



Date: 02nd September, 2026

**Listing Deptt. / Deptt. of Corporate Relations,
The Bombay Stock Exchange Limited,
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street,
Mumbai,
Scrip Code: 532524**

**Listing Deptt.
National Stock Exchange of India Limited,
Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G,
Bandra – Kurla Complex, Bandra (E),
Mumbai -51
Company Code: PTC**

Sub: Annual Report for the Financial Year 2025-26 along with Notice of the 27th Annual General Meeting

Dear Sir/Madam,

This is in continuation to earlier communication dated 18th August, 2026 wherein it was informed that the 27th Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) of the Company will be held on Wednesday, 30th September, 2026 at 12:30 p.m. by way of Video Conferencing (“VC”).

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 30 and Regulation 34 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“SEBI Listing Regulations”), we are enclosing herewith the Annual Report of PTC India Limited (“Company”) for the Financial Year 2025- 26 (“Annual Report”) along with the Notice of the AGM being sent by email to the members of the Company whose email addresses are registered with Depository Participant(s)/ Registrar and Share Transfer Agent.

Further, in accordance with the Regulation 36(1)(b) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company has initiated sending a letter to the shareholders whose e-mail addresses are not registered with the Company/RTA/DPs, providing a web-link for accessing the Annual Report from the website of the Company.

The Annual Report and the Notice of the AGM is also made available on the website of the Company www.ptcindia.com.

This is for your information and records.

Thanking You,

For PTC India Limited

RAJIV KUMAR
MAHESHWARI
Digitally signed by RAJIV
KUMAR MAHESHWARI
Date: 2026.09.02 14:46:44
+05'30'

**Rajiv Maheshwari
(Company Secretary)
FCS- 4998**

Enclosures: as above

PTC India Limited

(Formerly known as Power Trading Corporation of India Limited)

CIN : L40105DL1999PLC099328

2nd Floor, NBCC Tower, 15 Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi - 110 066 Tel: 011- 41659500.41595100, 46484200, Fax: 011-41659144

E-mail: info@ptcindia.com Website: www.ptcindia.com,

**We bring
Life to Power**



27th Annual Report 2025-26

Vision

“To be a frontrunner in power trading by developing a vibrant power market and striving to correct market distortions”

Mission

- Promote Power Trading to optimally utilize the existing resources.
- Develop power market for market based investments into the Indian Power Sector.
- Facilitate development of power projects particularly through private investment.
 - Promote exchange of power with neighbouring countries.

Values

- Transparency
- The Customer is always right
- Encouraging Individual initiative
- Continuous Learning
- Teamwork

Board of Directors



SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH
Non-Executive Chairman



DR. MANOJ KUMAR JHAWAR
Managing Director & CEO



SHRI PRAKASH MHASKE
Independent Director



SMT. MINI IPE
Independent Director



SHRI RAJIV KUMAR ROHILLA
Nominee Director- POWERGRID



SHRI MASOOD AKHTAR ANSARI
Nominee Director- NTPC



SHRI UMESH KUMAR NAND
Nominee Director- NHPC

CONTENTS

	Page No.
Board of Directors	02
Notice	03-11
Directors' Report	12-28
Report on Corporate Governance	29-48
Management Discussion and Analysis	49-53
Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR)	54-79
Standalone Financial Statements of PTC India Limited	80-132
Consolidated Financial Statements of PTC Group	133-205

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (as on 28th August, 2026)

1. Shri Sukhdev Singh, Non-Executive Chairman (Independent Director)
2. Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhavar, Managing Director & CEO
3. Shri. Masood Akhtar Ansari, Director (NTPC Nominee)
4. Smt Mini Ipe, Independent Director
5. Shri Prakash Mhaske, Independent Director
6. Shri Rajiv Kumar Rohilla, Director (POWERGRID Nominee)
7. Shri Umesh Kumar Nand, Director (NHPC Nominee)

Company Secretary
Shri Rajiv Maheshwari

Statutory Auditors, Chartered Accountant
M/s. T R Chadha & Co. LLP

Internal Auditors, Chartered Accountant
M/s. GSA & Associates

Registrar and Share Transfer Agents
M/s. MCS Share Transfer Agent Limited
179-180, DSIDC Shed, 3rd floor,
Okhla Industrial Area Phase 1,
New Delhi-110020
Phone: 41406149; Fax: 41709881

Principal Bankers
ICICI Bank
HDFC Bank
IDBI Bank Ltd
Indusind Bank
Canara Bank
Bank of Baroda
Union Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
Federal Bank
IDFC Bank

PTC INDIA LIMITED

CIN: L40105DL1999PLC099328
 Regd. Office: 2nd Floor, NBCC Tower,
 15 Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi - 110 066
 Tel: 011- 41659500, 41595100, 46484200. Fax: 011-41659144
 E-mail: info@ptcindia.com Website: www.ptcindia.com

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the 27th (Twenty Seventh) Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Members of PTC India Limited ("PTC"/ "Company") will be held on **Wednesday, 30th September, 2026 at 12.30 PM (IST)** through video conferencing / other audio-video visual means, to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2026, together with Board's Report, and report of Auditors thereon.
2. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2026, and report of Auditors thereon.
3. To approve and declare the Final Dividend for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026.

In this regard, to consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification (s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 123 and all other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), final dividend at the rate of ₹ 5.5/- per equity share of ₹ 10/- each as recommended by the Board of Directors of the Company for the FY 2025-26, be and is hereby declared, out of the profits of the Company on the 29,60,08,321 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up to be paid as per the ownership as on 7th October 2026."

4. To appoint a Director in the place of Sh. Rajiv Kumar Rohilla (DIN 10371161) who retires by rotation at this Annual General Meeting and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

In this regard, to consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification (s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 152 and other applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013, Sh. Rajiv Kumar Rohilla (DIN 10371161) who retires by rotation at this meeting and being eligible has offered himself for re-appointment be and is hereby reappointed as Non-Executive Nominee Director of the Company."

5. To re-appoint the Statutory Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

In this regard, to consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification (s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 139, 141, 142 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including amendment(s), statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force) and pursuant to the recommendations of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company, M/s T. R. Chadha & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 006711N/N500028), be and are hereby re-appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company, for a period of 5 (five) consecutive years to hold office from the conclusion of this Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of the 32nd Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the year 2031, at a remuneration of ₹ 28,00,000/- (Rupees twenty eight lakhs only) plus out of pocket expenses and applicable taxes to conduct the statutory audit

for the financial year 2026-27 payable in one or more instalments. The remuneration for subsequent years, may be determined by the Board of Directors of the Company from time to time on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Board of Directors/ Audit Committee of the Company be and is hereby authorized to vary or increase the remuneration and to settle any question and take necessary actions in this regard and to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution.

By Order of the Board of Directors
 For PTC India Limited

Sd/-

(Rajiv Maheshwari)
 Company Secretary

Membership no. F-4998

Date: 31/08/2026
 Place: New Delhi

Regd. Office : 2nd Floor, NBCC Tower,
 15 Bhikaji Cama Place,
 New Delhi-110066

NOTES:

1. Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has vide its circulars i.e. General Circular no. 14/2020 dated 8th April, 2020 and 17/2020 dated 13th April, 2020, General Circular Nos. 20/2020 dated 05th May, 2020, subsequent circulars issued in this regard, the latest being 03/2025 dated 22nd September, 2025 (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars") permitted companies to conduct General Meeting(s) through Video Conferencing ("VC")/ Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM") without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue.

Further, Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), vide its circulars dated 12th May, 2020, 15th January, 2021, 13th May, 2022, 05th January, 2023, 07th October, 2023 and 03rd October, 2024 ("SEBI Circulars") and other applicable circulars issued in this regard, has provided relaxations from compliance with certain provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations").

In compliance with the MCA Circulars, SEBI Circulars and applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") and SEBI Listing Regulations, the 27th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Company is being convened and conducted through VC/OAVM. The deemed venue for the AGM shall be the Registered Office of the Company.

2. In accordance with above said MCA Circulars, SEBI Circulars and Regulation 36 of SEBI Listing Regulations, the Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report for FY 2025-26 is being sent by electronic mode to those Members/ beneficial owners holding shares as on 28th August 2026 and whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company/ National Securities Depository Limited ("NSDL")/Central Depository Services (India) Limited ("CDSL") and to all other persons so entitled unless any member has requested for the physical copy of the same. A member may request for physical copy of the same by writing to us at cs@ptcindia.com.

Further, in accordance with Regulation 36(1)(b) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company will also be sending a letter to the shareholders whose e-mail addresses are not registered with the Company/RTA/DPs, providing a web-link for accessing the Annual Report from the website of the Company.

Members may note that the Notice and Annual Report will also be available on the Company's website www.ptcindia.com, websites of the Stock Exchanges, i.e., BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively, and on

the website of e-voting NSDL at www.evoting.nsdl.com. Members, who are holding shares in physical/electronic form and their e-mail addresses are not registered with the Company/their respective Depository Participants, may request the soft copy of the AGM Notice and Annual Report for 2025-26 through sending us an email at cs@ptcindia.com.

3. As per the provisions of Act, a Member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf and the proxy need not be a Member of the Company. Since, this AGM is being held through VC, pursuant to the MCA Circulars, the requirement of physical attendance of members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, in terms of the MCA Circulars and the SEBI Circulars, the facility to appoint proxy to attend and cast vote for the Members will not be available for this AGM, hence the proxy forms, attendance slip and route map of AGM are not attached to the Notice.
4. Institutional Members/Corporate Members (i.e. other than individuals, HUFs, NRIs, etc.) are required to send a scanned copy (PDF/JPG format) of their respective Board or governing body Resolution, Authorization, etc., authorizing their representative to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM on their behalf and to vote through remote e-Voting. The said Resolution/ Authorization shall be sent to the Scrutinizer by e-mail at ashishkapoorandassociates@gmail.com with a copy marked to cs@ptcindia.com.
5. Relevant documents referred to in the accompanying Notice of the AGM and the Explanatory Statement are open for inspection at the registered office of the Company on all working days, except Saturdays, between 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. upto the date of AGM. The requisite statutory registers as well as documents referred to in notice shall also be open for inspection through electronic mode during the AGM.
6. The Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Act in respect of the business set out above and the relevant details in respect of the Directors seeking appointment/ re-appointment at this AGM as required under Regulation 36(3) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Secretarial Standard on General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India are annexed hereto.
7. The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from 24th September 2026 to 30th September 2026 (both days inclusive) for determining the names of members eligible for dividend, if declared at the Meeting.
8. Members are requested to intimate changes, if any, pertaining to their name, postal address, email address, telephone/mobile numbers, Permanent Account Number (PAN), mandates, nominations, power of attorney, bank details such as, name of the bank and branch details, bank account number, MICR code, IFSC code, etc.
 - a) For shares held in electronic form: to their Depository Participants (DPs)
 - b) For shares held in physical form: to the Company/Share Transfer Agent (RTA) in prescribed Form ISR-1 and other forms pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2023/37 dated March 16, 2023. In the absence of any of the required documents in a folio, on or after October 1, 2023, the folio shall be frozen by the RTA. Members may also refer to the Company's website www.ptcindia.com and the Investor Relations section on home page of said website for downloading of various forms like form ISR-1, SH-13 etc.
9. In order to maximize the shareholder's value, the Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on 14th February, 2026 has declared the Interim Dividend for FY 2025-26 @ ₹ 3/- per share and same has been paid.

