000	2,000.00	2,00,00,00,000	2,000.00
		<u>2,000.00</u>		<u>2,000.00</u>
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	1,50,89,17,729	1,508.92	1,50,89,17,729	1,508.92

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

	As at 31st March,2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Number	₹ Crores	Number	₹ Crores
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year and at the end of the year	1,50,89,17,729	1,508.92	1,50,89,17,729	1,508.92

(ii) Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has issued only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of 10/- per share. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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.

(ii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company and shares held by holding Company

	As at 31st March,2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each fully paid				
The Tata Power Company Limited (the holding company)	1,11,65,99,120	74%	1,11,65,99,120	74%
Damodar Valley Corporation	39,23,18,609	26%	39,23,18,609	26%

(ii) Shares held by promoters

	As at 31st March,2026		As at 31st March, 2025		% change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
The Tata Power Company Limited (TPCL) (the holding company)	1,11,65,99,114	74%	1,11,65,99,114	74%	-
Others jointly held with with TPCL	6	0%	6	0%	-
Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	39,23,18,009	26%	39,23,18,009	26%	-
Others jointly held with with DVC	600	0%	600	0%	-



MAITHON POWER LIMITED

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

	As at 31st March,2026 ₹ Crores	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
14. Other Equity		
(i) Debenture Redemption Reserve (DRR)		
As at the beginning of the year	49.63	49.63
Less: Amount transferred to Retained Earnings	-	-
As at the end of the year	49.63	49.63
(ii) Retained Earnings		
As at the beginning of the year	923.53	828.37
Add: Profit for the year	404.20	346.10
	404.20	346.10
Less: Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation (Net of Tax)	0.42	0.94
Dividend Paid	325.00	250.00
	325.42	250.94
	1002.31	923.53
As at the end of the year (i+ii)	1,051.94	973.16

Note:

The Company has paid final dividend of ₹ 325 Crore during the current year. The board of directors have proposed final dividend 21.5% of the face value of ₹ 10 per share (₹ 2.15 per equity share) after the balance sheet date which is subject to approval by the shareholders at the annual general meeting.

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Debenture Redemption Reserve

The Company was required to create a Debenture Redemption Reserve out of the profits which are available for payment of dividend for the purpose of redemption of debentures. Pursuant to Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Amendment Rules, 2019 dated 16th August, 2019, the Company is not required to create Debenture Redemption Reserve (DRR) Accordingly the Company has not created DRR during the year and DRR created till previous years will be transferred to retained earnings on redemption of debentures.

Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings are the profits of the Company earned till date net of appropriations/adjustments



15. Financial Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	₹ Crores		₹ Crores	
15.1 Non-current Borrowings	Non-current	Current Maturities*	Non-current	Current Maturities*
Secured (At amortised Cost)				
(i) Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures (See Note II & III below)	-	100.00	99.39	199.50
(ii) Term Loans from Banks (See Note IV, V & VI below)	635.46	119.13	736.46	97.06
Unsecured (At amortised Cost)				
(iii) Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures (See Note I below)	547.82	-	-	-
* (Refer Note 19.1)				
	1,183.28	219.13	835.85	296.56

I. Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures issued on 19th November 2025

(a) The Company has issued unsecured, cumulative, non-convertible redeemable debentures aggregating to ₹550.00 crores with a face value of ₹1.00 lakh each, on 19 November 2025 at par. The proceeds have been utilized for repayment of outstanding Commercial Paper installments of non-convertible debentures from banks and financial institutions, and for working capital requirements. These debentures are listed on the Wholesale Debt Market segment of the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE).

(b) The debentures have been issued in the following series at fixed rates of interest:
Series I ₹250.00 crores at 7.12% p.a., redeemable in November 2028
Series II ₹150.00 crores at 7.25% p.a., redeemable in November 2029
Series III ₹150.00 crores at 7.32% p.a., redeemable in November 2030

Interest is payable on the 19th of November each year.

II. Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures issued on 9th February 2017

(a) The Company has issued ₹500.00 crores of secured, non-cumulative and non-convertible redeemable debentures of face value ₹50.00 Lakhs on 9 February 2017 at par respectively. The debentures have been issued for the part-refinancing of the outstanding term loan from banks and financial institution. The debentures are listed in the wholesale debts market segment of National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE).

(b) These debentures have been secured by a first ranking pari passu mortgage (by way of an equitable or any other mortgage) and charge over all the immovable properties including the freehold land of the plant and railway (included under property, plant and equipment as freehold land), all movable properties and assets, all the bank accounts, all current assets, all intangible assets, both present and future as per trust deed. (Also refer note no 5 B). Assignment by way of security over letter of credit, performance bonds or guarantees provided by any person, all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Issuer in each of the Project Documents, all Insurance Contracts/proceeds under Insurance Contracts, in relation to the Project of the issuer.

The above security will at all times rank pari-passu inter se the Existing Lenders and the Debenture holders.

(c) These debentures carry a fixed rate of interest of 8% per annum. Interest is payable on the 9th of February each year.

The Company will have to take a prior written no-objection certificate from the debenture holders in the event it intends to create a security over the above secured properties in favour of its working capital lenders over and above ₹1000.00 crores.

III. Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures issued on 24th December 2020

(a) The Company has issued ₹199.00 crores of secured, non-cumulative and non-convertible redeemable debentures of face value ₹10.00 Lakhs each on 24th December 2020 at par respectively. The debentures have been issued for the part-refinancing of the existing term loan availed from SBI. The debentures are listed in the wholesale debts market segment of National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE).

(b) These Debentures have been secured by Security as mentioned in above para II-(b).

(c) These debentures carry a fixed coupon rate of 6.25% per annum. Interest is payable on 24th December each year.

(d) These debentures stand fully redeemed as on 9th February 2026.

IV. Term Loan from Axis Bank & Union Bank of India

(a) The Company has entered into a Loan Agreement of ₹500 Crore for Railway Infra with Axis Bank on 28th January, 2020. Axis bank has down sell borrowings of ₹150 Crs to Union Bank of India with same terms & condition on 6th January 2021.

(b) These loan have been secured by Security as mentioned in above para II-(b).

(c) Interest rate term loan is Axis bank 12 Month MCLR plus 25 basis points, ranging from 9.50% to 9.65%.

V. Term Loans from Axis Bank (Refinancing)

(a) The Company has entered into a Loan Agreement of ₹225 Crore with Axis Bank on 29th December 2020 for the part-refinancing of the outstanding term loan from SBI.

(b) These loan have been secured by Security as mentioned in above para II-(b).

(c) Interest rate term loan is Axis Bank 12 month MCLR plus 5 basis points, ranging from 9.30% to 9.50%.

VI. Term Loans from State Bank of India

(a) The Company has entered into a Loan Agreement of ₹537 Crore with SBI on 9th July 2021 for FGD Project.

(b) These loan have been secured by Security as mentioned in above para II-(b).

(c) Interest rate term loan is SBI 6 month MCLR plus 50 basis points, ranging from 8.95% to 9.40%.

VIII Non Current borrowings secured against current assets

The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts and there are no discrepancies.



