

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Ind AS financial statements of TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board Report.

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

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



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Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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, specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS 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.

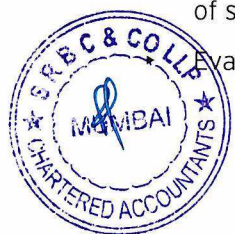
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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



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estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS 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.

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 Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, specified under section 133 of the Act;
 - (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;



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- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year which attracts the provisions of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the reporting requirement under Section 197 of the Act does not arise for the year;
- (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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - 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 persons or entities, 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 persons or entities, 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. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
 - vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software i.e. SAP 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 43 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



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Chartered Accountants

TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission Limited

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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 B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

Poonam Todarwal

per Poonam Todarwal
Partner

Membership Number: 136454



UDIN: 26136454JVQYQR6346

Mumbai

Date: April 23, 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

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 not capitalized any Property, Plant or Equipment in the books and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(A) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not capitalised any Property, Plant or Equipment in the books and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not capitalised any Property, Plant or Equipment or intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) 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 Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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.
- 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 and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 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 and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products / services of the Company.
- 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, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, access and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.



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- (c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (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.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 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. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- xiv. (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.



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- xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 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. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Group has 5 Core Investment Company which are registered with Reserve bank of India and one CIC which is not required to be registered with Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 4,805.52 Lacs in the current year and amounting to Rs. 762.20 Lacs in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 38 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 and considering the company's current liabilities exceeds the current assets by INR 6,786.69 lakhs the company has obtained the support letter of financial support from the holding company nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe 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 further state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company and 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 period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- xx. (a) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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Chartered Accountants

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(b) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

Poonam Tadarwal

Poonam Tadarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 136454



UDIN: 26136454JVQYQR6346

Mumbai
Date: April 23, 2026

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ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF TP BIKANER III NEEMRANA II TRANSMISSION

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 Ind AS financial statements of TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.



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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS 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 B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

Poonam Tadarwal

per Poonam Tadarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 136454



UDIN: 26136454JVQYQR6346

Mumbai
Date: April 23, 2026

TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission Limited
CIN: U42201DL2023PLC415740
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
(I) Assets			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Right of Use Assets	5	3.90	30.51
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	6	3,103.86	0.70
(c) Contract Assets	7	1,51,793.31	38,116.24
(d) Non-current Tax Assets (Net)	8	0.92	-
(e) Other Non-current Assets	9	2,200.71	7,339.91
Total Non-current Assets		1,57,102.70	45,487.36
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	10	658.05	60.72
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	164.14	36.72
(iii) Other Financial Assets	6	1.48	-
(b) Other Current Assets	12	1,645.57	1,029.56
Total Current Assets		2,469.24	1,127.00
TOTAL ASSETS		1,59,571.94	46,614.36
(II) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	1.00	1.00
(b) Unsecured Perpetual Securities	14	39,809.53	14,299.53
(c) Other Equity	15	2,027.25	6.60
Total Equity		41,837.78	14,307.13
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	1,07,726.71	27,238.83
(ii) Lease Liability	17	-	3.76
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	4.17	-
(b) Provisions	18	6.98	-
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	29	732.96	48.05
Total Non-current Liabilities		1,08,470.82	27,290.64
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liability	17	8.95	36.01
(ii) Trade Payables	19	-	-
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		213.50	82.55
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	8,993.90	4,867.35
(b) Other Current Liabilities	21	46.75	30.68
(c) Provisions	18	0.24	-
Total Current Liabilities		9,263.34	5,016.59
Total Liabilities		1,17,734.16	32,307.23
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,59,571.94	46,614.36

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For **SRBC & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

Poonam Tadarwal
per Poonam Tadarwal
Partner
Membership No. 136454
Mumbai, April 23, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission Limited

Sanjeev Gupta
Sanjeev Gupta
Director
DIN 09180029
Mumbai, April 23, 2026

Tarun Katiyar
Tarun Katiyar
Director
DIN 09777839
Noida, April 23, 2026

Vidhi Shah
Vidhi Shah
Chief Financial Officer
Mumbai, April 23, 2026



TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission Limited
CIN: U42201DL2023PLC415740
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Notes	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Revenue from contract with customers	22	1,13,677.07	36,144.66
Other Income	23	105.27	1.15
Total Income		1,13,782.34	36,145.81
Construction Costs	24	1,06,112.77	35,159.38
Employee Benefits Expense	25	131.18	-
Finance Costs	26	4,531.93	664.49
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	5	26.61	24.85
Other Expenses	27	278.53	97.71
Total Expenses		1,11,081.03	35,946.43
Profit Before Tax for the Year		2,701.31	199.38
Tax Expenses		684.91	48.05
Deferred Tax	29	684.91	48.05
Profit for the year		2,016.40	151.33
Other Comprehensive Income not to be reclassified to Profit and Loss			
Remeasurement gain on defined Benefit Plans	28	4.25	-
Deferred tax on remeasurment gains		-	-
Total comprehensive Income, net of tax		2,020.65	151.33
Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)	32		
Basic (₹)		20,164.00	1,513.30
Diluted (₹)		20,164.00	1,513.30

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission Limited

Poonam Tadarwal

per Poonam Tadarwal
Partner
Membership No. 136454
Mumbai, April 23, 2026



Sanjay Gupta

Sanjay Gupta
Director
DIN 09180029
Mumbai, April 23, 2026

Tarun Katiyar

Tarun Katiyar
Director
DIN 09777839
Noida, April 23, 2026

Shah

Vidhi Shah
Chief Financial Officer
Mumbai, April 23, 2026



TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission Limited
CIN: U42201DL2023PLC415740
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2026