Further, the Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 19th May, 2026, has recommended a Final Dividend of ₹ 5.50/- per share. The Company has fixed Wednesday, 7th October, 2026 as the "Record Date" for determining entitlement of Members to final dividend for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026. Final Dividend if approved by the Members at this AGM will be directly credited to the Bank account of the shareholders whose names appear, as at the Record Date, in the register of members or the beneficiary position data furnished by the Depositories.

10. In accordance with Regulation 12 of SEBI Listing Regulations read with SEBI Master Circular No. HO/38/13/ (4)2026 - MIRSD - POD/1/4298/2026 dated 06th February 2026, dividend to security holders shall be paid only through electronic mode including to those who are holding securities in physical form. Such payment shall be made only after the shareholders furnish their PAN, contact details (postal address with PIN and mobile number), bank account details and specimen signature ("KYC") and choice of Nomination.

Further, relevant FAQs published by SEBI on its website can be viewed at the following link: https://www.sebi.gov.in/sebi_data/faqfiles/jan-2026/1767611333081.pdf

11. Dividend income will be taxable in the hands of shareholders, and the Company is required to deduct tax at source (TDS) from dividend paid to shareholders at the applicable rates. The applicable rate depends on the shareholder's residential status, availability of valid PAN, tax treaty benefits (in case of non-resident shareholders) & special exemptions, if any, and submission of all requisite details & documents to the Company.

The shareholders are requested to update their PAN with the Company/ RTA (in case of shares held in physical mode) and depositories (in case of shares held in demat mode). A Resident individual shareholder with PAN and who is not liable to pay income tax can submit a yearly declaration in Form No 121 (previously Form No. 15G/15H), to avail the benefit of non-deduction of tax at source by email to the RTA at admin@mcsregistrars.com.

Shareholders are requested to note that in case their PAN is not registered, the tax will be deducted at a higher rate of 20%. Non-resident shareholders can avail beneficial rates under tax treaty between India and their country of residence, subject to providing necessary documents i.e. No Permanent Establishment and Beneficial Ownership Declaration, Tax Residency Certificate, Form 10F, any other document which may be required to avail the tax treaty benefits by sending an email to the Company or its RTA at email address mentioned above.

12. In case of joint holders attending the Meeting, the Member whose name appears as the first holder in the order of names as per the Register of Members of the Company as on the cut-off date will be entitled to vote at the AGM.
13. Non-Resident Indian members are requested to inform Company RTA's/ respective DPs, immediately of:
 - a) Change in their residential status on return to India for permanent settlement.
 - b) Particulars of their bank account maintained in India with complete name, branch, account type, account number and address of the bank with pin code number, if not furnished earlier.
14. Members who hold shares in physical form in multiple folios in identical names or joint holding in the same order of names are requested to send the share certificates to the Company or Share Transfer Agent, for consolidation into a single folio.
15. The Company's Registrar & Transfer Agent (RTA) is MCS Share Transfer Agent Limited.
16. Members desirous of making a nomination in respect of their shareholding

in the Company, as permitted under Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013, are requested to write to MCS Share Transfer Agent Ltd, Registrar & Transfer Agent of the Company in the nomination form (i.e. Form No. SH. 13). If a member desires to opt out or cancel the earlier nomination and record a fresh nomination, he/ she may submit the same in ISR-3 or SH-14, as the case may be. Members are requested to submit the said details to their Depository Participants in case the shares are held by them in dematerialized form and to the Company's RTA in case the shares are held by them in physical form, quoting their folio number. The nomination form can be downloaded from the Company's website www.ptcindia.com.

17. Members may please note that SEBI vide its Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/CIR/2022/8 dated January 25, 2022 has mandated the listed companies to issue securities in dematerialized form only while processing service requests viz. Issue of duplicate securities certificates; claim from unclaimed suspense account; renewal/ exchange of securities certificates; endorsement; sub-division/splitting of securities certificates; consolidation of securities certificates/folios; transmission and transposition. Accordingly, Members are requested to make service requests by submitting a duly filled and signed Form ISR-4, the format of which is available on the Company's website at www.ptcindia.com. It may be noted that any service request can be processed only after the folio is KYC Compliant.

18. SEBI vide its notification dated January 25, 2022 has mandated that transfer of securities should be done in dematerialized form only. In view of the same and to eliminate all risks associated with physical shares and to avail various benefits of dematerialization, Members are advised to dematerialize the shares held by them in physical form.

In accordance with the SEBI Circular No. HO/38/13/11(2)2026-MIRSD-POD/ 1/3750/2026 dated January 30, 2026, shareholders of the Company are informed that a special window has been opened for a period of one year from 05.02.2026 to 04.02.2027 for transfer and dematerialization of physical securities which were sold/purchased prior to 01.04.2019. Shareholders may please note that this special window is also available for such transfer requests which were submitted earlier and were rejected/ returned/not attended due to deficiencies in documents/process/or otherwise.

19. The Company is providing facility of remote e-Voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM. For this purpose, the Company has engaged National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) for facilitating voting through electronic means, as the authorized agency. The facility of casting votes by a member using remote e-Voting system as well as voting on the date of the AGM will be provided by NSDL.
20. Members holding shares in dematerialized form are requested to intimate all changes pertaining to their bank details, mandates, nominations, power of attorney, change of address, email address ECS details etc. to their respective Depository Participants. Members holding shares in physical form are requested to intimate such changes either to the Company or Share Transfer Agent.
21. The communication address of our Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (RTA) is MCS Share Transfer Agent Limited, 179-180, DSIDC Shed, 3rd Floor, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase - 1 New Delhi - 110020.
22. The voting rights of shareholders shall be in proportion to their shares in the paid-up equity share capital of the company as on 23rd September, 2026 being cut-off date. Members are eligible to cast vote through remote e-voting or voting in the AGM only if they are holding shares as on that date.
23. The attendance of the Members attending the AGM through VC will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.

24. Members can join the AGM in the VC mode 15 minutes before the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The facility of participation at the AGM through VC will be made available for 1000 members on a first come first served basis as per MCA Circulars. This will not include large Shareholders (Shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding), Promoters, Institutional Investors, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Auditors etc. who are allowed to attend the AGM without restriction on account of first come first served basis.
25. Members are requested to note that dividend not encashed / claimed for a consecutive period of seven years from the date of transfer of same to Unpaid Dividend Account will be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund of Government of India as per provisions of Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013 and IEPF Rules. The shares in respect of such unclaimed dividends are also liable to be transferred to the demat account of the IEPF Authority. In view of this, Members are requested to claim their dividends from the Company, within the stipulated timeline.
26. Members whose unclaimed dividends and/or shares have been transferred to IEPF and who wish to claim Dividends, which remain unpaid, are requested to correspond with our Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (RTA) i.e. M/s MCS Share Transfer Agent Ltd. In view of this, Members are requested to send all un-cashed dividend warrants pertaining to respective years to Company/ RTA for revalidation and en-cash them before due date.
27. Mr. Ashish Kapoor, Proprietor of Ashish Kapoor & Associates, Company Secretaries (FCS 8002 and COP No. 7504) has been appointed as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize the voting during the AGM and remote e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner.

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR REMOTE E-VOTING AND JOINING GENERAL MEETING ARE AS UNDER:-

The remote e-voting period begins on Sunday, 27th September, 2026 at 9:00 A.M. and ends on Tuesday, 29th September, 2026 at 5:00 P.M.

The remote e-voting module shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter. The Members, whose names appear in the Register of Members / Beneficial Owners as on the record date (cut-off date) i.e. 23rd September 2026 are entitled to cast their vote electronically on the resolutions set forth in this Notice. The voting right of shareholders shall be in proportion to their share in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date being 23rd September 2026. Once the vote on a resolution (s) is cast by the Member, the Member shall not be entitled to change it subsequently.

The detailed steps on the process and manner for remote e-voting/e-voting at the AGM and to access the VC facility at the AGM are as follows:

How do I vote electronically using NSDL e-voting system?

The way to vote electronically on NSDL e-voting system consists of "Two Steps" which are mentioned below:

Step 1: Access to NSDL e-Voting system

A) Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode.

In terms of SEBI circular dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Login method for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL.	- For OTP based login you can click on https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/evoting/evotinglogin.jsp. You will have to enter your 8-digit DP ID, 8-digit Client Id, PAN No., Verification code and generate OTP. Enter the OTP received on registered email id/mobile number and click on login. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. - Existing IDeAS user can visit the e-Services website of NSDL Viz. https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. On the e-Services home page click on the “Beneficial Owner” icon under “Login” which is available under ‘IDeAS’ section, this will prompt you to enter your existing User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services under Value added services. Click on “Access to e-Voting” under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be re-directed to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. - If you are not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. Select “Register Online for IDeAS Portal” or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp - Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon “Login” which is available under ‘Shareholder/Member’ section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number held with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. - Shareholders/Members can also download NSDL Mobile App “NSDL Speede” facility by scanning the QR code mentioned below for seamless voting experience.

	NSDL Mobile App is available on  App Store  Google Play  
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL	- Users who have opted for CDSL Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The users to login Easi /Easiest are requested to visit CDSL website www.cdslindia.com and click on login icon & New System Myeasi Tab and then use your existing my easi username & password. - After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the evoting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the evoting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of the e-Voting service provider for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Additionally, there are also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers’ website directly. - If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at CDSL website www.cdslindia.com and click on login & New System Myeasi Tab and then click on registration option. - Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from an e-Voting link available on www.cdslindia.com home page. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be able to see the e-Voting option where the evoting is in progress and also able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers.
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their depository participants	You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. Upon logging in, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/ CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at abovementioned website.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. NSDL and CDSL.

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.com or call at 022 - 4886 7000
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800-21-09911

B) Login Method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for shareholders other than Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode and shareholders holding securities in physical mode.

How to Log-in to NSDL e-Voting website?

- Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/> either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile.
- Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section.
- A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID, your Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen.