Terms of Repayment As at 31st March, 2026

₹ crore

Particulars	Amount Outstanding	Repayments			
		FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30 to FY 33-34
(i) Non-Convertible Debentures issued on 09th Feb. 2017	100.00	100.00	-	-	-
(ii) Term Loan - Axis Bank	184.66	28.41	28.41	28.41	99.43
(iii) Term Loan - Union Bank of India	81.25	12.50	12.50	12.50	43.75
(iv) Term Loan - Axis Bank (Refinancing)	124.47	19.15	19.15	19.15	67.02
(v) Term Loan - State Bank of India	367.08	59.07	59.07	59.07	189.87
(vi) Non-Convertible Debentures issued on 18th Nov. 2025	550.00	-	-	250.00	300.00
Less: Impact of recognition of borrowings at amortised cost using EIR	5.05				
Total	1,402.41				

Terms of Repayment As at 31st March, 2025

₹ crore

Particulars	Amount Outstanding	Repayments				
		FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30 to FY 33-34
(i) Non-Convertible Debentures issued on 09th Feb. 2017	200.00	100.00	100.00	-	-	-
(ii) Non-Convertible Debentures issued on 24th Dec. 2020	99.50	99.50	-	-	-	-
(iii) Term Loan - Axis Bank	213.07	28.41	28.41	28.41	28.41	99.43
(iv) Term Loan - Union Bank of India	93.75	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	43.75
(v) Term Loan - Axis Bank (Refinancing)	143.62	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15	67.02
(vi) Term Loan - State Bank of India	386.52	37.00	59.07	59.07	59.07	172.31
Less: Impact of recognition of borrowings at amortised cost using EIR	4.04					
Total	1,132.41					

15.2 Lease Liabilities

Accounting Policy

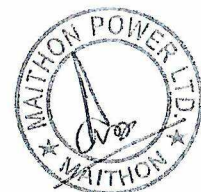
At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone price.

As a lessee

i) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company generally uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the discount rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. The carrying amount is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.



ii) Short term leases and leases of low value of assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption that are considered to be 'low value'. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leasing arrangement as Lessee

The Company has lease contracts for various items of plant, machinery, land, vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Leases of land generally have lease terms between 05 and 35 years. Expenses related to leases of low value asset has been charged to statement of profit and loss account as lease rent amounting ₹0.46 crores during the current year (31st March 2025 - ₹0.49 crores).

₹ crore		
Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets	7.15	7.15
Interest on lease liabilities	1.22	1.16
Expenses related to short term leases	0.46	0.49

Amount as per the Statement of Cash Flows	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Total cash outflow of Leases	-	-
Principal payment of Lease Liability	-	-
Interest on Lease Liability	1.22	1.16
Expenses related to leases of low value assets, excluding short term leases of low value assets	-	-
Variable lease payments not included in measurement of lease liabilities	-	-

Refer Note (8) for additions to Right-of-Use Assets and the carrying amount of Right-of-Use Assets as at 31st March, 2026. Further, Refer Note 32.3.3 for maturity analysis of lease liabilities.

	As at 31st March, 2026 ₹ crore	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ crore
Non-current		
Lease Liabilities	15.25	14.91
Total	15.25	14.91
Current		
Lease Liabilities	37.61	37.28
Total	37.61	37.28



	As at 31st March,2026 ₹ Crores	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
15.3 Other Financial Liabilities		
Non-current		
(a) Payables towards capital supplies and services	6.58	35.57
	6.58	35.57
Current		
(a) Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	18.42	7.75
(b) Payables towards capital supplies and services	28.25	35.66
(c) Security Deposits from Others	-	0.35
(d) Tender Deposits from Vendors	-	0.10
(d) Other Financial Liabilities	12.85	10.71
	59.52	54.57

16. Provisions

Accounting Policy

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

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

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions with charge to statement of profit and loss. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefits plans

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liabilities or asset. The Company recognises the following changes:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income.

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

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

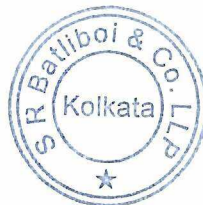
The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Current and other non-current employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of current employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other non-current employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.



MAITHON POWER LIMITED

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

	As at 31st March, 2026 ₹ Crores	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
16. Provisions (Continue)		
Non-Current		
Compensated Absences	5.06	5.21
Gratuity (Net)	4.29	3.49
Post-Employment Medical Benefits	1.44	1.37
Other Defined Benefit Plans	1.71	1.63
Other Employee Benefits	2.70	1.86
	15.20	13.56
Current		
Compensated Absences	1.28	1.15
Other Defined Benefit Plans	0.20	0.19
Other Employee Benefits	0.03	0.03
	1.51	1.37

Employee Benefit Plans

16.1 Defined Contribution plan

Provident fund

The Company makes Provident Fund and Superannuation Fund contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit plans for eligible employees. The provident fund plan is operated by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. The Superannuation fund is managed by LIC of India. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Company with respect to the retirement benefit scheme is to make the specified contributions.

The company has recognised ₹ 1.62 crores (31st March, 2025 ₹ 1.62 crores) for provident fund contributions and ₹ 0.53 crores (31st March, 2025 ₹ 0.53 crore) for superannuation contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

16.2 Defined benefit plans

(i) **Unfunded**

Post-Employment Medical Benefits

The Company provides certain post-employment health care benefits to superannuated employees at some of its locations. In terms of the plan, the retired employees can avail free medical check-up and medicines at Company's facilities.

Pension

The Company operates a defined benefit pension plan for employees who have completed 15 years of continuous service. The plan provides benefits to members in the form of a pre-determined lumpsum payment on retirement. Executive Director, on retirement, is entitled to pension payable for life including HRA benefit. The level of benefit is approved by the Board of Directors of the Company from time to time.

Ex-Gratia Death Benefit

The Company has a defined benefit plan granting ex-gratia in case of death during service. The benefit consists of a pre-determined lumpsum amount along with a sum determined based on the last drawn basic salary per month and the length of service.

Retirement Gift

The Company has a defined benefit plan granting a pre-determined sum as retirement gift on superannuation of an employee.

(ii) **Funded**

Gratuity Plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is primarily governed by Code on Social Security, 2020. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of five years are eligible for gratuity. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at the retirement, withdrawal, resignation or death of an employee. The gratuity plan is funded plan. The gratuity fund is managed by Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Limited. The fund has the form of a trust and is governed by Trustees appointed by the Company. The Trustees are responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy in accordance with the regulations. The funds are deployed in recognized insurer managed funds in India. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimates of expected gratuity payments.



(iii) Risks associated with Plan Provisions

Risks associated with the plan provisions are actuarial risks. These risks are: - (i) investment risk, (ii) interest risk (discount rate risk), (iii) mortality

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to Government Bonds Yield. If plan liability is funded and return on plan assets is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.
Interest rate risk (discount rate risk)	A decrease in the bond interest rate (discount rate) will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan debt investments.
Mortality risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after the employment. Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) ultimate table has been used in respect of the above. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants such as, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary escalation risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

(iv) The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

S. No.	Particulars	Refer note below	As at	
			31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
i.	Discount rate (p.a)	1	6.60%	7.00%
ii.	Salary escalation rate (p.a)	2		
	Management		7.00%	7.00%
	Non-Management		6.00%	6.00%
iii.	Retirement Age		60 years	60 years
iv.	Mortality Table		Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult
v.	Withdrawal Rate			
	Management: 21-44 years		6.00%	6.00%
	45 years and above		2.00%	2.00%
	Non-Management		0.50%	0.50%
vi.	Rate of Gold Inflation		8.00%	8.00%
vii.	Rate of Medical Inflation (p.a)		8.00%	8.00%

Note:

1. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of obligations
2. The gratuity plan is funded
3. The estimates of future salary increases considered take into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.