	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	2,701.31	199.38
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to operating net cashflows		
Gain on valuation of Current Investment measured at fair value through Profit and Loss	(0.84)	(0.26)
Finance Income	(7,444.59)	(985.28)
Interest received	(9.63)	-
Profit on sale of Investment	(94.80)	(0.89)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	26.61	24.85
Finance Cost	4,531.93	664.49
Operating Loss before working capital changes	(290.01)	(97.71)
Working Capital Adjustments		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in Operating Assets:		
Other Current Assets	(10.74)	(0.94)
Financial Assets	(3,103.74)	(0.70)
Contract Assets (Including Capital Advances)	(96,870.25)	(30,544.28)
Adjustments for increase in Operating Liabilities:		
Trade Payables	130.95	(34.70)
Other Current Liabilities	16.31	29.99
Provisions	11.24	-
Other Financial Liabilities	42.63	0.25
Cash flow used in operations	(1,00,073.61)	(30,648.09)
Income Tax (Paid) / Refund received	(0.92)	-
Net cash flows used in Operating Activities	(1,00,074.53)	(30,648.09)
B. Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Investments	(501.68)	(59.57)
Interest Received	9.66	-
Net cash flow used in Investing Activities	(492.02)	(59.57)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Long Term Borrowings	80,487.88	27,420.58
Repayment of Long Term Borrowings	-	(181.75)
Proceeds from Unsecured Perpetual Debt	25,510.00	5,215.00
Finance cost paid	(5,273.08)	(1,693.11)
Payment of lease liability	(30.83)	(18.17)
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	1,00,693.97	30,742.55
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	127.42	34.89
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	36.72	1.83
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Year	164.14	36.72

Note:

- i) The above cash flow has been prepared under "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) - Statement of Cash flows
ii) Cash and cash Equivalents include:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance with banks		
(i) In current accounts	99.14	36.72
(ii) In Deposit Accounts (with original maturity less than three months)	65.00	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	164.14	36.72

- iii) Refer Note 11 for change in liabilities arising from financing activities and non-cash financing and investing activities.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

Poonam Tadarwal
per Poonam Tadarwal
Partner
Membership No. 136454
Mumbai, April 23, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission Limited

Sanjeev Gupta
Sanjeev Gupta
Director
DIN 09180029
Mumbai, April 23, 2026

Tarun Katiyar
Tarun Katiyar
Director
DIN 09777839
Noida, April 23, 2026

Vidhi Shah
Vidhi Shah
Chief Financial Officer
Mumbai, April 23, 2026



TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission Limited
CIN: U42201DL2023PLC415740
Statement of Changes in Equity For Year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs
Balance as at April 1, 2024	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	10,000	1.00
Balance as at April 01, 2025	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	10,000	1.00

B. Unsecured Perpetual Securities

Particulars	Amount in Lakhs
Balance as at April 1, 2024	9,084.53
Issued during the year	5,215.00
Balance as at March 31, 2025	14,299.53
Balance as at April 1, 2025	14,299.53
Issued during the year	25,510.00
Balance as at March 31, 2026	39,809.53

C. Other Equity

Particulars	Retaining Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2024	(144.73)	(144.73)
Profit for the year	151.33	151.33
Balance as at March 31, 2025	6.60	6.60
Balance as at April 1, 2025	6.60	6.60
Profit for the year	2,020.65	2,020.65
Balance as at March 31, 2026	2,027.25	2,027.25

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants

Poonam Tadarwal
per Poonam Tadarwal
Partner
Membership No. 136454
Mumbai, April 23, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission Limited

Sanjeev Gupta
Sanjeev Gupta
Director
DIN 09180029
Mumbai, April 23, 2026

Tarun Katiyar
Tarun Katiyar
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Noida, April 23, 2026

Vidhi Shah
Vidhi Shah
Chief Financial Officer
Mumbai, April 23, 2026



TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission Limited

CIN: U42201DL2023PLC415740

Notes forming part of financial statements

1. Corporate information:

TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission Limited was incorporated on June 13, 2023 under the Companies Act 2013 as wholly own subsidiary of PFC Consulting Limited (PFCL) to Build, Own, Operate, Maintain and Transfer (BOOT) transmission system - "Transmission system for evacuation of power from Rajasthan REZ Ph-IV (Part-1) (Bikaner Complex): Part-C".

PFCL invited Bidders for issue of Request for Proposal (RFP) for selection of Bidder as Transmission Service Provider (TSP) on the basis of international competitive bidding to establish the Inter-State Transmission System. The Tata Power Company Limited emerged as successful bidder post which the Company was transferred to The Tata Power Company Limited on December 27, 2023.

It has its registered office at Flat No. 94, 3rd Floor, Pocket-4, LIG Flats, Sector-11, Dwarka, New Delhi-110075. CIN number of Company is

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

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 Act (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements.

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

Historical cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire assets at the time of their acquisition or the amount of proceeds received in exchange for the obligation, or at the amounts of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability in the normal course of business. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Company has a negative working capital of ₹ 6,786.67 lakhs and has a pending commitment of ₹ 50,632 Lakhs to be fulfilled in the next financial year. Considering the nature of the business, the annuity income expected in the next 12 months will not be sufficient for expected cash flow. However, the Company is assured of continual operational and financial support from its Holding Company. Based on the above, these financial statements have been prepared under a going concern.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (₹), except when otherwise indicated.

3. Other material accounting policies

3.1 Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency.

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 recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities 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 measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

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

3.3.2 Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.



TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission Limited

CIN: U42201DL2023PLC415740

Notes forming part of financial statements

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:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- 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 balance sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises credit loss allowance at lifetime expected credit loss model for contract assets and / or trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component. 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.

3.4 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

3.4.1 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by an entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

3.4.2 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

3.4.3 Financial liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loan and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- (i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- (ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

3.4.4 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 Reclassification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments. At each reporting date, if financial liability meets the definition of equity, it is classified as equity. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting year following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

3.6 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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



3.7 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Under the financial asset model in accordance with the Service Concession Arrangement (Appendix D of Ind AS 115), the cash outflow relating to construction activities—being the principal operations of the Company—is presented under Operating Activities in the cash flow statement.