Alternatively, if you are registered for NSDL eservices i.e. IDEAS, you can login at <https://eservices.nsdl.com/> with your existing IDEAS login. Once you login to NSDL eservices after using your login credentials, click on e-Voting and you can proceed to Step 2 i.e. Cast your vote electronically.

- Your User ID details are given below :

Manner of holding shares i.e. Demat (NSDL or CDSL) or Physical	Your User ID is:
a) For Members who hold shares in demat account with NSDL.	8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digit Client ID For example if your DP ID is IN300*** and Client ID is 12***** then your user ID is IN300***12*****.
b) For Members who hold shares in demat account with CDSL.	16 Digit Beneficiary ID For example if your Beneficiary ID is 12***** then your user ID is 12*****.
c) For Members holding shares in Physical Form.	EVEN Number followed by Folio Number registered with the company For example if folio number is 001*** and EVEN is 101456 then user ID is 101456001***

- Password details for shareholders other than Individual shareholders are given below:
 - If you are already registered for e-Voting, then you can use your existing password to login and cast your vote.
 - If you are using NSDL e-Voting system for the first time, you will need to retrieve the 'initial password' which was communicated to you. Once you retrieve your 'initial password', you need to enter the 'initial password' and the system will force you to change your password.

- How to retrieve your 'initial password'?
 - If your email ID is registered in your demat account or with the company, your 'initial password' is communicated to you on your email ID. Trace the email sent to you from NSDL from your mailbox. Open the email and open the attachment i.e. a .pdf file. Open the .pdf file. The password to open the .pdf file is your 8 digit client ID for NSDL account, last 8 digits of client ID for CDSL account or folio number for shares held in physical form. The .pdf file contains your 'User ID' and your 'initial password'.
 - If your email ID is not registered, please follow steps mentioned below in **process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered.**
- If you are unable to retrieve or have not received the "Initial password" or have forgotten your password:
 - Click on "Forgot User Details/Password?" (If you are holding shares in your demat account with NSDL or CDSL) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.
 - Physical User Reset Password?"** (If you are holding shares in physical mode) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.
 - If you are still unable to get the password by aforesaid two options, you can send a request at evoting@nsdl.com mentioning your demat account number/folio number, your PAN, your name and your registered address etc.
 - Members can also use the OTP (One Time Password) based login for casting the votes on the e-Voting system of NSDL.
 - After entering your password, tick on Agree to "Terms and Conditions" by selecting on the check box.
 - Now, you will have to click on "Login" button.
 - After you click on the "Login" button, Home page of e-Voting will open.

Step 2: Cast your vote electronically and join General Meeting on NSDL e-Voting system.

How to cast your vote electronically and join General Meeting on NSDL e-Voting system?

- After successful login at Step 1, you will be able to see all the companies "EVEN" in which you are holding shares and whose voting cycle and General Meeting is in active status.
- Select "EVEN" of company for which you wish to cast your vote during the remote e-Voting period and casting your vote during the General Meeting. For joining virtual meeting, you need to click on "VC/OAVM" link placed under "Join Meeting".
- Now you are ready for e-Voting as the Voting page opens.
- Cast your vote by selecting appropriate options i.e. assent or dissent, verify/modify the number of shares for which you wish to cast your vote and click on "Submit" and also "Confirm" when prompted.
- Upon confirmation, the message "Vote cast successfully" will be displayed.
- You can also take the printout of the votes cast by you by clicking on the print option on the confirmation page.
- Once you confirm your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

General Guidelines for shareholders

- Institutional shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) are required to send scanned copy (PDF/JPG Format) of the relevant Board

Resolution/ Authority letter etc. with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory(ies) who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer by e-mail to ashishkapoorandassociates@gmail.com with a copy marked to evoting@nsdl.com. Institutional shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) can also upload their Board Resolution / Power of Attorney / Authority Letter etc. by clicking on "Upload Board Resolution / Authority Letter" displayed under "e-Voting" tab in their login.

- It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential. Login to the e-voting website will be disabled upon five unsuccessful attempts to key in the correct password. In such an event, you will need to go through the "Forgot User Details/Password?" or "Physical User Reset Password?" option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com to reset the password.
- In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Shareholders and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the download section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on.: 022 - 4886 7000 or send a request to Ms. Pallavi Mhatre, Sr. Manager at evoting@nsdl.com.

Process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered with the depositories for procuring user id and password and registration of e mail ids for e-voting for the resolutions set out in this notice:

- In case shares are held in physical mode please provide Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to cs@ptcindia.com.
- In case shares are held in demat mode, please provide DPID-CLID (16 digit DPID + CLID or 16 digit beneficiary ID), Name, client master or copy of Consolidated Account statement, PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) to cs@ptcindia.com. If you are an Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode, you are requested to refer to the login method explained at step 1 (A) i.e. **Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode.**
- Alternatively, shareholder/members may send a request to evoting@nsdl.com for procuring user id and password for e-voting by providing above mentioned documents.
- In terms of SEBI circular dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are required to update their mobile number and email ID correctly in their demat account in order to access e-Voting facility.

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR e-VOTING ON THE DAY OF THE AGM ARE AS UNDER:-

- The procedure for e-Voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for remote e-voting.
- Only those Members/ shareholders, who will be present in the AGM through VC facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system in the AGM.
- Members who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the AGM. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.
- The details of the person who may be contacted for any grievances connected with the facility for e-Voting on the day of the AGM shall be the same person mentioned for remote e-voting.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR ATTENDING THE AGM THROUGH VC ARE AS UNDER:

- Member will be provided with a facility to attend the AGM through VC through the NSDL e-Voting system. Members may access by following the steps mentioned above for **Access to NSDL e-Voting system**. After successful login, you can see link of "VC/OAVM link" placed under "Join meeting" menu against company name. You are requested to click on VC/OAVM link placed under Join Meeting menu. The link for VC/OAVM will be available in Shareholder/ Member login where the EVEN of Company will be displayed. Please note that the members who do not have the User ID and Password for e-Voting or have forgotten the User ID and Password may retrieve the same by following the remote e-Voting instructions mentioned in the notice to avoid last minute rush.
 - Members are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops for better experience.
 - Further Members will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
 - Please note that Participants connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
 - Members who would like to express their views or ask questions during the AGM may register themselves as speaker by sending their request from their registered email address mentioning their name, DP ID and client ID/ Folio no, No. of shares, PAN, mobile number at cs@ptcindia.com on or before 27th September, 2026. Those Members who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their view, ask questions during the AGM. The Company reserves the right to restrict the number of speakers, questions as well as the speaking time as appropriate for smooth conduct of the AGM.
 - Members can submit questions in advance with regard to any matter to be placed at the AGM, from their registered email address, mentioning their name, DP ID and Client ID number /folio number and mobile number, to reach the Company's email address cs@ptcindia.com in advance before the start of the Meeting i.e. by 27th September 2026. Such questions by the Members shall be taken up during the Meeting or replied within 7 days from AGM by the Company suitably.
 - In case of any queries related to this AGM including e-voting facility, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for shareholders and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the download section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on toll free no.: 022-4886 7000 or contact Ms. Pallavi Mhatre, Sr. Manager, National Securities Depository Ltd., Trade World, 'A' Wing, 4th Floor, Kamala Mills Compound, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai-400013, at the designated email address: evoting@nsdl.com.
 - The scrutinizer will submit his report to the Chairman after completion of the scrutiny. The result of the voting on the resolutions at the meeting shall be announced by the Chairman or any other person authorized by him immediately after the results are declared.
- Based on the report received from the Scrutinizer, the Company will submit within 2 working days to the stock exchanges details of the voting results as required under Regulation 44(3) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.
- The result declared along with the Scrutinizer's Report will be placed on the Company's website at www.ptcindia.com and on the website of NSDL at www.evoting.nsdl.com immediately after the result is declared. The Company shall simultaneously file the results to BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd., where the securities of the Company are listed.
 - Subject to the receipt of requisite number of votes, the Resolutions shall be deemed to be passed on the date of the Meeting i.e. 30th September 2026.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS REQUIRED UNDER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (LISTING OBLIGATIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015 AND CIRCULARS ISSUED THEREUNDER

Item No. 5: To re-appoint the Statutory Auditors and to fix their remuneration

As per the provisions of Section 139 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, M/s T R Chadha & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 006711N/N500028) was appointed as Statutory Auditor of the Company at 22nd Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on 24th September 2021 to hold office from the conclusion of 22nd AGM until the conclusion of 27th AGM. Therefore, the first term of M/s. T. R. Chadha & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants will be completed with the conclusion of this AGM and they are eligible for re-appointment as Statutory Auditors of the Company for second term of 5 (five) consecutive years.

Based on the recommendations of the Audit Committee, the Board of the Company in their meeting held on 14th February, 2026, has recommended for the approval of the Members, the re-appointment of M/s. T R Chadha & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 006711N/N500028), for a second term of 5 (five) consecutive years to hold office from the conclusion of this AGM till the conclusion of the 32nd Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the year 2031.

The remuneration paid to M/s T R Chadha & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants, for the financial year 2025-26 was ₹ 26,00,000/- plus ₹ 1,70,050/- towards reimbursement of expense exclusive of applicable taxes which are paid extra.

M/s T.R. Chadha & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants, have given their consent to the proposed re-appointment as the Statutory Auditors of the Company and have confirmed that the said re-appointment, if made, will be in accordance with the conditions prescribed under Sections 139 and 141 of the Act read with relevant rules made thereunder.

The details required to be disclosed under Regulation 36(5) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (as amended) are as under:

Particulars	Details
Proposed fees payable to the Statutory Auditor(s)	₹ 28,00,000/- plus out of pocket expenses and applicable taxes, to conduct statutory audit for FY 2026-27 The remuneration for subsequent years, may be determined by the Board of Directors of the Company from time to time on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Term of appointment	5 (Five) years from the conclusion of the 27 th AGM till the conclusion of 32 nd AGM to be held in the year 2031.
Material changes in the fee payable to new Statutory Auditor(s)	Not applicable
Basis of recommendation for appointment	The recommendations are based on the fulfilment of the eligibility criteria prescribed by the Act, with regard to the full -time partners, audit experience of the firms, capability, independence assessment, and audit experience.
Credentials of the proposed Statutory Auditor	T R Chadha & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants, established in 1946, is more than 80 years old firm providing Audit & Assurance, Advisory, Governance & Risk Services and Taxation & Regulatory Services to the entities belonging to diverse sectors. The firm is registered with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) vide Registration No. 006711N/N500028. The firm has 22 partners with diverse experience and has 11 offices in India and 01 office outside India. The firm is certified with ICAI's peer review process and AQMM Maturity Level 4. The Firm is empaneled with various regulatory authorities including SEBI, RBI, CAG, PCAOB (Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, U.S.).

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel of the Company, and their relatives, are concerned or interested in the above Resolution.