MAITHON POWER LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March,2026

16.3 The amounts recognized in the financial statements and the movements in the net defined benefit obligations (DBO) over the year are as follows:

i. Amounts recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of the funded defined benefits plans are as follows:

Particulars	For Year ended 31st March,2026 ₹ crores	For Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ crores
Current service cost	1.29	1.15
Past service cost - Plan Amendments	0.07	-
Net interest on net defined liability / (asset)	0.22	0.14
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in profit or loss	1.58	1.29

ii. Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:

Particulars	For Year ended 31st March,2026 ₹ crores	For Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ crores
Actuarial (gain)/Loss due to DBO Experience	0.73	1.40
Actuarial (gain)/Loss due to assumption changes	0.18	0.48
1. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	0.91	1.88
2. Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discounting rate	(0.10)	(0.50)
Component of defined benefit costs recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	0.81	1.38

Note:

1) The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2) The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in the other comprehensive income.

iii. The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefits plans as follows:

Particulars	For Year ended 31st March,2026 ₹ Crores	For Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	(20.97)	(19.03)
Fair value of plan assets	16.68	15.54
Funded status surplus/(deficit)	(4.29)	(3.49)

iv. Movement in the fair value of the defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	For Year ended 31st March,2026 ₹ crores	For Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ crores
Opening defined benefit obligation	19.04	17.24
Current service cost	1.35	1.15
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	1.26	1.12
Acquisitions (credit) / cost	(0.84)	(1.11)
Actuarial (gains) / loss arising from changes in experience	0.73	1.40
Actuarial (gains) / loss arising from changes in financial assumption	0.18	0.48
Benefits paid directly by the company	(0.74)	(1.24)
Closing defined benefit obligations	20.98	19.04



v. Movement in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	For Year ended	For Year ended
	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
	₹ Crores	₹ Crores
Opening fair value of plan assets	15.54	14.05
Interest income on plan assets	1.04	0.98
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discounting rate	0.10	0.50
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	16.68	15.53

Note:

The plan assets are managed by Birla Sun Life Insurance (BSLI) Company Limited. The details of investments relating to these assets are not shown by BSLI. Hence, the composition of each major category of plan assets, the percentage or amount that each major category constitutes to the fair value of the total plan assets has not been disclosed.

2) The Company expects to make a contribution of ₹ Nil (as at 31 March, 2025: ₹ Nil) to defined benefit plan during the next financial year.

vi. Sensitivity analysis

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

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Particulars	31st March, 2026		31st March, 2025	
	₹ Crores		₹ Crores	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (-/+0.5%)	(0.89)	0.95	(0.78)	0.84
Salary Growth Rate (+/-0.5%)	0.95	(0.89)	0.83	(0.78)
Withdrawal Rate (-/+ 5%)	(0.78)	-	(0.71)	-

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

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit liability recognized in the Balance sheet.

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

vii. The expected maturity analysis of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

Time Period	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
	₹ Crores	₹ Crores
Within 1 year	2.19	1.41
Between 1-2 years	1.26	2.18
Between 2-3 years	1.19	1.26
Between 3-4 years	1.27	2.04
Between 4-5 years	0.96	1.64
Beyond 5 years	14.13	11.75

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation represents average duration for active members	7.0 years	8.0 years



MAITHON POWER LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March,2026
16.4 Other Defined benefit plans

The amounts recognized in the financial statements and the movements in the net defined benefit obligations over the year are as follows:

i. Amounts recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of these defined benefits plans are as follows:

Particulars	For Year ended	For Year ended
	31st March,2026	31st March, 2025
	₹ crores	₹ crores
Current service cost	0.74	0.61
Past Service Cost	-	-
Net interest expenses	0.73	0.69
Actuarial (Gain)/ Loss	0.94	0.89
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in profit or loss	2.41	2.19

ii. Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:

Particulars	For Year ended	For Year ended
	31st March,2026	31st March, 2025
	₹ crores	₹ crores
Actuarial (gain)/Loss due to Defined Benefit Obligation Experience	0.51	0.51
Actuarial (gain)/Loss due to assumption Changes	0.13	0.36
	0.64	0.87
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discounting rate	-	-
Component of defined benefit costs recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	0.64	0.87

Note:

1) The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' in the Statement of Profit and Loss

2) The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in the other comprehensive income.

iii. Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position

Particulars	For Year ended	For Year ended
	31st March,2026	31st March, 2025
	₹ crores	₹ crores
Opening Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	(11.43)	(10.25)
Current service cost	(0.74)	(0.61)
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	(0.73)	(0.69)
Amount recognized in OCI	0.30	0.02
Actuarial Gains/ (Losses)	(0.94)	(0.89)
Benefit paid directly by the Company	0.81	0.72
Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	0.32	0.27
Closing Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	(12.41)	(11.43)

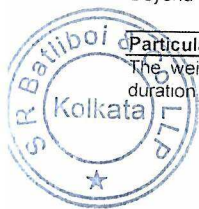
iv. Sensitivity analysis

Particulars	31st March,2026		31st March, 2025	
	₹ crores		₹ crores	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	(0.64)	0.70	(0.59)	0.65
Salary Growth Rate (+/- 0.5%)	0.32	(0.30)	0.32	(0.30)
Withdrawal Rate (-/+ 5%)	(3.14)	-	(2.74)	-
Gold Inflation Rate (+/- 5%)	0.15	(0.14)	0.11	(0.10)
Medical Inflation Rate (+/- 5%)	0.20	(0.17)	0.19	(0.16)
Mortality Rate (+/- 5%)	0.07	(0.07)	0.07	(0.06)

v. The expected maturity analysis of defined benefit obligations

Time Period	31st March,2026	31st March, 2025
	₹ crores	₹ crores
Within 1 year	1.56	1.42
Between 1-2 years	0.61	0.65
Between 2-3 years	0.56	0.60
Between 3-4 years	0.69	0.76
Between 4-5 years	0.55	0.77
Beyond 5 years	7.01	5.23

Particulars	31st March,2026	31st March, 2025
The weighted average duration of the Post Retirement Medical Benefit represents average duration for active members	17 years	17 years



17. Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities (Net)

Accounting Policy
Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition 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 each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

For operations carried out under tax holiday period (80IA benefits of Income Tax Act, 1961), deferred tax assets or liabilities, if any, have been established for the tax consequences of those temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases that reverse after the tax holiday ends.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Deferred tax assets include credit for Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised. The Company reviews the 'MAT credit entitlement' asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

In the situations where one or more units of the Company are entitled to a tax holiday under the tax law, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the concerned unit's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e. the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The Company reviews the 'MAT credit entitlement' asset at each reporting date.