The finance income arising on the financial asset is considered part of the Company's principal revenue-generating activities and is classified as "Other Operating Revenue" in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the corresponding cash inflows are presented under Investing Activities in the cash flow statement.

Further, annuity income from projects is bifurcated in the cash flow statement—the repayment component of the financial asset is reported under Operating Activities.

3.8 Operating cycle

Considering the nature of business activities, the operating cycle has been assumed to have duration of 12 months. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

3.9 Current versus non-current classification

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

An entity shall classify an asset as current when :

- (a) it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it in normal operating cycle,
- (b) held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- (c) expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- (d) 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.

An entity shall classify a liability as current when :

- (a) it expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle,
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- (c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- (d) it does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

4. Critical accounting judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company accounting policies, the Management 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 recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. 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 Service Concession Arrangement

Pursuant to application of Ind AS 115, Appendix C "Service Concession Arrangement", the Company has followed the financial assets model for recognition and measurement of Service Concession Receivables. The Company has calculated Service Concession Receivables based on future cash flow from the project. In the Service Concession Receivables the Company has calculated the IRR based on the cash flow recovery from the project and initial investments.

b) Estimates and judgements related to the assessment of liquidity Risk- Note 35

c) Estimation of commitment and contingent liabilities -Note 30 & 31

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 Right of Use Asset**Accounting Policy**

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

The Company has entered into a leasing arrangement for use of premises used in its operations. The said arrangement is for a period of 2 years.

Description	Guest House	Total
Cost		
Balance as at April 1, 2025	57.49	57.49
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	57.49	57.49
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at April 1, 2025	26.98	26.98
Less : Depreciation Expense	26.61	26.61
Balance as at March 31, 2026	53.59	53.59
Net carrying amount		
Balance as at March 31, 2026	3.90	3.90

Description	Guest House	Total
Cost		
Balance as at April 1, 2024	34.10	34.10
Additions during the year	23.39	23.39
Balance as at March 31, 2025	57.49	57.49
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at April 1, 2024	2.13	2.13
Less : Depreciation Expense	24.85	24.85
Balance as at March 31, 2025	26.98	26.98
Net carrying amount		
Balance as at March 31, 2025	30.51	30.51

6. Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
(i) Security Deposits	5.70	0.70
(ii) Bank Deposits	3,090.74	
(iii) Interest accrued on bank deposits	7.42	
	3,103.86	0.70
Current		
Interest accrued on bank deposits	0.89	
Security deposits	0.48	
Other receivables	0.11	
Total	1.48	-



7. Contract Assets

Accounting Policy

Contract assets are initially recognized for revenue earned from construction projects contracts, as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of project. Upon completion of project and successful commissioning of the project, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to Financial Asset - Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements

The Company is incorporated as a Special Purpose Vehicle to Build, Own, Operate, Maintain and Transfer (BOOT) the Transmission system for evacuation of power from Rajasthan REZ Ph-IV (Part-1) (Bikaner Complex): Part-C. The Company entered in to the Transmission Service Agreement (TSA) with Central Transmission Utility of India Limited (CTU), dated December 27, 2023.

As per Article 2.2.1 of TSA, agreement shall continue to be effective in relation to the project until the expiry date i.e. 35 years when it shall automatically terminate. The initial term of transmission license is 25 years which is further extendable up to 35 years. The tariff for transmission charges are approved by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission via order no. 23/AT/2024 dated March 30, 2024.

Non-Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Unsecured, considered good Contract Assets as per Service Concession Arrangements	1,51,793.31	38,116.24
Total	1,51,793.31	38,116.24

8. Non-current Tax Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Advance Income Tax (Net)	0.92	-
	0.92	-

9. Other Non-current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Capital Advances Unsecured, considered good Doubtful	2,065.77 -	7,339.91 -
Total	2,065.77	7,339.91
Prepaid Expenses Prepaid LC	134.94	-
Total	2,200.71	7,339.91

10. Investment

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Investments carried at Fair Value through Profit and Loss Mutual Funds (Quoted) SBI Overnight : 7,824.89 units as at 31 March 2026 (1,462.01 units as at 31st March 2025) ICICI Overnight: 21,727.67 units as at 31 March 2026 (Nil as at 31 March 2025)	658.05	60.72
	658.05	60.72



11. Cash and Cash Equivalents
Accounting Policy

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet consist of cash at banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents include balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.
For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at banks and short-term deposits, as defined above.

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Balances with Banks:		
In Current Accounts	99.14	36.72
In Deposit Accounts (with original maturity less than three months)	65.00	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per balance sheet	164.14	36.72

Reconciliation of Liabilities from Financing activities

Particulars	As at	Cash Flows		Others*	As at
	April 1, 2025	Proceeds	Repayment		March 31, 2026
	₹ Lakhs				₹ Lakhs
Non-current Borrowings	27,238.83	80,487.88	-	-	1,07,726.71
Lease liabilities	39.77	-	30.83	-	8.95
Unsecured Perpetual Securities	14,299.53	25,510.00	-	-	39,809.53

* includes interest on lease liabilities, remeasurement of lease liabilities

Particulars	As at	Cash Flows		Others*	As at
	April 1, 2024	Proceeds	Repayment		March 31, 2025
	₹ Lakhs				₹ Lakhs
Non-current Borrowings	-	27,420.58	181.75	-	27,238.83
Lease Liabilities	34.55	-	18.17	23.39	39.77
Unsecured Perpetual Securities	9,084.53	5,215.00	-	-	14,299.53

* includes interest on lease liabilities, remeasurement of lease liabilities

12. Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Unsecured, considered good		
Balances with Government Authorities	2.00	-
Prepaid Expenses : Letter of credit charges	1,634.83	1,028.62
Advances to Vendors	7.80	0.18
Other Receivables	0.94	0.76
Total	1,645.57	1,029.56

13. Authorised share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Authorised share capital				
15,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	15,00,00,000	15,000.00	15,00,00,000	15,000.00
Total	15,00,00,000	15,000.00	15,00,00,000	15,000.00

Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid-up Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Equity share capital				
10,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Total Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid-up Share Capital	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to 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.