Accordingly, the Board recommends the resolution set out at Item no. 5 of the notice for the approval of shareholders of the Company as an Ordinary Resolution.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For PTC India Limited

Date: 31/08/2026
Place: New Delhi

Regd. Office : 2nd Floor, NBCC Tower,
15 Bhikaji Cama Place,
New Delhi-110066

Sd/-
(Rajiv Maheshwari)
Company Secretary
Membership no. F4998

DETAILS OF THE DIRECTORS SEEKING APPOINTMENT/RE- APPOINTMENT

[Pursuant to Regulation 36 (3) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Secretarial Standards 2 on General Meetings as prescribed by Institute of Company Secretaries of India]

Sl. No.	Name of Director	RAJIV KUMAR ROHILLA
1	DIN	10371161
2	Date of Birth / Age	24/03/1968
3	Nationality	Indian
4	Date of first appointment on the Board	17/01/2024
5	Qualifications	- Engineering Graduate from National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra - Masters in Business Administration from Faculty of Management Studies, Delhi University
6	Brief Profile, experience in specific functional area	Shri Rajiv Kumar Rohilla, Executive Director (Contract Services) in POWERGRID, Nominee Director of POWERGRID on PTC Board, aged about 58 years, is an Engineering Graduate from National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra and Masters in Business Administration from prestigious Faculty of Management Studies, Delhi University. He has rich experience of over 30 years in Public Procurement. He, as POWERGRID's officer under different capacities, has been associated with various Contracts Management functions including the ones funded by the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and other funding agencies. He has established credentials as International Procurement Consultant, wherein he was associated as consultant to POWERGRID Bangladesh with their First and Second Blocks, 500 MW Back to Back HVDC Projects of India - Bangladesh Power Exchange Programme under Asian Development Bank funding. As a change manager: He has effectively contributed towards POWERGRID's implementation of e-Procurement and e-Reverse Auction. He has been associated with the design and development of POWERGRID's own e-procurement system on SAP-SRM module, as a business expert; and carried out the Systemic Improvements in the procurement policies and processes of POWERGRID's JV Company Energy Efficiency Services Limited.
7	Terms and conditions of appointment/ re-appointment	Nominee Director of Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd.
8	Remuneration sought to be paid	Not applicable- as sitting fees is being paid to nominating company
9	Remuneration last drawn (in FY 26)	Not applicable
10	Number of Board/ Committee Meetings attended during the year FY25-26	Board FY 2025-26- 4/8 FY 2026-27- 4/5 Audit Committee FY 2025-26- 3/4 FY 2026-27- 2/3

11	Shareholding in the Company	Nil
12	Directorships held in other Companies	1. Energy Efficiency Services Limited 2. Powergrid Khavda IV -E2 Power Transmission Limited 3. Powergrid Gomti Yamuna Transmission Limited 4. Powergrid Chitradurga Bellary Transmission Limited 5. Powergrid Bikaner IV Transmission Limited 6. Powergrid South Olpad Transmission Limited 7. Tumkur II Re Transmission Limited
13	Chairman/Member of Committees of Board of Director of other Companies	Nil
14	Relationships with other Directors/KMP inter-se	Nil
15	Listed entities from which the Director has resigned in the past three years.	Nil

BOARD'S REPORT

Dear Members,

The Board of Directors hereby submits the report of the business and operations of your Company ("the Company" or "PTC India Limited" or "PTC") along with the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The summarized standalone and consolidated results of your Company are given in the table below.

(In ₹ Crores)

Particulars	Financial Year Ended			
	Standalone		Consolidated	
	31/03/2026	31/03/2025	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
Continuing Operations				
Total Income	16,619.82	15,644.52	17,137.77	16,277.22
Profit / (Loss) before Interest, Depreciation & Tax (PBITDA)	622.35*	1,379.50*	1,246.34**	1,767.97**
Finance Charges	84.54	320.42	310.36	641.91
Depreciation	2.91	2.75	10.34	9.31
Provision for Income Tax (including for earlier years)	137.86	201.55	208.20	263.02
Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations	397.04	854.78	717.44	853.73
Discontinued operations				
Profit/(loss) before tax for the year from discontinued operations	NA	NA	NA	134.23
Tax expense of discontinued operations	NA	NA	NA	11.72
Profit after tax for the year from discontinued operations	NA	NA	NA	122.51
Net Profit / (Loss) after tax from continuing and discontinued operations (before minority interest)	397.04	854.78	717.44	976.24
Minority interest	NA	NA	111.81	75.99
Net Profit / (Loss) after tax from continuing and discontinued operations (after minority interest)	397.04	854.78	605.63	900.25
Profit / (Loss) brought forward from previous year	1,630.95	1,261.95	1,843.62	1,558.74
Amount transferred to General Reserve	(119.48)	(254.89)	(119.48)	(254.89)
Dividend paid	(435.13)	(230.89)	(435.13)	(230.89)
Transferred to special reserve	NA	NA	-	(14.19)
Transfer to retained earnings on disposal/derecognition of investments	(150.00)	NA	(152.85)	(86.69)
Transferred to Statutory reserve	NA	NA	(41.51)	(28.21)
Re-measurement of post-employment benefit obligations, net of tax	NA	NA	0.23	(0.38)
Transferred from Other Comprehensive on account of adjustment for assets held for sale	NA	NA	-	(0.12)
Profit / (Loss) carried to Balance Sheet	1,323.38	1,630.95	1,700.51	1,843.62
Other comprehensive income /(Loss) (after minority interest)	1.24	(5.15)	1.48	(6.28)
Total comprehensive income from continuing and discontinued operation (after minority interest)	398.28	849.63	607.11	893.97

*inclusive of exceptional expense of ₹ 1.92 Crore (Previous year: Income of ₹ 521.63 Crore) for standalone results

**inclusive of exceptional expense of ₹ 4.35 Crore (Previous year: Income of ₹ 305.96 Crore) for consolidated results

- i) The above statements are extracted from the Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements which have been prepared in accordance with the applicable Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ('Act') and the relevant rules issued thereunder read with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 (hereinafter referred as "SEBI Listing Regulations") and the other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements forms part of the Annual Report.
- ii) As on 31st March, 2026, your Company has one subsidiary company namely PTC India Financial Services Limited ("PFS").

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

i) Standalone Financial Statements

The trading volumes were higher by 12% this year at 92,802 MUs as against 82,751 MUs during the previous year with a turnover (including other income) of ₹ 16,619.82 Crore for FY 2025-26 as against ₹ 15,644.52 Crore for FY 2024-25. Your Company has earned a Profit after Tax of ₹ 397.04 Crore as against ₹ 854.78 Crore (including post-tax profit of ₹ 457.39 Crore from disinvestment of PEL) in the previous year.

ii) Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated turnover (including other income) of the group is ₹ 17,137.77 Crore for the Financial Year 2025-26 as against ₹ 16,277.22 Crore for the Financial Year 2024-25. The Consolidated Profit after Tax (after minority interest) from continuing and discontinued operation of the group is ₹ 605.63 Crore for the Financial Year 2025-26 as against ₹ 900.25 Crore (including post-tax profit of ₹ 241.72 Crore from disinvestment of PEL) for the Financial Year 2024-25.

RESERVES

Out of the profits of the Company, a sum of ₹ 119.48 Crore has been transferred to General Reserves during FY 2025-26. Total Reserves & Surplus of the Company are ₹ 4,433.83 Crore (including securities premium) as at 31st March, 2026.

DIVIDEND

In order to maximize the shareholder's value, the Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on 14th February, 2026 has declared the Interim Dividend @ 30% for the Financial Year 2025-26 i.e., ₹ 3.00 per equity share of ₹ 10 each and same has been paid. The Interim Dividend resulted in a cash outflow of ₹ 88.80 Crore.

The Board of Directors of your Company are pleased to recommend for your consideration and approval, a final dividend @ 55% for the Financial Year 2025-26 i.e., ₹ 5.50 per equity share of ₹ 10 each. The final dividend, if approved, at the ensuing AGM will result in a cash outflow of ₹ 162.80 Crore.

Pursuant to Regulation 43A of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company has adopted dividend distribution policy and the same is placed on the website of the Company and can be accessed through the following link: <https://www.ptcindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Dividend-Distribution-Policy.pdf>

NET WORTH AND EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS) ON A STANDALONE BASIS

As on 31st March 2026, the net worth of your Company is ₹ 4,729.84 Crore as compared to ₹ 4,766.69 Crore as on 31st March 2025.

EPS of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2026 stands at ₹ 13.41 in comparison to ₹ 28.88 for the Financial Year ended 31st March 2025. The EPS has mainly decreased due to exceptional profit from the disinvestment of PTC Energy Limited (wholly owned subsidiary) in the previous Financial Year i.e. FY 2024-25.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

There have been no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred from the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statement relates i.e. 31st March 2026 till the date of this report.

Subsequent to the closure of FY 2025-26, the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 4 August, 2026, has declared an interim dividend @ Rs. 23/- per equity share for the FY 2026-27 on the equity shares of the Company out of the surplus in the profit and loss account (retained earnings) of the Company. The interim dividend will result in a cash outflow of ₹680.82 Crore, thereby reducing the available cash balances and accumulated reserves of the Company by an equivalent amount after the balance sheet date.

CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY

There is no change in the nature of business of your Company during the year under review.

CHANGES IN CAPITAL STRUCTURE

During the period under review, no change has taken place with regard to capital structure of the Company.

As on 31st March 2026, PTC has an Authorized Share Capital of ₹ 750,00,00,000 and paid-up share capital of ₹ 296,00,83,210 divided into 29,60,08,321 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The equity shares of your Company are listed on the 'BSE Limited' ("BSE") and 'National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.' ("NSE"). The promoters i.e. NTPC Ltd. (NTPC), Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (POWERGRID), Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC) and NHPC Ltd. (NHPC) individually holds 4.0539% each or 16.2156% collectively of the paid-up and subscribed equity share capital of your Company and the balance of 83.7844% of the paid-up and subscribed equity share capital of your Company is held by Power Sector Entities, Financial Institutions, Life Insurance Corporation of India, other Insurance Companies, Banking Institutions, Corporations, Investment Companies, Foreign Institutional Investors, Private Utilities and others including public at large.

HOLDING, SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

Pursuant to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Act, the statement containing the salient features of the financial statement of the Company's subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures entities given in Form AOC-1 is annexed to this report at **Annexure 1**. There has been no material change in the nature of the business of the subsidiary.

Holding Company

The Company does not have any holding company.