	As at 31st March, 2026 ₹ Crores	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	366.21	464.95
Less: MAT Credit entitlement	607.79	647.17
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	241.58	182.22

For Year ended 31st March, 2026

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss	₹ Crores	
			Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing balance
MAT credit	647.17	(39.38)	-	607.79
Deferred Tax Assets in relation to:				
Provision for compensated absences	-	1.27	-	1.27
Performance Bonus	-	3.20	-	3.20
Gratuity	-	1.08	-	1.08
Interest Accrued But not due on borrowings	-	(4.64)	-	(4.64)
	-	0.91	-	0.91
Deferred Tax Liabilities in relation to:				
Difference in WDV of PPE between books of accounts and for tax purpose	(464.95)	97.34	-	(367.61)
Investment	-	0.15	-	0.15
Effective interest rate adjustment on Borrowings	-	0.34	-	0.34
	(464.95)	97.83	-	(367.12)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Assets)/(Net)	182.22	59.36	-	241.58

For Year ended 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss	₹ Crores	
			Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing balance
MAT credit	585.07	62.10	-	647.17
Deferred Tax Assets in relation to:				
Payments outstanding of MSME	7.50	(7.50)	-	-
Provision for compensated absences	1.05	(1.05)	-	-
Interest Accrued But not due on borrowings	3.09	(3.09)	-	-
	11.64	(11.64)	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities in relation to:				
Difference in WDV of PPE between books of accounts and for tax purpose	(454.23)	(10.72)	-	(464.95)
Effective interest rate adjustment on Borrowings	(0.82)	0.82	-	-
	(455.05)	(9.90)	-	(464.95)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Assets)/(Net)	141.66	40.56	-	182.22



MAITHON POWER LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note:

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are being offset as they relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws
- The Company is entitled for availing the tax benefit under section 80IA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 with effect from the financial year 2016-17 for 10 years. Deferred tax liabilities as at 31 March, 2026 reflect the quantum of tax liabilities accrued upto the period end but payable after the expiry of the tax holiday period
- The Company has recognised MAT credit entitlement of ₹ 607.79 crores as at March 31, 2026 (as at March 31, 2025 ₹ 647.17 crores). Basis the existing tax laws and the projections of future profitability considering definitive Power purchase agreements which are completely tied up with the plant capacity, the management is confident of earning taxable profits each year and will be able to utilise the entire amount of MAT credit entitlement recognised in the financial Statement
- Also refer note no 20.3

	As at 31st March, 2026 ₹ Crores	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
18. Other Liabilities		
Non-current		
Payable to Beneficiaries (Net)	241.58	182.22
	241.58	182.22
Current		
Payable to Beneficiaries (Net)	4.98	165.59
Statutory Liabilities	5.38	4.69
Other Liabilities	0.07	0.03
	10.43	171.31
19. Current Financial Liabilities		
19.1 Current Borrowings		
Secured - At amortised Cost		
From Banks		
(a) Short term loan from Bank	136.54	143.35
(b) Current Maturities of Long-term Debt (Refer Note 15)	219.13	296.56
	355.67	439.91
Unsecured - At Amortised Cost		
From Banks/Others		
From Related party	-	90.00
	355.67	529.91

Note:

- The Company has entered into 'Working Capital Facility Agreement' with State Bank of India, Axis Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank, HDFC Bank and ICICI Bank for availing fund for managing working capital requirement.
- Security offered to State Bank of India secured by way of first charge on movable and immovable assets of the Company present and future, ranking pari passu with first charge in favour of other lenders for term loans and working capital loans. (Also refer note no 5.8)
- Kotak Mahindra Bank working capital facilities is secured by way of first hypothecation charge on all the existing and future current assets of the borrower ranking pari passu with first charge in favour of other lenders for term loans and working capital loans.
- HDFC Bank working capital facilities is secured by way of first charge on current assets ranking pari passu with first charge in favour of other lenders for term loans and working capital loans.
- Axis Bank working capital facilities is secured by way of first charge on current assets ranking pari passu with first charge in favour of other lenders for term loans and working capital loans.
- The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account and there are no discrepancies.
- Loan from related party (unsecured) carries interest rate of 7.55% p.a and is repayable in 90 days. The interest rate on loan is determined based on 91 days T-bill rate plus margin.



19.2 Trade Payables

	As at 31st March, 2026 ₹ crore	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ crore
Current		
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises ("MSE")	50.74	36.52
Outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	103.02	156.28
Total	153.76	192.80

Trade Payables Ageing schedule as at 31st March , 2026

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #					Total
		Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Payables							
a) MSE	-	17.07	25.62	3.41	4.50	0.14	50.74
b) Others	23.83	39.75	28.81	7.48	0.46	2.69	103.02

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered

Trade Payables Ageing schedule as at 31st March , 2025

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #					Total
		Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Payables							
a) MSE	-	23.00	5.34	7.41	0.76	0.01	36.52
b) Others	18.70	16.39	112.75	3.32	2.11	3.01	156.28

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered

Note : There are no disputed Trade Payables as on 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025.

	As at 31st March, 2026 ₹ crore	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ crore
(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid	50.74	36.52
(b) Interest* due thereon	-	0.02
(c) The amount of Interest* paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(d) The amount of Interest* due and payable for the year	-	-
(e) The amount of Interest* accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
(f) The amount of further interest* due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest* dues as above are actually paid	-	-
	50.74	36.54

MSE Disclosure

Micro and small enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year

(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid	50.74	36.52
(b) Interest* due thereon	-	0.02
(c) The amount of Interest* paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(d) The amount of Interest* due and payable for the year	-	-
(e) The amount of Interest* accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
(f) The amount of further interest* due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest* dues as above are actually paid	-	-
	50.74	36.54

* Amounts unpaid to Micro and Small Enterprises vendors on account of retention money have not been considered for the purpose of interest calculation, based on legal opinion obtained by the management



20. Revenue from Operations

Accounting Policy

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to customers for a consideration that the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods & services as per terms of relevant contracts and orders of applicable regulatory authorities

Description of performance obligations are as follows :

Sale of Power - Generation (Thermal)

Revenue from sale of power is recognised net of cash discount over time for each unit of electricity delivered.

Contract price determined as per tariff regulations

The Company as per the prevalent tariff regulations is required to recover its Annual Revenue Requirement ('ARR') comprising of expenditure on account of fuel cost, operations and maintenance expenses, financing costs, taxes and assured return on regulator approved equity with incentive for operational efficiencies. Accordingly, rate per unit of power supplied is determined using cost of inputs for generation of power based on the Company's efforts to the satisfaction of a performance obligation to deliver power. As per tariff regulations, the Company determines ARR and any surplus/shortfall in recovery of the same is accounted as revenue.

The difference between the revenue recognised and amount invoiced has been presented as deferred revenue/unbilled revenue.

Deferred tax recoverable/payable

The Income tax cost is pass through cost and accordingly the Company recognises Deferred tax recoverable/payable against any Deferred tax expense/ income. The same is included in Revenue from Operations.

Late Payment Surcharge

Late payment surcharge leviable as per CERC Regulations are recognised on accrual basis when the company considers that its realisation is probable based on customers acknowledgement or orders issued by relevant regulatory authorities.

No Late Payment Surcharge ('LPS') is charged for the initial 45 to 60 days from the date of receipt of invoice by customer. Thereafter, LPS is charged at the rate prescribed by CERC Regulations on the outstanding balance once the dues are received. Revenue in respect of late payment surcharge leviable as per the relevant contracts are recognised on actual realisation or accrued based on an assessment of certainty of realization supported by either an acknowledgement from customers or on receipt of favourable order from regulatory authorities.