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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

b). Details of Shareholders' holding more than 5% of shares in the company

Name of Shareholders	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
Equity Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid				
The Tata Power Company Limited ("TPCL") (including shares held by nominee shareholders)	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

c). Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
Equity Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid				
The Tata Power Company Limited ("TPCL") (including shares held by nominee shareholders)	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

14. Unsecured Perpetual Securities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
At the beginning of the year	14,299.53	9,084.53
Perpetual debt taken from TPCL during the year	25,510.00	5,215.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	39,809.53	14,299.53

The Company has obtained unsecured loan from The Tata Power Company Limited ("TPCL") for specified project purposes is non-repayable on demand, non-convertible into equity, and these securities carries no voting or shareholder rights. Repayment is at the discretion of the Company and may occur only if mutually agreed. Interest is payable only upon declaration of dividends by the Company. No interest accrues if no dividends are declared. Considering the above and the recent Expert Advisory Committee guidelines issued, the said loan is considered to be in the nature of Perpetual Securities.

15. Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	6.60	(144.73)
Profit for the year	2,020.65	151.33
Closing Balance	2,027.25	6.60

Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained earnings are the profits/(losses) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.



16. Non-Current Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Term Loan from Banks (Capex Letter of Credit)		
(i) Axis Bank Limited	59,185.29	14,084.60
(ii) Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	28,753.56	9,912.10
(iii) ICICI Bank Limited	19,787.86	3,242.13
	1,07,726.71	27,238.83

Nature of security and terms of repayment of borrowings.

a) Capex Letter of credit from banks

Sr No	Lender	Sanctioned Amount	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs	Interest rate per annum	Principal repayment terms	Security
(i)	Axis Bank Limited	60,000.00	59,185.29	14,084.60	6.18% to 7.05% p.a.	36 months	a) First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of all the movable assets of the Project, b) First pari passu charge by way of the assignment of all Project-related documents, licenses, etc., pertaining to the Project,
(ii)	Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	30,000.00	28,753.56	9,912.10	6.92% to 7.47% p.a.	36 months	c) First pari passu charge on all the current assets of the company d) First pari passu charge on all the bank accounts of the Borrower
(iii)	ICICI Bank Limited	25,000.00	19,787.86	3,242.13	6.27% to 7.45% p.a.	36 months	e) FD backed capex letter of credit opened with CSB Bank, however, the LCs have not been discounted as on 31 March 2026
(iv)	CSB Bank Limited	5,000.00	-	-			

17. Lease Liabilities

Accounting Policy

At the 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

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. 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

Leasing arrangement as lessee

The Company has lease contract for Guest house which has a lease term of 2 years. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased asset

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Depreciation / Amortisation of Right-of-use assets (Note 5)	26.61	24.85
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 26)	1.67	3.07

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Opening lease Liabilities	39.77	34.55
Add : New leases recognised	-	20.32
Add : Interest on lease liabilities	1.67	3.07
Less : Lease payments made during the year	(30.83)	(18.17)
Less: Lease modifications / terminations	(1.67)	-
Closing Lease Liabilities	8.95	39.77

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Non-current		
Lease Liabilities	-	3.76
Current		
Lease Liabilities	8.95	36.01



18. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Defined contribution plans

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

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 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 OCI 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 liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

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

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits 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 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 interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

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.

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Non-current		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Leave Encashment	2.06	-
Gratuity (Refer Note 28)	4.92	-
Total	6.98	-

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Current		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Leave Encashment	0.09	-
Gratuity (Refer Note 28)	0.15	-
Total	0.24	-



19 Trade payables- at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.	213.50	82.55
Total	213.50	82.55

Trade payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled in 0 to 45 days.

Trade payables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments as on March 31, 2026				Total ₹ Lakhs
		Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed						
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	-	4.70	-	-	-	4.70
(ii) Disputed						
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Unbilled Payables	-	-	-	-	-	208.80
Grand Total		4.7				213.50

Trade payables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments as on March 31, 2025				Total ₹ Lakhs
		Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed						
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	-	19.68	-	-	-	19.68
(ii) Disputed						
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Unbilled Payables	-	-	-	-	-	62.87
Grand Total		19.68				82.55

20 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Non-current		
ESOP Payable (Refer Note 34)	4.17	-
Current		
Payables for Capital Supplies and Services	8,955.19	4,867.10
Sundry Creditors - Provision	38.71	0.25
	8,993.90	4,867.35

Note:

Payable for Capital Supplies and Services includes amount outstanding towards MSME Vendors of ₹ 66.92 Lakhs (March 31, 2025 - 90.63 Lakhs)

21 Other Current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Statutory liabilities	46.57	30.58
Other Liabilities	0.18	0.10
Total	46.75	30.68



22 Revenue from operations

Accounting policy

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Company recognises revenue in accordance with Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements under financial asset model. Under this model, the Company recognises financial assets, attracting interest, in its balance sheet, in consideration for the services it provides. The receivables are settled by means of the grantor's payment. The income calculated on the basis of the effective interest rate is recognised under other

The Company uses the proportionate completion method for recognition of revenue, accounting for unbilled revenue/unearned revenue and contract cost thereon for its contracts. The percentage of completion is measured by reference to the stage of the projects and contracts determined based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs. Use of the proportionate completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Significant assumptions are required in determining the stage of completion, the extent of the contract cost incurred, the estimated total contract revenue and contract cost and the recoverability of the contract revenues. These estimates are based on events existing at the end of each reporting date.

The Company constructs or upgrades infrastructure (construction or upgrade services) used to provide a public service and operates and maintains that infrastructure (operation services) for a specified period of time. These arrangements include infrastructure used in a public-to-private service concession arrangement for its entire useful life.

Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,06,232.48	35,159.38
Other Operating Revenue		
- Finance Income	7,444.59	985.28
Total	1,13,677.07	36,144.66

There remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

The aggregate value of performance obligations that are partially unsatisfied as at March 31, 2026, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, is Rs 6,43,382 lakhs (March 31, 2025 - Rs. 5,76,553 lakhs). Out of this, the Company expects to recognise revenue of 1.9% (March 31, 2025 - Nil) within one year and the remaining hereafter.

Movement in Contract Asset

Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Opening Balance	38,116.24	1,971.58
Add: Construction income during the year	1,06,232.48	35,159.38
Add: Finance income during the year	7,444.59	985.28
Closing Balance	1,51,793.31	38,116.24

23 Other Income

Accounting Policy

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

Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Gain on Current Investment measured at FVTPL	0.84	0.26
Profit on sale of Investment	94.81	0.89
Interest on Bank Deposits	9.62	-
Total	105.27	1.15

24 Construction Costs

Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Material Cost	1,05,268.73	34,214.88
Site Running Expenses	581.87	562.81
Project Management Fees	262.17	228.36
Other Operating Expenses	-	110.89
Miscellaneous expenses	-	42.44
Total	1,06,112.77	35,159.38



25 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	101.08	-
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds	2.99	-
Gratuity (Refer Note 28)	12.41	-
Leave Encashment	4.92	-
Pension Scheme	2.31	-
Employee Stock Option Plan	4.17	-
Staff Welfare Expenses	3.30	-
Total	131.18	-

26 Finance Costs

Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
a) Interest Expense		
Interest on Lease Liabilities	1.67	3.07
Interest on Letter of Credit	3,919.22	451.13
	3,920.89	454.20
b) Other Borrowing Cost:		
Interest on Delayed Payments-MSME vendors	0.01	0.10
Other Finance Costs	611.03	210.19
	611.04	210.29
Total	4,531.93	664.49

27 Other Expenses

Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Rates and Taxes	-	0.01
Auditors' Remuneration (refer note below)	22.91	21.15
Cost of Services	0.06	0.35
Professional Fees	48.10	6.72
Rental of Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment, etc.	0.37	1.08
Miscellaneous Expenses	5.88	2.89
Brand Equity	201.21	65.51
Total	278.53	97.71

Payment to auditor

Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
For Statutory Audit	22.91	21.15
For Tax Audit	-	-
Total	22.91	21.15



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28 Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

(a) Defined Contribution

The Company makes contributions towards provident fund to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. The Company's contribution to the Employees Provident Fund is deposited with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits and recognised such contribution as an expense in the year it is incurred.

Included in contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 20)	For the year ended 31st March ,2026	For the year ended 31st March ,2025
Provident Fund	2.99	-

(b) Defined Benefit Plan

The Company has a unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service as per the provision of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 with total ceiling on gratuity of Rs. 20,00,000.

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognized in the Statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March ,2026	For the year ended 31st March ,2025
Employee benefit expense		
Current service cost	12.41	-
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	-	-
Total expense charged to profit and loss account [before tax] [A]	12.41	-
Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Remeasurement during the period due to :		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	0.04	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	(4.29)	-
Amount recognized in OCI [before tax] [B]	(4.25)	-
Closing amount recognized in OCI and profit and loss [A+B]	8.16	-



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(B) Movement in benefit obligation and balance sheet

A reconciliation of the benefit obligation during the inter-valuation period:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March ,2026	For the year ended 31st March ,2025
Reconciliation of net liability / asset		
Opening defined benefit liability / (assets)	-	-
Expense charged to profit and loss	12.41	-
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income	(4.25)	-
Benefits paid (for Employee transferred out)	(3.09)	-
Closing net defined benefit liability / (asset)	5.07	-

Net liability is bifurcated as follows :

Particulars	Amount	Amount
Current	0.15	-
Non-current	4.92	-
Net liability	5.07	-

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

Discount rate (p.a.)	6.50%	0.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets (p.a.)	Not applicable	Not applicable
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	6.00%	0.00%
Attrition / Withdrawal rate (per annum)	2.00%	0.00%
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

A quantitative analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Indian gratuity plan:

	For the year ended 31st March ,2026	For the year ended 31st March ,2025
Assumptions -Discount rate		
Sensitivity Level (a hypothetical increase / (decrease) by)	0.50%	0.00%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -increase of sensitivity level	(0.11)	-
Impact on defined benefit obligation -decrease of sensitivity level	0.11	-
Assumptions -Future salary growth rates		
Sensitivity Level (a hypothetical increase / (decrease) by)	0.50%	0.00%
Impact on defined benefit obligation-increase of sensitivity level	0.11	-
Impact on defined benefit obligation-decrease of sensitivity level	(0.11)	-

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plant in future years.

	For the year ended 31st March ,2026	For the year ended 31st March ,2025
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.15	-
Between 2 and 5 years	1.13	-
Between 6 and 10 years	13.43	-
Beyond 10 years	-	-
Total expected payments	14.71	-

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 8 years (31st March 2025: Nil).



Notes forming part of financial statements

29 Income Tax

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination or to an item which is recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

A deferred tax liability is recognised based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

29.1 Income taxes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	684.91	48.05
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	684.91	48.05

29.2 Deferred Tax Balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
(i) Deferred Tax assets	(37,466.09)	(9,545.04)
(ii) Deferred Tax Liabilities	38,199.05	9,593.09
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	732.96	48.05

For the year ended 2026	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets in relation to			
Property, Plant and Equipment on account of depreciation	(9,511.56)	(27,855.84)	(37,367.40)
Deferred tax asset on tax losses to the extent of (DTL)	(33.48)	(65.21)	(98.69)
Total A	(9,545.04)	(27,921.05)	(37,466.09)
Deferred tax liabilities in relation to			
Property, Plant and Equipment	9,593.09	28,610.32	38,203.41
Provision of employee benefit expenses	-	(4.36)	(4.36)
Total B	9,593.09	28,605.96	38,199.05
Deferred Tax (Asset) / Liability Net (A-B)	48.05	684.91	732.96