Subsidiary Companies

PTC India Financial Services Limited (PFS)

PFS is a listed subsidiary of your Company incorporated on 08th September 2006 in New Delhi wherein PTC holds a 64.99% stake and has invested ₹ 754.77 Crore. PFS is listed on NSE & BSE and has been classified as an Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC) by the Reserve Bank of India. PFS recorded total income of ₹ 518.25 Crore during FY 2025-26 which is down by 19% as compared to last year's revenue of ₹ 638.00 Crore. Interest income for FY 2025-26 has decreased to ₹ 470.55 Crore for FY 2025-26 as against previous year's ₹ 621.83 Crore. The profit before tax is ₹ 389.70 Crore for FY 2025-26 as against ₹ 278.52 Crore in FY 2024-25 and profit after tax is ₹ 319.36 Crore for FY 2025-26 as against ₹ 217.05 Crore in FY 2024-25. The increase in Profit after tax is mainly due to reversal of impairment provision of ₹ 151.03 Crore during FY 2025-26. Earnings per share for FY 2025-26 stood at ₹ 4.97 per share. The Statutory Auditor of PFS is M/s. Ravi Rajan & Co., LLP.

PTC Energy Limited (PEL)- ceased to be subsidiary during FY 2024-25

As per the terms of the bid, the Company received total sales consideration of ₹ 1175.75 Crore (net of costs to sell) and consequently recorded a profit of ₹ 521.63 Crore as "Exceptional Items" in the Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025.

Investment in other companies (Amount released up to 31st March 2026)

- Your Company invested ₹ 150.00 Crore in Athena Energy Ventures Private Limited (AEVPL). Since the projects of this Investee Company could not be commissioned in time and considering other related factors and fair value, a reduction of ₹ 149.97 Crore towards the investment had been accounted over earlier years.

During the year, following NCLT's order extinguishing all shareholdings of AEVPL, the Company has written off its investment in AEVPL.

- Sikkim Urja Limited ("SUL") (earlier known as Teesta Urja Limited) implemented a project of 1200 MW Teesta III Hydro Electric Project and the company has an equity investment of ₹ 180.30 Crore in SUL. Following a flash flood caused by a cloudburst on October 4, 2023, which severely impacted the project, the Company reassessed the fair value of its investment at ₹ 99.03 Crore as on March 31, 2024, down from fair value of ₹ 221.10 Crore as on March 31, 2023. The resulting decline of ₹ 122.07 Crore was recorded in Other Comprehensive Income for FY 2023-24.

During FY 2024-25, the major stakeholder of SUL i.e. Sikkim Power Investment Corporation Limited (SPICL), holding 60.08% of the shareholding, has transferred its entire shareholding to Greenko Energies Private Limited. Based on the value of aforementioned transaction, status of the project and other relevant information available with the Company, the fair value of investment in SUL has been assessed by the Company at ₹ 93.45 Crore as on March 31, 2025, resulting in an additional reduction of ₹ 5.58 Crore from the carrying value as at March 31, 2024. This adjustment has also been recognized in Other Comprehensive Income during the year ended March 31, 2025.

Although the plant is making progress and it is expected that the Plant will start partial generation in FY 2026-27 and full generation in FY 2029-30, considering that the power generation from the project has not yet started and there are uncertainties involved in the project, the Company has concluded to continue the investment at the same value of ₹ 93.45 Crore.

- Your Company invested ₹ 12.50 Crore in Hindustan Power Exchange Limited (earlier named Pranurja Solutions Limited) with other equity partners i.e. BSE Investments Limited and ICICI Bank for development of a new Power Exchange. The company got its license from CERC on 12th May 2021.
- Your Company held equity investment in RS India Global Energy Ltd (RSIGEL) at a carrying value of ₹ 1/-. Given that RSIGEL's financial statements have not been considered for consolidation since FY 2014-15 due to non-availability of the same and the Company have no representation in RSIGEL's management, the Company has concluded that RSIGEL does not qualify as an associate in accordance with IND AS 28.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All contracts/ arrangements/ transactions entered by the Company during the financial year with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis and do not attract the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. During the year, the Company had not entered into any contract/ arrangement/ transaction with related parties which could be considered material in accordance with the policy of the company on materiality of related party transactions.

Accordingly, the disclosure of Related Party Transactions as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 in Form AOC-2 is not applicable.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Act, the Board of Directors of your Company confirms that:

- In the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2026, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures from the same;
- The Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2026 and of the profit of the company for the year ended on that date;
- The Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- The Directors had prepared the annual accounts of the Company on a going concern basis;
- The Directors had laid down the internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively;
- The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. The Board has adopted the policies and procedures for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, safeguarding of its assets, the prevention of and detection of fraud and errors, the accuracy & completeness of the accounting records and the timely preparation of reliable financial disclosures.

For FY 2025-26, the Company had appointed M/s Ernst & Young LLP as advisor for the above stated purpose.

APPOINTMENT/ RE-APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL AND RESIGNATIONS/ COMPLETION OF TENURES BY THE DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

During the Financial Year 2025-26, there were following changes in the composition of Board of Directors of the Company:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Joining/ Cessation	Date of joining/ Cessation
1.	Shri Harish Saran	Cessation	07 th June, 2025
2.	Shri Arabandi Venu Prasad	Cessation	13 th November, 2025
3.	Shri Sukhdev Singh	Appointment	11 th November, 2025
4.	Smt. Sangeeta Kaushik	Cessation	21 st November, 2025
5.	Shri Masood Akhtar Ansari	Appointment	01 st December, 2025
6.	Shri Prakash Mhaske	Re-appointment	16 th January, 2026
7.	Shri Rajneesh Agarwal	Cessation	02 nd March, 2026

Further, Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhavar has been re-designated from CMD to MD & CEO of the Company w.e.f 13th April, 2026. Shri Sukhdev Singh, Independent Director has been appointed as Non-Executive Chairman w.e.f. 15th May 2026.

As per the provisions of the Act, Shri Rajiv Kumar Rohilla (DIN:10371161) would retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible has offered himself for re-appointment. The Board recommends his re-appointment. Necessary resolution for re-appointment of aforesaid Director has been included in the Notice convening the ensuing AGM.

DETAILS OF BOARD MEETINGS

During the financial year ended 31st March 2026, the Board met 8 (eight) times. The details of Board meetings are mentioned in Corporate Governance Report as annexed with this report. The intervening gap between any two consecutive meetings was within the period prescribed by the Act, SEBI Listing Regulations and Secretarial Standard on Meetings of Board of Directors (SS-1) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

As on 31st March, 2026, the Board had all Statutory Committees i.e. Audit Committee, Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee and Risk Management Committee. The other Committees/ Group of Directors formed from time to time for specific purposes.

The details in respect of composition, number and attendance of each director in various Committees of Board as required in accordance with Secretarial Standard-1 on Board Meetings and SEBI Listing Regulations are available in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Annual Report.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has duly constituted an Audit Committee, whose detailed composition and powers are provided in the Corporate Governance Report. There were no recommendations of the Audit Committee which have not been accepted by the Board during the financial year.

DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Company has received the necessary declaration from each independent director under Section 149(7) of the Act, that he/she meets the criteria of independence laid down in Section 149(6) of the Act and Regulation 25 of the SEBI Listing Regulations. The Independent Directors have also confirmed that they have complied with the Company's code of conduct for Directors and Senior Management Personnel.

Independent Directors get themselves registered in the data bank maintained with the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs, Manesar ("IICA") from time to time and undertake, if required, online proficiency self-assessment test conducted by the IICA.

In the opinion of the Board, all independent directors possess a strong sense of integrity and have requisite experience, skills, qualification and expertise and are independent of the management. For further details, please refer to the Corporate Governance report.

BOARD EVALUATION

The performance evaluation process and related tools are reviewed by the "Nomination & Remuneration Committee" on a need basis, and the Committee may seek independent external advice in relation to the process. The Committee may amend the Policy, if required, to ascertain its appropriateness as per the needs of the Company from time to time.

The Company has devised a Policy for performance evaluation of Independent Directors, Board, Committees and other individual directors, which includes criteria for performance evaluation of the non-executive and executive directors. The overall effectiveness of the Board is measured on the basis of the ratings obtained by each Director and accordingly the Board decides the Appointments, Re-appointments and Removal of the non-performing Directors of the Company. On the basis of Policy for Performance Evaluation, a process of evaluation is being followed by the Board for its own performance and that of its Committees and individual Directors.

The exercise was carried through a structured evaluation process covering various aspects of the Board including committees and every Director's functioning such as composition of Board and committees, experience and competencies, performance of specific duties and obligations, governance issues, etc. A questionnaire formed a key part of the evaluation process for reviewing the functioning and effectiveness of the Board.

Board members had submitted their response for evaluating the entire Board, respective committees of which they are members and of their peer Board members, including Chairman of the Board.

The evaluation process focused on various aspects of the Board and Committees functioning such as structure, composition, quality, board meeting practices and overall Board effectiveness. The Board has revised the Performance Evaluation Policy on 23rd June 2025.

The Independent Directors had a separate meeting held on 07th August, 2025. No Directors other than Independent Directors attended this meeting. Independent Directors discussed inter-alia the performance of Non-Independent Directors and Board as a whole and the performance of the Chairman of the Company after taking into consideration the views of Executive and Non-Executive Directors and took note of the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the company management and the Board.

The performance evaluation of all the Independent Directors has been done by the entire Board, excluding the Director being evaluated.

OUTCOME OF EVALUATION PROCESS

The Board was satisfied with the professional expertise and knowledge of each of the Directors. All the Directors effectively contributed to the decision-making process by the Board. Further, all the Committees were duly constituted and were functioning effectively. The Board also expressed its satisfaction with the quality and adequacy of the supporting documents provided to the Board, enabling it to assess the policy & procedural requirements for the proper functioning of the Company. The Board expressed its satisfaction with its decision making and implementation of the decisions. The Directors expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

REMUNERATION POLICY

Your Company has in place a policy known as 'Nomination & Remuneration Policy' for selection and appointment of Directors, Senior Management, and their remuneration. The Policy includes criteria for determining qualification, positive attributes & independence. The Company aspires to pay performance linked remuneration to its WTDs/ MD. It is ensured that the remuneration is determined in such a way that there is a balance between fixed and variable pay.

While every grade / position in the organizational hierarchy gets performance related pay on a weighted average score of individual performance and organizational performance (which is measured basis the Organization wide KPIs, broad parameters given below), for Board level positions the weightage assigned to organizational performance is 100%. Therefore, WTDs/ MD variable pay is determined entirely by the organizational performance score which is awarded by the N&R Committee of the Board by an elaborate process.