Dividend and interest income

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

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



	For Year ended 31st March,2026 ₹ Crores	For Year ended 31st March,2025 ₹ Crores
20. Revenue from Operations (Continue)		
(a) Revenue from Power Operations	3,147.24	3,061.24
Less: Cash Discount	(61.41)	(55.50)
	3,085.83	3,005.74
Less: Income to be adjusted in future tariff determination (Net)	8.26	(53.29)
	3,094.09	2,952.45
(b) Other Operating Revenue		
Rental of Buildings	0.03	0.02
Sale of Scrap	0.43	-
Sale of Fly Ash	0.39	1.96
Miscellaneous Revenue	0.07	-
	0.92	1.98
	3,095.01	2,954.43

Note:-

- Tariff to be charged under terms of Long term power supply agreements are determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) in accordance with its notified tariff regulations or norms. The tariff consists of two parts namely, capacity charge (for recovery of fixed cost based on plant availability) and energy charges (for recovery of fuel costs). The Company has received true-up order for the control period 2014-19 and also the Tariff order for the control period 2019-24, issued by CERC on 8th January, 2022. Further, the tariff order for 2019-24 has considered a provisional significant cost element that has hitherto not been considered in tariff order till date and also in the true-up order for 2014-19, in respect of which the Company has filed review petition with the relevant appellate authority and has recognised revenue as per the tariff order, on a conservative basis. Further adjustments could arise up on disposal of company's review petition.
- CERC has issued an order directing Eastern Regional Power Committee (ERPC) to pay Security Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED) compensation for the period from April 2019 to March 2022 including carrying cost till the date of the payment. Accordingly, the Company had recognised income of Rs. 22.76 crores (including carrying cost) in revenue from operations in the year ended March 31st, 2026.
- Pursuant to the amendment to Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) provisions in Finance Bill, 2026, management has reassessed the recoverability and accordingly de-recognised MAT credit of Rs 90 crores in the current year. However, tax being pass-through, corresponding regulatory liability has also been reversed. Furthermore, in view of the likely adoption of new tax regime from FY 26-27 onwards, the Deferred tax liability on timing difference have been re-measured at the new tax rate which has resulted in the deferred tax liability reversal of Rs. 130 crores.
- The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024 notified on March 15, 2024 (referred to as "Tariff regulations 2024"), is effective for a period of 5 years commencing on April 1, 2024. As per the requirements of Tariff regulations 2024, the Company continued to raise invoices for capacity charge during the year ended on long term beneficiaries in accordance with the latest tariff order approved by the commission and applicable as on March 31st 2024 and revenue has been recognised during the year ended March 31, 2025 on such beneficiaries based on Tariff regulations 2024. Further, in the previous year, the Company has filed its true up petition for the control period from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2024 and accordingly recognised additional liability of Rs 35.78 crores in revenue from operations.
- Pursuant to order of the Hon'ble CERC in respect of petition filed by the Company seeking clarification on the compensation methodology as notified in the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2016, the Eastern Regional Power Committee (ERPC) on May 10, 2023 issued Beneficiary-wise Compensation statements of the Company on account of degradation of heat rate and auxiliary consumption due to part load operation for the period April 2019 to March 2022. Accordingly, the amount of ₹53.65 crores was received and recognized as revenue from operations during the year ended March 31, 2024. Further, in the previous year, based on a legal view obtained, Company had recognised interest (carrying cost) of Rs 28.03 crores on the compensation amount up to March 31, 2025 in revenue from operations.

21. Other Income

	For Year ended 31st March,2026 ₹ Crores	For Year ended 31st March,2025 ₹ Crores
(a) Interest Income		
On Financial Assets held at amortised cost		
Interest on Banks Deposits	4.59	3.43
Interest on loan to related party (Refer Note 30)	0.45	-
Other Interest	0.04	0.05
	5.08	3.48
(b) Gain on investments		
Gain on sale/fair valuation of Current Investments measured at FVTPL	7.74	4.14
	7.74	4.14
(c) Other Non Operating Income		
Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	(11.33)	(4.29)
Miscellaneous Income	5.92	5.88
	(5.41)	1.59
	7.41	9.21



22. Employee Benefits Expenses

	For Year ended 31st March, 2026	For Year ended 31st March, 2025
	₹ Crores	₹ Crores
Salaries and Wages	45.32	41.22
Contribution to Provident Fund	1.60	1.62
Contribution to Superannuation Fund	0.39	0.53
Retiring Gratualities	2.61	1.31
Employees Stock Option Expenses	0.35	0.04
Leave Encashment Scheme	1.03	1.29
Pension Scheme	1.27	0.96
Staff Welfare Expenses	8.10	8.70
	60.67	55.67
Less: Employee Cost Inventorised	5.11	5.83
	55.56	49.84

Note: On 21 November 2025 the Government of India notified four Labour Codes, namely the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively, the "Labour Codes") consolidating 29 erstwhile labour laws. Subsequently, the Ministry of Labour & Employment issued draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of the financial implications arising from changes in the regulatory framework.

Based on management's assessment of the impact of the notified provisions of the Labour Codes, supported by draft Rules, FAQs and external legal opinion, the Company has recognised an additional expense towards gratuity and leave encashment liabilities.

The Company continues to monitor the issuance and finalisation of Central and State Rules and further clarifications from the Government in respect of other aspects of the Labour Codes. Any additional impact arising from such developments will be assessed and appropriately accounted for in the Financial Statements as and when such rules are notified or clarifications are issued.

Accounting Policy

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefits plans

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non routine
- Net interest expense or income

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

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Current and other non-current employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of current employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other non-current employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Share Based Payments

The Tata Power Company Limited ("Holding Company") has granted employee stock options to the eligible employees of the company. As per the scheme, on fulfilling of the vesting condition the Holding Company will issue its equity shares to the eligible employees of the Company.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value of holding company's share at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. That cost is recognised over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit and loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.



Equity-settled share option plan

The Tata Power Company Limited – Employee Stock Option Plan 2023

The shareholders of the Holding Company approved The Tata Power Company Limited – Employee Stock Option Plan 2023 (ESOP 2023/Plan) during financial year 2024. Pursuant to the Plan, employee stock options were granted to eligible employees of the Holding Company, its subsidiaries and its Joint ventures, including employees of the Company, at an exercise price of ₹249.80 per option. During Financial year 2025, additional grants were made under the Plan on 30 October 2024 at an exercise price of ₹425.40 per option. Further, during the current year, additional employee stock options were granted on 11 November 2025 at an exercise price of ₹395.85 per option. Each option granted under the Plan entitles the holder to one fully paid-up equity share of ₹1 each, subject to satisfaction of the applicable vesting conditions.

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

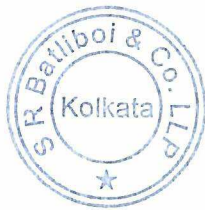
	For Year ended 31st March, 2026 ₹ Crores	For Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	0.35	0.04
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions	0.35	0.04

	For Year ended 31st March, 2026	For Year ended 31st March, 2025
Movements during the year Grant -1		
Option exercisable at the beginning of the year	30,700.00	71,630.00
Granted during the year	Nil	Nil
Forfeited/Expired during the year	Nil	(40,930.00)
Exercised during the year	Nil	Nil
Expired during the year	Nil	Nil
Option exercisable at the end of the year	30,700.00	30,700.00
Market price of share on the date of grant (₹ per Share)	249.80	249.80
Share price for options exercised during the year (₹ per Share)	Not applicable	Not applicable
Remaining contractual life (Years)	0.58 Years	1.58 Years

	For Year ended 31st March, 2026	For Year ended 31st March, 2025
Movements during the year Grant -2		
Option exercisable at the beginning of the year	188.40	Nil
Granted during the year	Nil	Nil
Forfeited/Expired during the year	Nil	Nil
Exercised during the year	Nil	Nil
Expired during the year	Nil	Nil
Option exercisable at the end of the year	188.40	-
Market price of share on the date of grant (₹ per Share)	425.40	425.40
Share price for options exercised during the year (₹ per Share)	Not applicable	Not applicable
Remaining contractual life (Years)	1.58 Years	2.58 Years