For the year ended 2025	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets in relation to			
Property, Plant and Equipment on account of depreciation	-	(9,511.56)	(9,511.56)
Deferred tax asset on tax losses to the extent of (DTL)	-	(33.48)	(33.48)
Total A	-	(9,545.04)	(9,545.04)
Deferred tax liabilities in relation to			
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	9,593.09	9,593.09
Total B	-	9,593.09	9,593.09
Deferred Tax (Asset) / Liability Net (A-B)	-	48.05	48.05

29.3 The reconciliation between the provision of income tax of the Company and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Profit before tax	2,701.31	199.38
Enacted Income Tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense (rounded off)	679.80	50.18
Effect of:		
Deferred tax asset on losses of previous year now created	-	(2.13)
Deferred tax liability recognised on true-up adjustments and fixed assets capitalised	5.10	-
Income tax expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss	684.90	48.05

Note :

The Company recognizes its revenue in accordance with Ind AS 115, Appendix D, "Service Concession Arrangement," in its financial statements. For tax purposes, the construction costs are classified as Property, Plant, and Equipment (PPE) that is still under progress. Consequently, deferred tax has been recorded as of March 31, 2026 on such assets.



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Notes forming part of financial statements

30. Other commitments

- a. The Company is responsible for designing, constructing, erecting, testing and commissioning each Element of the Project i.e. Bikaner-III - Neemrana-II 765 kV Double Circuit line along with 330 MVAR switchable line reactor for each circuit at each end.

The total project cost is estimated around ₹ 1,99,300 Lakhs. The Company incurred project cost of ₹ 1,48,710 Lakhs till date. The company has balance capital commitment amounting to ₹ 50,632 Lakhs as at March 31, 2026 which shall be fulfilled in next year (₹ 1,03,783 lakhs as at March 31, 2025).

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

31. Contingent liabilities

Accounting Policy

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities arise from litigations and claims. It is a possible obligation that arises from the past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but disclose the same in its Financial Statements. There are no contingent liabilities as on the balance sheet.

- a. The achievement of the Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (SCOD) has been delayed due to force majeure events encountered during the execution of the project. These primarily relate to non handover of land by Sterlite Power and Right of Way (RoW) obstructions across multiple districts, which are beyond the control of the Company.

Accordingly, the Company has submitted force majeure notices to CTUIL seeking condonation of the delay attributable to the aforesaid events.

Based on management's assessment of merits of the case, the Company expects that the delay will be condoned, and no liquidated damages will be levied. Accordingly, no provision for liquidated damages has been recognised in the financial statements.

- b. Further, there has been an increase in the overall project cost pursuant to Change in Law events arising from revisions in land compensation policies. The relevant notifications were issued by the Governments of Rajasthan and Haryana subsequent to the date of bidding and, accordingly, should qualify as Change in Law events under the provisions of the Transmission Service Agreement (TSA).

Consequent to the above, the annual annuity has been revised from ₹162.66 crore to ₹181.51 crore.

The Company has filed the necessary claims with the relevant authority for approval of the aforesaid Change in Law events and it is expected that the same will be approved.

32. Earnings Per Share

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

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Basic earnings per share		
Profit for the year	2,016.40	151.33
Less: Distribution on Unsecured Perpetual Securities (Net of Tax)	-	-
Net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders	2,016.40	151.33
The weighted average number of equity shares for basic earnings per share (Nos.)	10,000.00	10,000.00
Par value per share (in ₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic earnings per share (in ₹)	20,164.00	1,513.30
Diluted earnings per share (in ₹)	20,164.00	1,513.30

The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the period presented. Further, although the perpetual debt is shown under equity, however it not considered for EPS calculation as this is not convertible into equity shares.



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33. Related party disclosure

The Company's material related party transactions and outstanding balances are with whom the Company routinely enters into transactions in the ordinary course of business.

A) List of related parties & Relationship

a) Where control exists

(i) Holding Company	The Tata Power Company Limited
(ii) Promoters holding together with its subsidiary more than 20% in holding	Tata Sons Private Limited (Tata Sons)

b) Associate of the Holding Company

(i) Associate	Tata Projects Limited (TPL)
---------------	-----------------------------

c) Key Management Personnel

Sr No	Particulars
1	Tarun Katiyar, Director
2	Sanjeev Gupta, Director
3	Nita Jha, Director
4	Rahul Pokharkar, Chief Financial Officer till 17.10.2025
5	Vidhi Shah, Chief Financial Officer wef 18.10.2025

B) Transactions/Balances with related parties

I) Transactions during the year

S. No.	Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
1	Perpetual Debt Received The Tata Power Company Limited	25,510.00	5,215.00
2	Project Development and Management Charges The Tata Power Company Limited	327.19	228.36
3	Reimbursement of Expenses The Tata Power Company Limited	56.16	1,092.19
4	Recovery of Expenses The Tata Power Company Limited	16.78	-
5	Lease Rent for Office Space The Tata Power Company Limited	5.86	1.36
6	Procurement of Material & Services Tata Projects Limited	51,482.46	20,799.64
7	Brand Equity Fees Tata Sons Private Limited	201.21	65.52

II) Balances outstanding as on 31st March, 2026

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
a) Outstanding Balance Payable			
1	Perpetual Debt Tata Power Company Limited	39,809.53	14,299.53
2	Payable The Tata Power Company Limited	2.47	1,429.55
	Tata Projects Limited	7,489.04	2,454.02
3	Capital Advances given Tata Projects Limited	1,438.83	6,238.24
4	Brand Equity Fees Payable Tata Sons Private Limited	201.21	58.55

Terms and conditions of transaction with related parties

The services received and rendered from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. For the period ended 31 March 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.



34 Share Based Payments

Accounting policy

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 companies 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 companies 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.