PRP spread across different functions	Weightage
Business Volume & Market Position	17.50
Financial or Profitability	30.00
Outstanding Days/ Receivables	15.00
Innovation	10.00
Corporate Image spread across 7 sub-tasks	17.50
Contribution Of Consultancy	10.00

The Policy of the Company on Nomination and Remuneration & Board Diversity is placed on the website of the Company at <https://www.ptcindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Nomination-Remuneration-and-Board-Diversity-Policy.pdf>

VIGIL MECHANISM/WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

Your Company believes in the conduct of the affairs of its constituents in a fair and transparent manner by adopting highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity, and ethical behavior. In compliance with requirements of the Act & SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company has established a mechanism under its Whistle Blower Policy for employees to report to the management instances of unethical behavior, actual or suspected, fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct or Ethics Policy. Whistleblowing is the confidential disclosure by an individual of any concern encountered in the workplace relating to a perceived wrongdoing. The policy has been framed to enforce controls to provide a system of detection, reporting, prevention and appropriate dealing of issues relating to fraud, unethical behavior etc. The policy provides for adequate safeguards against victimization of director(s)/employee(s) who adopts the mechanism for protected disclosure and also provides for direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee in exceptional cases. During the year under review, no complaints were received by the Board or Audit Committee.

The whistle blower policy of the Company is available at the link https://www.ptcindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Whistle-Blower-Policy_New-dt-23.06.2025.pdf

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As a responsible corporate citizen, PTC India Limited (PTC) is committed to ensure its contribution to the welfare of the communities in the society where it operates, through its various Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") initiatives.

During the year, the Company has implemented various CSR Projects, which are creating a long time and permanent impact on underprivileged sections of society. Some of the projects are as below:

1. The Company successfully provided non-formal primary education through cost-effective One-Teacher Schools (O.T.S.), popularly known as Ekal Vidyalayas, particularly in remote, tribal, forest and underdeveloped areas where access to formal education remains limited. The initiative seeks to bring underserved communities into the mainstream social, economic and cultural framework by improving access to basic education, creating awareness of rights and entitlements, and promoting self-reliance, dignity and social empowerment.
2. The company extended its medical outreach by providing comprehensive cleft care and surgical treatment to children and young adults from deserving and underserved sections of society suffering from cleft lip and related conditions. The initiative focuses on enabling timely access to quality medical care, corrective surgery and necessary follow-up support, thereby improving the beneficiaries' physical well-being, confidence, social integration and overall quality of life.
3. The company sponsored the installation of 5 Futuristic Healthcare Delivery Kiosks with Point of Care Diagnostics to improve access to and uptake of essential health services in the primary healthcare delivery ecosystem. The program is expected to increase social and economic well-being by reducing patient and attendant travel time, costs, and out-of-pocket expenses, as well as minimising the carbon footprint of health-related travel. Improved referral procedures will provide timely access to relevant healthcare services and increase continuity of care.

The objective of PTC's CSR Policy is to consistently pursue the concept of integrated development of the society in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner and at the same time recognize the interests of all its stakeholders. In order to accomplish this objective professionally, the Company has formed a Trust named the PTC Foundation Trust (PFT) for execution of the CSR initiatives of the Company. The Company has adopted a CSR policy.

To attain its CSR objectives in a professional and integrated manner, PTC shall undertake the CSR activities as specified under the Companies Act, 2013.

Currently, the CSR Committee consists of Shri Prakash Mhaske (Independent Director), Shri Masood Akhtar Ansari (Non-Executive Nominee Director) and Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhavar (Managing Director & CEO).

The Board has revised the CSR policy on 23rd June 2025. The CSR Policy is available at the link: <https://www.ptcindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/PTC-CSR-Policy-dt-23.06.2025.pdf>

Further, the Annual Report on CSR Activities/ Initiatives including all requisite details is annexed with this report at **Annexure 2**.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

Your Company has developed and implemented a risk management framework that includes the identification of elements of risk which in the opinion of the Board may threaten the existence of the Company. The Risk Management Policy has been revised during the year under review. The main objective of this policy is to ensure sustainable business growth with stability and to promote a proactive approach in evaluating, resolving and reporting risks associated with the business. In order to achieve the key objective, the policy establishes a structured and disciplined approach to Risk Management, including the development of a Risk Matrix for each business. Tools like the Risk Matrix will guide decisions on risk related issues. Shri Rajiv Malhotra is the Chief Risk Officer (CRO).

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

As stipulated under SEBI Listing Regulations, the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report in accordance with the guidelines issued by SEBI, describing the initiatives taken by the Company from environmental, social and governance perspective forms part of this Annual Report.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENT U/S 186

Details of loans, guarantees and investments covered under Section 186 of the Act including purpose thereof form part of the notes to the financial statements provided in this Annual Report.

ANNUAL RETURN

In accordance with the provisions of Section 92(3) and 134(3)(a) of the Act, the draft Annual Return for FY'26 is available on the website of the Company at: <https://www.ptcindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Annual-Return-2025-26.pdf>

STATUTORY AUDITORS

M/s T.R. Chadha & Co. LLP., Chartered Accountants, were appointed as Statutory Auditors of your Company in the 22nd Annual General Meeting for a period of five consecutive years till conclusion of 27th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in year 2026.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Section 139 of the Act, Audit Committee and the Board has recommended the re-appointment of M/s. T.R. Chadha & Co. LLP, as Statutory Auditors for a term of 5 years to hold the office from the conclusion of the forthcoming AGM until the conclusion of 32nd AGM of the Company to be held in FY 2031. The Company has received letter from them to the effect that their re-appointment, if made, would be within the prescribed limits under Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013 and that they are not disqualified for appointment and are eligible for appointment. A resolution seeking their re-appointment as Statutory Auditors of the Company forms part of the Notice of 27th AGM and the same is recommended for Member's approval.

The Statutory Auditors have audited the standalone and consolidated financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March 2026 and the same being placed before members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting for their approval.

The Auditors' Report on Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements for FY 2025-26 does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

During the period under review, no incident of fraud was reported by the Statutory Auditors pursuant to Section 143(12) of the Companies Act 2013.

INTERNAL AUDITORS

M/s. GSA & Associates, Chartered Accountants have been appointed as Internal Auditor for FY 2025-26. Reports of the Internal Auditor for the year were submitted to the Audit Committee & Board.

COST AUDITORS

Cost audit is not applicable to the Company.

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS

In line with the provisions of Section 204 of the Act and provisions of Regulation 24 of SEBI Listing Regulations, M/s. A K Rastogi & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries were appointed as secretarial auditor of the Company for a period of 5 (five) years w.e.f. 01st April, 2025 to 31st March 2030.

The Secretarial Audit Report for FY 2025-26 has following observation:-

- Company had appointed a Whole-time Director on 13.01.2025, as such correspondingly the Company was required to appoint 1 (One) Independent Director within a period of 3 (three) months i.e. by 12.04.2025. Consequently, there was a vacancy of an Independent Director from 13.04.2025 till 06.06.2025 as per the requirement of Regulation 17 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, National Stock Exchange of India Limited & BSE Limited each have levied fine of ₹ 2,75,000 for a period of 55 days i.e. from 13.04.2025 to 06.06.2025 and the same had been deposited by the Company.

The composition of the Board is in compliance with SEBI Listing Regulations w.e.f. 7th June 2025. The Secretarial Audit Report is annexed to the Board's Report at **Annexure 3**.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The Management recognizes that the Company's employees are its most valuable asset and remains committed to fostering an environment that enables them to effectively contribute to business objectives while fulfilling their personal and professional aspirations. Human Resources play a pivotal role in driving organizational excellence and facilitating the successful implementation of the Company's strategic initiatives.

The Company is committed to creating a culture of continuous learning and development to equip employees with the knowledge and skills required to address evolving business needs and emerging opportunities. It firmly believes in the principles of diversity, equity and inclusion and continues to promote a workplace that provides equal opportunities to all employees irrespective of gender.

The Company places significant emphasis on employee engagement through various initiatives aimed at strengthening commitment, collaboration and alignment with the Company's vision, mission, and values. Employees are also encouraged to participate in social and community-oriented activities. The Company provides a healthy, safe and supportive work environment, including flexible working arrangements and flexi-timing, to promote employee well-being and facilitate a healthy work-life balance.

Employee Relations

The Company continues to maintain healthy, cordial and harmonious employee relations across all levels of the organization. Mutual trust, transparency, open communication and respect form the foundation of its employee relations framework, contributing to a positive and productive work environment.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

A separate report on corporate governance, along with a certificate from the Practicing Company Secretary regarding the compliance of conditions of corporate governance norms as stipulated under SEBI Listing Regulations is annexed and forms part of the Annual Report.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

Management Discussion and Analysis on matters related to the business performance as stipulated in the SEBI Listing Regulations is given as a separate section in the Annual Report.

DOMESTIC POWER TRADING

Your Company has completed another significant year of its operations. In this financial year, the company has maintained its leadership position in the industry despite several changes in the market. The company has sustained

consistent performance by maintaining continuous interactions with customers and providing innovative solutions. Your Company remains the front-runner in the power trading market.

PTC achieved the trading volume of 92,802 MUs during FY 2025-26 against the previous year's volume of 82,751 MUs with a growth of 12.15%. PTC achieved short-term trading volume (including exchange volume) of 57,968 MUs during FY 2025-26 against the previous year's volume of 49,794 MUs with a growth of 16.42%. Further, PTC has achieved long & medium-term trading volumes of 34,834 MUs in FY 2025-26 against the previous year's volume of 32,957 MUs with a growth of 5.70%. PTC managed to retain its leadership position in terms of the overall trading volumes in the power trading market.

PTC's short term bilateral trade volumes were 5,744 MUs during FY 2025-26 against previous year figure of 6,951 MUs and power exchanges volumes during the year were 52,224 MUs against the previous year's volume of 42,843 MUs with a growth of 21.90%.

PTC had sustained its presence in portfolio management for the utilities segment under various arrangements with government owned utilities. The arrangements mandate PTC for sale/purchase of power for the respective utilities under power exchanges arrangements. PTC has also successfully ventured into the role of a holistic solution provider by assisting utilities in their day to day demand-supply assessment, price forecasting, market assessment etc.

Long Term Agreements for Purchase of power

POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENTS

PTC has in its portfolio Long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with the generators for a cumulative capacity of around 7.5 GW for further sale of power to Discoms which includes Cross-Border power trade and most of them are tied-up. The projects are based on domestic coal, imported coal, gas, hydro and renewable energy resources.

AGREEMENTS FOR SALE OF POWER

In the current year, PTC has signed agreements with Tamil Nadu Utilities and four power generators on medium term basis for cumulative supply of 670 MW of power for a period of five years. The power supply has also commenced in the current financial year.