	For Year ended 31st March, 2026	For Year ended 31st March, 2025
Movements during the year Grant -3		
Option exercisable at the beginning of the year	Nil	Nil
Granted during the year	58,400.00	Nil
Forfeited/Expired during the year	Nil	Nil
Exercised during the year	Nil	Nil
Expired during the year	Nil	Nil
Option exercisable at the end of the year	58,400.00	-
Market price of share on the date of grant (₹ per Share)	395.85	Nil
Share price for options exercised during the year (₹ per Share)	Not applicable	Nil
Remaining contractual life (Years)	2.58 Years	Nil

The Group has estimated fair value of options using Black Scholes model. The following assumptions were used for calculation of fair value of options granted:



MAITHON POWER LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

	For Year ended 31st March, 2026	For Year ended 31st March, 2025
Assumption factor Grant -1		
Dividend Yield (%)	0.70%	0.70%
Risk free interest rate (%)	7.21%	7.21%
Expected life of share option (Years)	4 Years	3.5 Years
Expected volatility (%)	39.81%	39.81%
Weighted Average Share price	249.80	249.80
Weighted Average Fair Value at the measurement date	97.75	97.75
Assumption factor Grant -2		
Dividend Yield (%)	0.47%	0.47%
Risk free interest rate (%)	6.64%	6.64%
Expected life of share option (Years)	4 Years	3.5 Years
Expected volatility (%)	37.26%	37.26%
Weighted Average Share price	425.40	425.40
Weighted Average Fair Value at the measurement date	159.28	159.28
Assumption factor Grant -3		
Dividend Yield (%)	0.57%	Nil
Risk free interest rate (%)	6.05%	Nil
Expected life of share option (Years)	4 Years	Nil
Expected volatility (%)	31.21%	Nil
Weighted Average Share price	395.85	Nil
Weighted Average Fair Value at the measurement date	128.43	Nil

The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

23. Depreciation and Amortisation expenses:

	For Year ended 31st March, 2026	For Year ended 31st March, 2025
	₹ Crores	₹ Crores
Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment (Refer Note 5.7)	192.72	162.78
Depreciation on Right of use Assets (Refer Note 8)	7.15	7.15
Amortisation on Intangible Assets (Refer Note 7)	0.04	0.04
	199.91	169.97

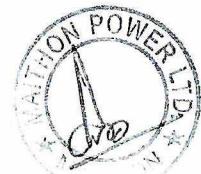
24. Finance Costs

Accounting Policy

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred (also refer note 3.4.2).

(a) Interest Expense:

	For Year ended 31st March, 2026	For Year ended 31st March, 2025
	₹ Crores	₹ Crores
Borrowings		
Interest on Debentures	34.65	32.70
Interest on Loans from banks	96.74	86.13
Interest on borrowings from related party (Refer Note 30)	0.93	0.74
Interest on Commercial Paper	3.72	1.65
Others		
Other Interest and Commitment Charges	0.28	-
Interest on Lease Liability - At Amortised cost	1.22	1.16
	127.54	122.38
Less: Interest Capitalised	13.75	37.42
	113.79	84.96
(b) Other Borrowing Cost:		
Other Finance Costs	6.04	2.88
	119.83	87.84



25. Other Expenses

	For Year ended 31st March, 2026 ₹ Crores	For Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
Consumption of Stores, Oil, etc.	4.96	4.73
Rental of Land, Buildings etc.	0.28	1.14
Repairs and Maintenance -		
(i) To Buildings and Civil Works	3.44	3.32
(ii) To Machinery and Hydraulic Works	115.59	98.03
(iii) To Furniture, Vehicles, etc.	2.36	2.08
	121.39	103.43
Water Charges & Others Taxes	29.09	26.04
Insurance	10.99	9.68
Ash Disposal Expenses	42.58	54.35
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	2.98	2.14
Auditor's Remuneration (Refer - i)	0.52	0.68
Engineering and consulting services	99.54	93.05
Security Expenses	12.19	12.75
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses (Refer - ii)	8.05	7.50
Miscellaneous Expenses	6.21	7.64
Provision for Doubtful Debts and Advances (Net)	2.28	8.35
	341.06	331.48

(i) Payment to the Auditors

Audit Fee & Limited Review	0.41	0.41
Tax Audit Fees	0.03	0.02
Other Services (Certification Fees)	0.03	0.19
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.05	0.06
	0.52	0.68

(ii) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses

(a) Amount required to be spent as per Sec 135 of the Companies Act 2013	8.05	7.50
(b) Amount spent during the year		
i Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii On purposes other than (i) above	8.05	7.50
	8.05	7.50

(c) Details related to spent / unspent obligations:

i Contribution to Charitable Trust	-	-
ii Unspent amount in relation to		
-Ongoing project	-	-
-Other than ongoing project	-	-

(d) Details of ongoing project and other than ongoing project
Ongoing Project as per Sec 135(6) of the Companies Act 2013

	As on 31st March, 2026	As on 31st March, 2025
Opening Balance		
With Company	-	-
In Separate CSR Unspent A/c	-	0.10
Amount required to be spent during the year	-	-
Amount spent during the year		
From Company's bank A/c	-	-
In Separate CSR Unspent A/c	-	0.10
Closing Balance		
With Company	-	-
In Separate CSR Unspent A/c	-	-

Other than ongoing Project as per Sec 135(5) of the Companies Act 2013

Opening Balance	-	-
Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Sch. VII within 6 months	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	8.05	7.12
Amount spent during the year	8.05	7.12
Closing Balance	-	-

(e) Amount spent on administrative overhead

	0.40	0.38
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26. Income taxes

Accounting Policy

Current Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(i) Income tax recognised in profit and loss

	For Year ended 31st March, 2026	For Year ended 31st March, 2025
	₹ Crores	₹ Crores
Current tax		
For the year	72.99	64.87
In respect of earlier years	-	0.13
Current Tax (Including adjustment of tax relating to earlier year)	72.99	65.00
Deferred tax		
MAT Credit Entitlements	(98.74)	21.54
Deferred Tax (Net)	(59.36)	(40.56)
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	13.63	24.44

(ii) Reconciliation of tax expense as per the effective rate of tax and India's statutory rate of tax

	For Year ended 31st March, 2026	For Year ended 31st March, 2025
	₹ Crores	₹ Crores
Profit before tax	417.83	370.54
Applicable income tax rate	34.94%	34.94%
Income tax expense calculated at applicable rate	146.01	129.48
Temporary difference reversing during tax holiday period	4.61	16.63
On account of Tax rate change for Deferred tax Computation	(130.00)	-
On account of 80IA benefits	(92.66)	(124.22)
On account of MAT credit adjustment	90.00	-
Other Adjustments	(4.33)	2.55
Total income tax expense	13.63	24.44

1 The tax rate used for the financial years 2025-26 and 2024-25 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 34.94% and 34.94% respectively payable by the corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

2 The rate used for calculation of deferred tax is @25.17% for FY 2025-26 & is @34.94% for FY 2024-25 being statutory enacted rates at respective Balance Sheet Dates.