During the current year, 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:

Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	4.17	0
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions	4.17	

Employee Stock Option Plan 2023 - Grant - 3

Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Movements during the year	Nil	Nil
Option exercisable at the beginning of the year (Nos.)	Nil	Nil
Granted during the year (Nos.)	23,360	Nil
Forfeited/Expired during the year (Nos.)	Nil	Nil
Exercised during the year (Nos.)	Nil	Nil
Expired during the year (Nos.)	Nil	Nil
Option exercisable at the end of the year (Nos.)	23,360	Nil
Market price of share on the date of grant (₹ per Share)	395.85	Nil
Share price for options exercised during the year (₹ per Share)	Nil	Nil
Remaining contractual life (Years)	2.58 Years	Nil

The holding company has estimated fair value of options using Black Scholes model. The following assumptions were used for calculation of fair value of options

Assumption factor	For Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
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 Exercise price (₹ per Share)	395.85	Nil
Weighted Average Fair Value at the measurement date (₹ per Share)	128.43	Nil



35 Capital management and gearing ratio

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep optimum gearing ratio. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, as detailed below.

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Borrowings	1,07,726.71	27,238.83
Other financial liabilities	8,993.89	4,867.35
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(164.14)	(36.72)
Net debt [A]	1,16,556.46	32,069.46
Equity Share Capital	1.00	1.00
Unsecured Perpetual Securities	39,809.53	14,299.53
Other Equity	2,027.26	6.60
Total equity [B]	41,837.79	14,307.13
Equity and net debt [C= A+B]	1,58,394.25	46,376.59
Gearing ratio (%) [A/C]	73.59%	69.15%

36 Financial instruments

i) Fair Values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amount and fair value of the financial instruments:

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Financial Asset - at Amortised Cost				
Other Financial Assets (Current and Non-Current)	3,105.34	0.70	3,105.34	0.70
Cash and bank balances	164.14	36.72	164.14	36.72
Investments	658.05	60.72	658.05	60.72
Total	3,927.53	98.14	3,927.53	98.14
Financial Liabilities - at Amortised Cost				
Lease Liability	8.95	39.77	8.95	39.77
Trade payable	213.50	82.55	213.50	82.55
Other financial liabilities (Current and Non-Current)	8,998.07	4,867.35	8,998.07	4,867.35
Borrowings	1,07,726.71	27,238.83	1,07,726.71	27,238.83
Total	1,16,947.23	32,228.50	1,16,947.23	32,228.50

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values of bank balances, current creditors, other financial assets and liabilities are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

ii) 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:

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This includes quoted equity instruments, government securities and quoted borrowings (fixed rate) that have quoted price.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): 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). This includes derivative financial instruments and unquoted floating and fixed rate borrowings.

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): 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. This includes unquoted equity shares and contingent consideration receivable.



The following table summarises financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	₹ Lakhs			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and bank balances	-	164.14	-	164.14
Other Financial Assets	-	3,105.34	-	3,105.34
Investment in Mutual funds	658.05	-	-	658.05
Financial Liabilities				
Lease Liability	-	8.95	-	8.95
Borrowing	-	1,07,726.71	-	1,07,726.71
Trade payable	-	213.50	-	213.50
Other financial liabilities	-	8,998.07	-	8,998.07

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	₹ Lakhs			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and bank balances	-	36.72	-	36.72
Other Financial Assets	-	0.70	-	0.70
Investment in Mutual funds	60.72	-	-	60.72
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowing	-	27,238.83	-	27,238.83
Lease Liability	-	39.77	-	39.77
Trade payable	-	82.55	-	82.55
Other financial liabilities	-	4,867.35	-	4,867.35

37 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The risk management policies of the Company are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

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

The Company is exposed to market risk, operation risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's Board of Directors oversees the management of these risks. The Company's Board of Directors 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.

i Market risk

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 three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk. The Company does not have any transactions in foreign currency, hence it does not have any currency risk. The Company does not have any borrowings hence it does not have any interest risk. Further, the Company does not have any equity instrument listed and it is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Tata Power Company Limited, hence it does not encounter risk of fluctuation in share prices. The Company has only one customer with which it has entered into long term agreement wherein the prices are fixed. Hence it does not have any other price risk also.

ii Credit risk on financial assets

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Trade receivables

The Company is engaged in business of power transmission projects under Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT). Receivables are typically not secured by any form of credit support such as letter of credit, performance guarantee or escrow arrangements. Trade receivables that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counter parties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner are limited due to credit risk of receivables being low.

Other financial assets

The Company maintains exposure to cash equivalents, investment in mutual fund and other financial assets. The Company has set counter-parties limits based on multiple factors including financial positions, credit ratings, etc.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.



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iii Interest rate risk

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.

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Non interest bearing		
Cash and bank balances	164.14	36.72
Other financial assets	3,105.34	0.70
	-	-
Financial liabilities		
Floating interest bearing		
Borrowings	1,07,726.71	27,238.83
Non interest bearing		
Trade payable	213.50	82.55
Other financial liabilities	8,998.07	4,867.35

iv Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on exposure to interest rates for term loans and debentures that have floating rate 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.

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	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Increase in basis points	50	50
Effect on profit before tax	(538.63)	(136.19)
Decrease in basis points	50	50
Effect on profit before tax	538.63	136.19

v Operation risk

Further, to mitigate the risk of non-performance of contractual obligations, the Company also has entered into contract with its vendors wherein the contracts are safeguarded by -

- Receipt of adequate bank and performance guarantees;
- Retention clauses;
- 30 day credit period for payment to vendors;
- Warranties with the manufacturer vendors.

vi Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt and overdraft from banks at an amount. The Company maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2026 is the carrying amounts. The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 0 to 45 days. The other payables are with short-term durations. The carrying amounts are assumed to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

₹ Lakhs

As at 31st March 2026	0-1 years	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
Financial liabilities - at amortised Cost				
Borrowings	-	1,07,726.71	-	1,07,726.71
Lease Liabilities	8.95	-	-	8.95
Trade payables	213.50	-	-	213.50
Other Financial Liabilities	8,993.90	-	-	8,993.90
	9,216.35	1,07,726.71	-	1,16,943.06
As at 31st March 2025	0-1 years	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
Financial liabilities - at amortised Cost				
Borrowings	-	27,238.83	-	27,238.83
Lease Liabilities	39.77	-	-	39.77
Trade payables	82.55	-	-	82.55
Other Financial Liabilities	4,867.35	-	-	4,867.35
	4,989.67	27,238.83	-	32,228.50

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 up to the maturity of the instruments.



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38 Financial Ratios

Sr No	Ratios	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	% of Variance	Reason for Variance
a)	Current Ratio = Current Assets/Current Liabilities	0.27	0.22	19%	
b)	Debt equity ratio= Total Debt/Total Equity	2.57	1.90	35%	On account of increase in debt in current year
c)	Debt service coverage ratio (in times) = Profit before Tax + Interest expenses + Depreciation/Interest expenses + Repayment of Non-current borrowings	1.70	1.49	14%	
d)	Return on Equity (%) (ROE)= Net Profit attributable to owners - Interest on Perpetual securities/Average Shareholder's Equity	7.20	1.30	453%	Due to increase in capex which leads to increase in finance income and construction income resulted in higher profits
e)	Trade payables turnover (in number of days)= Net credit purchases/Average trade payable x number of days	718.74	427.10	68%	On account of increase in construction cost during the year
f)	Net capital turnover ratio = Revenue from operation/Working Capital	(16.73)	(9.29)	80%	Due to increase in Finance Income and Construction income resulted in higher revenue
g)	Net profit ratio (%) including exceptional item= Net Profit after taxes/Revenue	1.77	0.42	324%	Due to increase in capex which leads to increase in finance income and construction income resulted in higher profits
h)	Return on Capital Employed (%) (ROCE)= Earning before interest and taxes/Average Capital employed (Shareholder's equity + Total Debt + Deferred tax liability)	4.81	2.07	132%	Due to increase in capex which leads to increase in total income resulting in higher EBIT

Notes:

- Current Assets as per balance sheet.
Current Liabilities as per balance sheet.
- Total Debt: Long term borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings), short term borrowings and interest accrued on these debts
Total Equity : Issued share capital, other equity
- For the purpose of computation, scheduled principal repayment of long term borrowings does not include
- Average Shareholders Equity: Issued share capital, perpetual securities and other equity
- Net credit purchases comprise of (a) Other expenses excluding (i) Bad debts (including provision); (ii) CSR
Trade Payable: as per balance sheet less employee related trade payables
- Working Capital:
 - Current Assets: as per balance sheet
 - Current Liabilities as per balance sheet (excluding current maturities of long term debt and interest accrued on long-term debts) and liabilities classified as held for sale
- Total sales: construction income + finance income



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39 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	March 31, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year :-		
a) Payable towards Capital Expense	66.92	90.63
b) Payable towards Others	-	-
ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
iii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	0.17	0.10
vi) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of dis-allowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006. Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.	-	-

40 Segment information

The Board of Directors i.e. Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by reportable segments. The Company operates under a single reportable segment which in the business to Build, Own, Operate, Maintain and Transfer (BOOT) transmission system. The Company's activities are restricted within India and hence no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary.

41 Significant Events after the Reporting Period

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

42 Other Statutory Information :-

- (i) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMP's and related parties as defined in the Companies Act, 2013, either severally or jointly with any other person that are:-
 - I. Repayable on demand or,
 - II. Without specifying the any terms or period of repayment
- (ii) The Company does not have any Intangible Assets under Development.
- (iii) No proceedings have been initiated or pending against Company for holding any Benami Property under Prohibitions of Benami Transactions Act, 1988 (Earlier titled as Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988.
- (iv) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter.
- (v) The Company has no transaction with Companies which are struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or under section 530 of Companies Act, 1956.
- (vi) The Company does not have layers as prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of The Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on Number of Layers) Rules, 2017. The company does not have any Subsidiary, Associate or Joint Venture).
- (vii) During the year no Scheme of Arrangement has been formulated by the Company/pending with competent authority.
- (viii) 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;
- (ix) To the best of our 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.
- (x) The Company does not have transaction 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.
- (xi) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (xii) The Company is not required to incur any expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility.
- (xiii) There are no charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (xiv) The Company does not foresee any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts. Further there is no derivative contracts as at March 31, 2026



43. Standards notified but not yet effective

The new and amended standards that are notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), but not yet effective, up to date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group will adopt these new and amended standards, when they become effective.

A. Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants and Ind AS 10 Events after the Reporting Period

Ind AS 10 has been amended to remove the previous treatment under which a lender's post reporting date waiver—granted before the financial statements were approved for issue—of a breach of a material covenant in a long term loan arrangement that occurred on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand at the reporting date, was regarded as an adjusting event

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, any breach of a covenant—whether material or immaterial—occurring on or before the reporting date will, in accordance with Ind AS 1, require the related liability to be classified as current, unless the lender has granted a waiver of the breach on or before the reporting date and has agreed not to demand repayment for at least 12 months after the reporting date as a consequence of the breach. Such a waiver shall be treated as an adjusting event.

44. Audit trail and Back up

Back up – The Company maintains proper books of account as required by law.

Audit Trail - 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.

45. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on **April 23, 2026**

46. Previous year figures have been regrouped / rearranged, wherever considered necessary to correspond with the current year's presentation.

As per our report of even date attached
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

Poonam Tadarwal

per Poonam Tadarwal
Partner
Membership No. 136454
Mumbai, April 23, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
TP Bikaner III Neemrana II Transmission Limited

Sanjeev Gupta

Sanjeev Gupta
Director
DIN 09180029
Mumbai, April 23, 2026

T. Katiyar

Tarun Katiyar
Director
DIN 09777839
Noida, April 23, 2026

Vidhi Shah

Vidhi Shah
Chief Financial Officer
Mumbai, April 23, 2026