(iii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	For Year ended 31st March, 2026	For Year ended 31st March, 2025
	₹ Crores	₹ Crores
Arising on income and expenses reclassified in other comprehensive income		
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan	(0.51)	(1.35)
Total income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.51)	(1.35)
Bifurcation of the income tax recognised in other comprehensive income into		
- Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	0.09	0.41
	0.09	0.41



MAITHON POWER LIMITED

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

27. Commitments

	For Year ended 31st March,2026 ₹ Crores	For Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	33.28	98.14
	33.28	98.14

28. Contingent liabilities

- (a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts for demands raised by the office of the Zonal Jt. Director General Trade for revocation of grant of deemed export benefits which has been disputed by the Company ₹ 36.41 crores (31 March, 2025 : ₹ 36.41 crores).
- (b) Demand in respect of lease rent for certain parcels of land as referred in note 5.8
- (c) The Code on Social Security 2020 has been notified in the Official Gazette on 29th September, 2020. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is notified during the current year along with the rules. Impact if any of the change has been taken. (refer note no 22)

29. Earnings per share (EPS)

Accounting Policy

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. The average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

	For Year ended 31st March,2026 ₹ Crores	For Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
Basic and diluted earnings per share (face value of ₹ 10/- each)	2.68	2.29
Basic and diluted earnings per share	2.68	2.29

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	For Year ended 31st March,2026 ₹ Crores	For Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ Crores
Profit After Tax	404.20	346.10
The weighted average number of equity shares for Basic and Diluted EPS	1,50,89,17,729	1,50,89,17,729

Note:

There have been no other transactions involving Equity Shares or Potential Equity Shares between the Reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.



MAITHON POWER LIMITED

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

30. Related Party Transactions

a. List of related parties

i. Controlling Entity (CE)

The Tata Power Company Limited (TPCL) (Holding Company)

ii. Entity exercising significant influence (SI)

Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)

iii. Subsidiaries and Jointly Controlled Entities of Promoter or Ultimate promoter - Promoter Group

(With whom the Company has entered transaction during the reporting period or having outstanding balances at the end of reporting period)

Tata Power Trading Company Limited (TPTCL)
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited (TAIGGICL)
Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited (TPDDL)
Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited (TAIALICL)
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited (TPREL)
TP Northern Odisha Distribution Limited (TPNODL)
TP Southern Odisha Distribution Limited (TPSODL)
TP Central Odisha Distribution Limited (TPCODL)
Industrial Energy Limited (IEL)
Tata 1mg Healthcare Solutions Private Limited (TATA 1MG)
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)
Tata Technologies Limited (TTL)
TP Solapur Limited (TPSL)
Tata Steel Ltd. (TSL)
Voltas Limited (VL)
Tata Sons Private Limited (Tata Sons)
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited (TCFSL)
Tata Consulting Engineers Ltd (TCEL)
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd (TCS)
Tata Communications Limited (TCL)
TP Renewable Microgrid Limited (TPM)
Tata Power Ajmer Distribution Limited (TPADL)

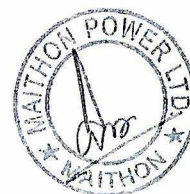
iv. Directors & Key Managerial Personnel

Directors

Anjali Pandey (Chairman) (w.e.f. 21st October 2024)
Ashish Khanna (Chairman) (till 8th July 2024)
Amarjit Chopra (Independent Director)
P R Ravi Mohan (Independent Director) (Till 19th March 2026)
K. N. Shrivastava (Independent Director) (w.e.f 31st March 2026)
Narendra Nath Misra (Independent Director)
Joydeep Mukherjee (Non Executive Director) (Till 30th June 2025)
Dinesh Kumar Singh (Non Executive Director) (w.e.f 1st July 2025)
Suranjit Mishra (Non Executive director) (wef 21st October 2024)
Nita Jha (Non Executive Director) (till 21st October 2024)

Key Managerial Personnel

Jagmit Singh Sidhu (Chief Executive Officer) (w.e.f. 1st December 2024 to 14th November 2025)
Basudev Hansdah (Chief Executive Officer) (w.e.f. 15th November 2025)
Vijayant Ranjan (Chief Executive Officer) (Till 30th November 2024)
Kajal Kumar Singh (Chief Financial Officer) (Till 31st January 2025)
Angshuman Chakrabarti (Chief Financial Officer) (w.e.f. 1st February 2025)
Mona Purandare (Company Secretary)



31. Financial Ratios

Sl No	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	% of Variance	Reason for Variance in excess of 25 %
a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.29	0.73	75.87	The increase in the current ratio is primarily driven by higher investments and lower trade receivables, along with a decrease in trade payables.
b)	Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders Equity	0.61	0.56	9.15	
c)	Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net Profit After Tax + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt Service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	1.68	1.71	(1.78)	
d)	Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes - Interest on Perpetual securities	Average Shareholder's Equity	16.03	14.22	12.76	
e)	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventories	8.31	7.20	15.50	
f)	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivables	15.39	8.60	79.01	This increase is primarily due to higher net credit sales and improved collection efficiency resulting in a reduction in the average collection period and faster realization of receivables.
g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchase = Gross credit purchase - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	13.28	8.98	47.81	This increase is primarily attributable to higher net credit purchases and a reduction in average trade payables indicating faster settlement of obligations to suppliers during the year.
h)	Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	17.26	(11.23)	(253.72)	The substantial improvement in the Net Capital Turnover Ratio is attributable to a turnaround in working capital from a negative base in the previous year to a positive level in the current year, coupled with higher net sales, indicating more effective utilization of working capital.
i)	Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	13.05	11.68	11.67	
j)	Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	12.73	11.23	13.36	
k)	Return on investment	Interest income + Dividend income + Gain on fair value of current investment at FVTPL	Average Investment + Fixed deposit + Loans Given	0.09	0.10	(12.58)	

32. Financial Instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments. The 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 the financial statements.

32.1 Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March 2026 is as follows:

₹ Crores

Particulars	Fair Value through P&L	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Total Carrying value	Total Fair Value
Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	126.29	126.29	126.29
Trade Receivables	-	-	165.60	165.60	165.60
Investments	180.49	-	-	180.49	180.49
Unbilled Revenues	-	-	59.00	59.00	59.00
Loans	-	-	0.08	0.08	0.08
Other Financial Assets	-	-	14.48	14.48	14.48
Total	180.49	-	365.45	545.94	545.94
Liabilities:					
Trade Payables	-	-	153.76	153.76	153.76
Fixed Rate Borrowings (Includes Current Maturities)	-	-	650.00	650.00	650.00
Floating Rate Borrowings (Includes Current Maturities)	-	-	752.41	752.41	752.41
Short term borrowings- Letter of credit	-	-	136.54	136.54	136.54
Lease Liability	-	-	52.86	52.86	52.86
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	66.10	66.10	66.10
Total	-	-	1,811.67	1,811.67	1,811.67



MAITHON POWER LIMITED

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

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	Fair Value through P&L	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Total Carrying value	Total Fair Value
Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	145.05	145.05	145.05
Trade Receivables	-	-	131.04	131.04	131.04
Unbilled Revenues	-	-	45.25	45.25	45.25
Loans	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10
Other Financial Assets	-	-	14.56	14.56	14.56
Total	-	-	336.00	336.00	336.00
Liabilities:					
Trade Payables	-	-	192.80	192.80	192.80
Fixed Rate Borrowings (includes Current Maturities)	-	-	299.50	299.50	299.50
Floating Rate Borrowings (includes Current Maturities)	-	-	832.91	832.91	832.91
Short term borrowings- Letter of credit	-	-	143.35	143.35	143.35
Lease Liability	-	-	52.19	52.19	52.19
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	90.14	90.14	90.14
Total	-	-	1,610.89	1,610.89	1,610.89

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other balances with bank, trade receivables, loans, unbilled revenues, trade payables, other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values.

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 : Quoted prices in an active market : Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and net assets value of mutual funds declared by the issuer.

Level 2 : Valuation techniques with observable inputs : Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 : Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs : Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are 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 instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

		Fair value hierarchy as at 31st March, 2026			
Date of valuation		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		₹ crore	₹ crore	₹ crore	₹ crore
Asset measured at fair value					
Carried at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	31st March, 2026	180.49	-	-	180.49
Unquoted Mutual Funds	31st March, 2026	-	-	-	-
		180.49	-	-	180.49
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Fixed rate borrowings	31st March, 2026	-	650.00	-	650.00
Floating rate borrowings	31st March, 2026	-	752.41	-	752.41
Total		-	1,402.41	-	1,402.41
		Fair value hierarchy as at 31st March, 2025			
Date of valuation		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		₹ crore	₹ crore	₹ crore	₹ crore
Asset measured at fair value					
Carried at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	31st March, 2025	-	-	-	-
Unquoted Mutual Funds	31st March, 2025	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Fixed rate borrowings	31st March, 2025	-	299.50	-	299.50
Floating rate borrowings	31st March, 2025	-	832.91	-	832.91
Total		-	1,132.41	-	1,132.41

There has been no transfer between level 1 and level 2 during the year.

32.2 Capital Management & Gearing Ratio

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the value for shareholders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. From time to time, the Company reviews its policy related to dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or fresh issue of shares. The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio around 50%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and bank balances, excluding discontinued operations as detailed in the notes below.

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of its long-term and short-term goals. Its Capital structure consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes below) and total equity.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting year was as follows:

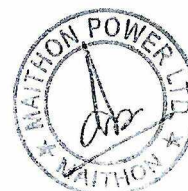
	₹ crore	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Debt (i)	1,538.95	1,365.76
Less: Cash and Bank balances	126.29	145.05
Net debt	1,412.66	1,220.71
Total Capital (ii)	2,590.86	2,482.08
Capital and net debt	3,973.52	3,702.79
Gearing ratio (%)	35.55	32.97

(i) Debt is defined as Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) and Current borrowings and interest accrued on Non-current and Current borrowings.

(ii) Equity is defined as Equity share capital and other equity including reserves and surplus.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no significant breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year.

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



32. Financial Instruments**32.3 Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments, loans, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, unbilled receivables and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a risk committee that reviews the financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The risk management policies is approved by the board of directors, which is summarized below.

32.3.1 Market risk management

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk. The impact of equity price risk and currency risk is not material. Financial instruments affected by market risk are loans and borrowings.

The following sensitivity analysis relates to borrowings as at 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.

a) Interest rate risk management

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

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The exposure of the Company's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows :

Particulars	31st March, 2026		31st March, 2025	
	Balance	Percentage	Balance	Percentage
Fixed Rate Borrowings (Includes Current Maturities)	650.00	46%	299.50	26%
Floating Rate Borrowings (Includes Current Maturities)	752.41	54%	832.91	74%
Total	1,402.41		1,132.41	

Interest rate sensitivity:

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on exposure to interest rates for term loans and debentures at the end of the reporting period and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period in case of term loans and debentures that have floating rates.

If the interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all the other variables were held constant, the effect on Interest expense for the respective financial years and consequent effect on Company's profit in that financial year would have been as below:

Particulars	31st March, 2026		31st March, 2025	
	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease
Interest expense on loan	(+) ₹ 3.76	(-) ₹ 3.76	(+) ₹ 4.16	(-) ₹ 4.16
Effect on profit before tax	(-) ₹ 3.76	(+) ₹ 3.76	(-) ₹ 4.16	(+) ₹ 4.16



32.3.2 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (i.e. Primarily trade receivables and unbilled revenue) and from its financing activities including loans, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Collateral held as security

The Company holds collateral i.e. letter of credit and bank guarantee to partly secure its outstanding trade receivables. Credit risk associated with receivables is mitigated because the receivables are partly secured.

	₹ crores	
	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Trade Receivables	165.60	131.04
Loans	0.08	0.12
Other Financial Assets	14.48	14.56
Unbilled Revenue	59.00	45.25
Total	239.16	190.97

Refer Note 9.2 for credit risk and other information in respect of trade receivables. Other receivables as stated above are due from the parties under normal course of the business and as such the Company believes exposure to credit risk to be minimal.

32.3.3 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligation, associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding. Having regards to the nature of the business wherein the Company is able to generate fixed cash flows over a period of time and to optimize the cost of funding, the Company, from time to time, funds its long-term investment from short-term sources. The short-term borrowings can be rollforward or, if required, can be refinanced from long term borrowings.

	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5+ years	Total	Carrying Amount
31st March, 2026					
Non-Derivatives					
Borrowings #	219.13	1,188.33	-	1,407.46	1,402.41
Trade Payables	111.25	18.68	-	129.93	129.93
Lease Liability	37.61	-	15.25	52.86	52.86
Other Financial Liabilities	41.10	6.58	-	47.68	47.68
Total Non-Derivative Liabilities	409.09	1,213.59	15.25	1,637.93	1,632.88
31st March, 2025					
Borrowings #	296.56	839.90	-	1,136.45	1,132.41
Trade Payables	157.48	16.62	-	174.10	174.10
Lease Liability	37.28	-	14.91	52.19	52.19
Other Financial Liabilities	46.72	35.57	-	82.29	82.29
Total Non-Derivative Liabilities	538.04	892.09	14.91	1,445.03	1,440.99

The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity of the instruments

32.4 Commodity price risk

The operating activity of the company involves generation of power and therefore requires continuous supply of coal. The Company has entered into fuel supply agreements with Central Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited and any price fluctuation is passed on to the customers.



MAITHON POWER LIMITED

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

33. Segment Reporting

The Company is mainly engaged in the business of generation and selling of power in India. Based on the information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of performance, there are no other reportable segments in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108-'Operating Segments', notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. Revenue from four discom on sale of electricity with which Company has entered into a Power Purchase Agreement, accounts for more than 10% of Revenue.

34. Significant Events after the Reporting Period

There were no significant adjusting event that occurred subsequent to the reporting period.

35. Other Statutory Information

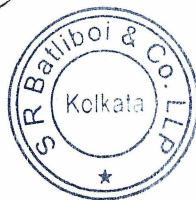
- (i) The Company does not have any Benami property where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (viii) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

36. The Company has used SAP accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, there are no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior years has been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.

As per our report of even date

For S. R. Batliboi & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

per Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 000372
Place Kolkata
Date: 17th April, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board,
CIN: U74899MH2000PLC267297

Anjali Akhleshwar Pandey
Director
DIN: 7451506
Place: Mumbai
Date: 17th April, 2026

Basudev Hansdah
Chief Executive Officer
Place: Dhanbad
Date: 17th April, 2026

Angshuman Chakrabarti
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Dhanbad
Date: 17th April, 2026

Dinesh Kumar Singh
Director
DIN: 11193966
Place: Kolkata
Date: 17th April, 2026

Mona Purandare
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: 17th April, 2026