CROSS BORDER POWER TRADE

In the current year, total Cross-border trade with Bhutan witnessed a volume of 8,670 MUs against previous year's volume of 6,178 MUs. PTC continues to help Bhutan's power trade transaction on Indian Power Exchange and has supplied 1,939 MUs to Bhutan during dry months in the current financial year as against previous year's volume of 1,098 MUs. Also, PTC continues to sell Bhutan's power on Indian Power Exchange and has sold 218 MUs from generating stations in Bhutan in the current financial year.

In the previous year, PTC has signed a PPA with Nepal Electricity Authority for supply of power to an India State Utility during high flow season on medium term basis and has supplied 457 MUs in the current financial year. In addition, PTC continues to assist Nepal in importing power during the dry months and has supplied 591 MUs to Nepal in the current financial year. The total Cross-border trade with Nepal witnessed a volume of 1048 MUs in the current financial year against previous year's volume of 485 MUs.

PTC has supplied 1,596 MUs to Bangladesh in the current financial year under the Long-term contract for 200 MW capacity as against 1,600 MUs in the previous year.

Cross-border transactions remain a vital part of our portfolio with total volume of 11,314 MUs as against 8,262 MUs in the previous year. We expect to increase cross-border transactions going forward.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS/OUTGO

The particulars relating to conservation of energy, technology absorption, are not applicable as the Company has a small set up and only one office at New Delhi.

Foreign exchange earnings and Outgo:

Information about the foreign exchange earnings and outgo, as required to be given under Section 134(3)(m) of the Act read with sub rule 3 of Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, is given as follows:

S. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026
1.	Expenditure in Foreign Currency	₹ 1.93 Crore
2.	Earning in Foreign Currency	₹ 982.97 Crore

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The information required pursuant to Section 197 read with Rule 5(1) and Rule 5(2)/(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 in respect of employees of the Company is attached to the Directors' Report at **Annexure 4**.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION & REDRESSAL), ACT 2013

Your Company has in place a Prevention of Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. This policy may be accessed on the Company's website i.e. www.ptcindia.com.

Internal Complaints Committee has been set up as required under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013, inter-alia, to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees (permanent, Contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy.

Number of sexual harassment complaints received during the year.	Nil	The Company has not received any sexual harassment complaints during the financial year 2025-26 and hence no complaint is outstanding as on 31 st March, 2026
Number of such complaints disposed of during the year.	N.A.	
Number of cases pending for a period exceeding ninety days.	Nil	

COMPLIANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961

Your Company complied with the provisions of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

i) SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS

No significant or material orders were passed during the year under review by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

ii) TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND (IEPF)

Pursuant to the provisions of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, the Company has filed the necessary form and uploaded the details of unpaid and unclaimed amounts lying with the Company, as on the date of last AGM, with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. During the period under review, the Company has transferred dividend of ₹ 28,05,400/ which were unclaimed for seven years or more and lying in 'Unpaid/ Unclaimed Dividend A/c' for such period to IEPF account. Further, 29,157 equity shares in respect of which said unclaimed dividend was transferred to IEPF account, have also been transferred to the IEPF account.

iii) DEPOSITS

Your Company has not accepted any deposits from public in terms of provisions of Companies Act, 2013. Thus, no disclosure is required relating to deposits under Chapter V of Companies Act, 2013.

iv) COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARD ON BOARD AND GENERAL MEETINGS

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the Secretarial Standards 1 & 2 as issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

GENERAL

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

- Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.
- Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme.
- Neither Managing Director nor the Whole-time Directors of the Company receive any remuneration or commission from any of its subsidiaries.

Your Directors further state that there are no specific disclosures required under details of difference between amount of the valuation done at the time of one-time settlement and the valuation done while taking loan from the Banks or Financial Institutions along with the reasons thereof.

Further, no application was filed under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 during the year.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Statements in this "Director's Report" & "Management Discussion and Analysis" describing the Company's objectives, projections, estimates, expectations or predictions may be forward looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws and regulations. Actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied. Important factors that could make a difference to the Company's operations including raw material/ fuel availability and its prices, cyclical demand and pricing in the Company's principal markets, changes in the Government regulations, tax regimes, economic developments within India and the Countries in which the Company conducts business and other ancillary factors.

APPRECIATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Directors take this opportunity to express their deep sense of gratitude to the Promoters, Shareholders, Central and State Governments and their departments, Regulators, Central Electricity Authority, banks and the local authorities for their continued guidance and support.

Your directors would also like to record its appreciation for the support and cooperation your Company has been receiving from its clients and everyone associated with the Company.

Your directors place on record their sincere appreciation to the employees at all levels for their hard work, dedication and commitment. The enthusiasm and unstinting efforts of the employees have enabled the Company to remain as an industry leader.

And to you, our shareholders, we are deeply grateful for the confidence and faith that you have always reposed in us.

For and on behalf of the Board

Date: 04/08/2026
Place: New Delhi

sd/-
Sukhdev Singh
Chairman
DIN: 03288811

FORM NO. AOC-1 (ANNUAL PERFORMANCE OF SUBSIDIARIES)

(Pursuant to first provision of sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Act read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(₹ in Crore except % of shareholding)

Name of the Subsidiary Company (Financial year ended at 31st March, 2026)		PTC India Financial Services Limited
1.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	NA
2.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.	NA
3.	Share capital	642.28
4.	Reserves & surplus	2,437.44
5.	Total assets	4,956.25
6.	Total Liabilities	4,956.25
7.	Investments (net of provision)	831.51
8.	Turnover	514.57
9.	Profit before taxation	389.70
10.	Provision for taxation	70.34
11.	Profit after taxation	319.36
12.	Proposed Dividend	-
13.	% of shareholding	64.99%

1. Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations- NIL

Part "B": ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

(Statement pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Act related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures)

Name of Associates/Joint Ventures		Hindustan Power Exchange Ltd (Formerly known as Pranurja Solutions Limited)	RS India Wind Energy Limited#	Varam Bio Energy Pvt. Limited#
1.	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31 st March, 2026	Not Available	Not Available
2.	Date on which the Associates or Joint Ventures was associated or acquired	FY 2021-22	FY 2007-08	FY 2007-08
3.	Shares of Associates /Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end (in No.)	12,50,00,000	6,11,21,415	43,90,000
	Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Ventures (₹ in Crores)	12.50	61.12	4.39
	Extent of Holding %	22.62%	37%	26%
4.	Description of how there is significant influence	Note A	Note A	Note A
5.	Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	NA	Note B	Note B
6.	Net worth attributable to shareholding as per the latest audited Balance Sheet (₹ in Crore)	16.26	Not Available	Not Available
7.	Profit / (Loss) for the year (₹ in Crore)			
	i. Considered in Consolidation	1.04	Not Available	Not Available
	ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	NA	Not Available	Not Available

1. Names of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations. NA

2. Names of associates or joint ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year- NIL

#Company has made full provisions for investment in the associate company

Note A: There is significant influence due to holding more than 20% share capital.

Note B: The Audited Accounts were not made available by associate companies.

Note C: RS India Global Energy Limited has not been considered as an associate Company (Refer Note 5 (a) of the Consolidated Financial Statements for FY 2025-26).

For and on behalf of the Board
PTC India Limited

Sd/-
(Rajiv Maheshwari)
Company Secretary

Sd/-
(Pankaj Goel)
ED & CFO

Sd/-
(Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar)
MD&CEO
DIN- 07306454

Sd/-
(Sukhdev Singh)
Chairman
DIN-03288811

Place: New Delhi
Date: 19/05/2026

ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2025-26

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

As a corporate citizen your Company, is committed to ensure the social upliftment of the communities in areas where it operates Pan India through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Initiatives. The company has formulated its CSR policy aiming to deliver internal and external positive socio-environmental impact while ensuring focused contribution towards CSR. In order to accomplish this objective professionally, the Company is undertaking the CSR initiatives through its own Trust named the PTC Foundation Trust (PFT).

The Company's thrust areas for undertaking CSR activities are in line with the key sectors specified in Schedule VII of Section 135 of the Act, and changes therein from time to time.

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year FY 2025-26	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year FY 2025-26
1.	Smt. Rashmi Verma*	Independent Director-Chairperson	3	3
2.	Shri Prakash Mhaske**	Independent Director-Chairman	3	3
3.	Smt. Sangeeta Kaushik@	Non-Executive Nominee Director	2	2
4.	Shri Rajneesh Agarwal%	Non-Executive Nominee Director	2	2
5.	Shri Masood Akhtar Ansari#	Non-Executive Nominee Director	1	1
6.	Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar&	MD & CEO	-	-

* Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

**Appointed as Chairman w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

@ Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 21st November, 2025

%Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 2nd March 2026

Appointed as member w.e.f. 23rd January, 2026

& Appointed as member w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

3. Provide the web-link(s) where composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the Company.

<https://www.ptcindia.com/csr-initiatives/>

4. Provide the executive summary along with web-link(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014.

Not Applicable

5. (a) Average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5): ₹ 495.20 crore

(b) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): ₹ 9.90 crore

(c) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years: NIL

(d) Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any: NIL

(e) Total CSR obligation for the financial year [(b)+(c)+(d)]: ₹ 9.90 crores

6. (a) Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Project) - ₹ 3.22 crore

(b) Amount spent in Administrative overheads - NIL

(c) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable- NIL

(d) Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+(b)+(c)] - ₹ 3.22 crore

(e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹ crore)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per sub-section (6) of section 135		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135		
	Amount (in ₹ crore)	Date of transfer	Name of the fund	Amount	Date of transfer
3.22	6.68	28.04.2026			

f) Excess amount for set-off, if any:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in ₹ crore)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	9.90
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	3.22
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year ((i)-(ii))	NIL
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	NIL
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years ((iii)-(iv))	NIL

7. Details of Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility amount for the preceding three Financial Years:

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135(6) (in ₹ crore)	Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under sub-section (6) of section 135 (in ₹ crore)	Amount spent in the financial year (in ₹ crore)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135, if any		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years (in ₹ crore)	Deficiency, if any
			As at 01 st April, 2025		Amount (in ₹ crore)	Date of transfer	As on 31 st March, 2026	
1.	FY 2022-23	8.77	8.24	-	8.24	16.04.2025 (₹ 6.46 Crore) 17.04.2025 (₹ 1.78 Crore)	-	-
2.	FY 2023-24*	8.08	6.34	1.59	4.69	17.04.2025	0.06	-
3.	FY 2024-25	9.99	9.99	9.16	-	-	0.83	-

* In April 2026, out of unspent CSR of ₹ 0.06 Crore for FY 2023-24 as mentioned above, contribution of ₹ 0.02 Crore has been made to funds mentioned under Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013.

8. Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year: No

If Yes, enter the number of Capital assets created/ acquired Furnish the details relating to such asset(s) so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year: Not Applicable

Sl. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pincode of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner		
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name	Registered address
NA							

(All the fields should be captured as appearing in the revenue record, flat no, house no, Municipal Office/Municipal Corporation/ Gram panchayat are to be specified and also the area of the immovable property as well as boundaries)

Note: The Company has undertaken construction of Vishram Sadan in the premises Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital and same is under progress. During FY 2025-26, an amount of ₹ 9.16 crore has been spent on this project

9. Specify the reason(s), if the Company has failed to spend two percent of the average net profit as per section 135(5):

The unspent balance of ₹ 6.68 crore for FY 2025-26 is towards various ongoing projects and has been transferred to the unspent CSR account in April, 2026 and will be spent in accordance with the CSR Rules.

Date: 04/08/2026
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
MD & CEO
(DIN: 07306454)

Sd/-
Chairman of CSR Committee
(DIN 08512385)

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2026

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies

(Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

The Members,
PTC India Limited
2nd Floor, NBCC Tower,
15, Bhikaji Cama Place
New Delhi-110066

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **PTC INDIA LIMITED (CIN: L40105DL1999PLC099328)** (hereinafter called "the Company") for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2026. Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2026 (Audit period) complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March 2026 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') and the amendments made therein from time to time (to the extent applicable to the Company during the audit period):
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; **-Not Applicable**
 - (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021; **(Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period)**
 - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021; **(Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period)**
 - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 2025 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
 - (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations 2018;
 - (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021; **-(Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period)**
 - (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; **-(Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period)**
- (vi) As explained by the management, the following laws are specifically applicable to the Company based on their sector/ industry:
 1. The Electricity Act, 2003 and the Rules made there under.
Compliances/ processes/ systems under the other applicable laws to the Company are being relied on the basis of certificate submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- (i) Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and the Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited.

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors including Independent Directors and a Woman Independent Director, except that:

- a. Company had appointed a Whole-time Director on 13.01.2025, as such correspondingly the Company was required to appoint 1 (One) Independent Director within a period of 3 (three) months i.e. by 12.04.2025. Consequently, there was a vacancy of an Independent Director from 13.04.2025 till 06.06.2025 as per the requirement of Regulation 17 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, National Stock Exchange of India Limited & BSE Limited each have levied fine of ₹ 2,75,000 for a period of 55 days i.e. from 13.04.2025 to 06.06.2025 and the same had been deposited by the Company.

The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Generally, adequate notices were given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting. All the decisions made in the Board/Committee meeting(s) were carried out with the consent of requisite Directors/ Members present during the meeting and dissent/abstinence, if any, have been duly recorded/ incorporated in the respective Minutes.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report as under:

1. The Audited Standalone & Consolidated Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended 31st March 2024 were placed in the 25th AGM held on 26.09.2024 for approval of shareholders but was not approved by requisite majority and subsequently approved in the 26th AGM of the company held on 08.08.2025. The company in compliance with the provisions of Section 137 of Companies Act, 2013, filed the financial statements as provisional after 25th AGM pending approval of shareholders and after approval in 26th AGM, the same were filed again as Final with MCA with payment of additional fees.

We further report that during the audit period the company had the following major events/ action bearing on the company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.

1. The main Object Clause of the Memorandum of Association (MOA) of the Company was amended in the 26th Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on 08.08.2025 by inserting the following new sub-clause "Clause 8" after existing sub-clause 7 in Part-A of Clause III of MOA:

"To carry on the business of broking, dealing, clearing, and trading in securities, commodity derivatives, and other financial instruments, either directly or as an authorized person, trading member, or trading-cum clearing member of any stock exchange, commodity exchange, or clearing corporation in India or abroad; and to obtain and hold memberships, licenses, or other approvals from such exchanges or regulatory authorities, and to undertake all related and ancillary activities permitted under applicable laws, rules, and regulations."

2. The following clauses of Articles of Association (AOA) of the Company were altered vide special resolutions passed through postal ballot on voting conducted from 19.02.2026 to 20.03.2026:

- (a) Change in definition of Promoter (Definitions);
- (b) Remuneration/ sitting fees of Directors- As per existing Companies Act (Article 117);
- (c) Deletion of Article relating to Promoters Agreement (Article 178),

3. The Board in its meeting held on 14.02.2026, subject to approval of shareholders, approved the (ii) Change in designation of Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar "Chairman & Managing Director" (CMD) to "Managing Director" (MD) resulting in (a) relinquishment of his post as "Chairman" w.e.f. such date as may be decided by the Board and (b) his office shall be liable to retire by rotation.

Further, the shareholders by evoting concluded on 20.03.2026 through postal ballot, approved the change in designation of Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar from CMD to MD. Subsequently, the designation of Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar changed from CMD to MD & CEO w.e.f. 13th April 2026 and an independent director on the Board has been appointed as the Chairman of the Company w.e.f. 15th May, 2026.

For A. K. Rastogi & Associates
Company Secretaries
ICSI Unique code No: P2025UP104900
Peer Review Certificate No: 7006/2025

Date: 08.06.2026
Place: Ghaziabad

Sd/-
(A.K. RASTOGI)
PARTNER
Mem. No.: F1748; COP No.: 22973
UDIN: F001748H000592679

Note: This report to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as "Annexure A" and forms an integral part of the Report.

The Members,
PTC India Limited
2nd Floor, NBCC Tower,
15, Bilkaji Cama Place
New Delhi- 110066

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records, based on our inspection of records produced before us for Audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices we followed, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company and our report is not covering observations/ comments/ weaknesses already pointed out by the other Auditors.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulation and happening of events etc.
5. The Compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis and to give our opinion whether Company has proper Board-processes and Compliance-mechanism in place or not.
6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For A. K. Rastogi & Associates
Company Secretaries
ICSI Unique code No: P2025UP104900
Peer Review Certificate No: 7006/2025

Date: 08.06.2026
Place: Ghaziabad

Sd/-
(A.K. RASTOGI)
PARTNER
Mem. No.: F1748; COP No.: 22973
UDIN: F001748H000592679

Statement of Disclosure of Remuneration under Section 197 of the Companies Act 2013 and Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

- (i) The ratio of the remuneration of each Director to the median remuneration of the employees of the company for the financial year 2025-26 & the percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary or Manager, if any, in the financial year;

S No.	Name of Director / KMP and Designation	Remuneration of Director/ KMP for F.Y. 2025-26 (₹ in crores)	Remuneration of Director/ KMP for F.Y. 2024-25 (₹ in crore)	% increase in Remuneration in the F.Y. 2025-26	Median Remuneration (F.Y.2025-26) (₹ in crore)	Ratio of remuneration of each Director/ to median remuneration of employees	Median Remuneration (F.Y.2024-25) (₹ in crore)	Increase in median
1	Dr. Rajib Kumar Mishra* CMD	0.00	1.05	(100.00%)	0.29	0.00	0.25	16%
2	Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhavar [§] , MD & CEO	1.71	1.08	58.33%	0.29	5.90	0.25	16%
3	Harish Saran** Director (Marketing)	0.74	0.26	184.62%	0.29	2.55	0.25	16%
4	Pankaj Goel ED & CFO	1.66	1.49	11.41%	0.29	5.72	0.25	16%
5	Rajiv Maheshwari Company Secretary	1.24	1.03	20.39%	0.29	4.28	0.25	16%

Note:- Remuneration includes Fixed Salary, Provident Fund, Leave Encashment & Gratuity & Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme based on actuarial basis, Medical Reimbursement, Leave Travel Allowance, Variable Pay and other Perquisites.

* ceased to be director w.e.f. 12th June, 2024

[§] designation changed from CMD [(appointed as CMD on 13th May 2025-earlier was Director (C&O)] to MD & CEO w.e.f. 13th April 2026

** appointed as a director w.e.f. 13th January, 2025 and ceased to be a director w.e.f. 7th June, 2025

(i)	The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year;	The median remuneration of Employees including Whole time Director(s) is ₹ 0.29 Crores in FY 2025-26 as against ₹ 0.25 Crore in FY 2024-25. Accordingly, there is an increase of 16% in median remuneration of employees (including WTDs) in FY 2025-26 as compared to FY 2024-25.
(ii)	The number of permanent employees on the rolls of company;	The number of permanent employees on the rolls of the company as on 31 st March 2026 and 31 st March 2025 were 109 and 115 respectively.
(iii)	Average percentile increases already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration.	The average percentile increase in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year was 10.24% and the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration was 8.76% during the same period.
(iv)	Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the company.	Yes.

PARTICULARS OF THE TOP 10 EMPLOYEES (SECTION 197)

S. No.	Name & Designation	Nature of Employment (whether contractual or otherwise)	Remuneration Received (amount in Rupees Crores)*	Qualifications and Experience	Date of Commencement of Employment in PTC	Age (DOB)	Last Employment	Number of Equity Shares held in the Company	If relative of any Director or Manager, name of such Director or Manager
1	Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhavar [#] (MD & CEO)	Whole-time Director (WTD)	1.71	BE (Mech), ME, ICWA, Phd. 36 years	18-Jan-2024	20-Aug-1968	KIOCL	250	NO
2	Rajiv Malhotra (ED & CRO)	Permanent	1.80	B.Sc., (Mech. Engg.), PGP, CFA 36 years	7-Jun-2013	7-Nov-1966	Athena Energy Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	NIL	NO
3	Pankaj Goel (ED&CFO)	Permanent	1.66	Cost & Works Accountant, Chartered Accountant, B.Com, 35 years	17-Feb-2009	19-Dec-1969	IRCTC Ltd.	2,563	NO
4	Bikram Singh Guram (ED)	Permanent	1.38	PGDBM (Fin.) 27 years	28-Sep-2021	25-Sep-1975	Tata Power Trading Company Ltd.	NIL	NO

S. No.	Name & Designation	Nature of Employment (whether contractual or otherwise)	Remuneration Received (amount in Rupees Crores)*	Qualifications and Experience	Date of Commencement of Employment in PTC	Age (DOB)	Last Employment	Number of Equity Shares held in the Company	If relative of any Director or Manager, name of such Director or Manager
5	Hira Lal Choudhary (EVP)	Permanent	1.28	B.E (Electrical) 31 years	17-Oct-2014	26-Jun-1971	JSW Power Trading Company Ltd.	NIL	NO
6	Rajiv Maheshwari (Company Secretary)	Permanent	1.24	CS, LL.B 28 years	22-Dec-2000	28-July-1977	NTPC	NIL	NO
7	Mukesh Ahuja (VP)	Permanent	1.22	Chartered Accountant 26 years	29-Nov-2011	27-Nov-1972	TR Chadha & Co.	NIL	NO
8	Shashank Gupta (VP)	Permanent	1.10	MBA, BE 20 years	02-May-2006	19-Sep-1981	-	NIL	NO
9	Koel Mallick Singhal (SVP)	Permanent	1.07	MBA, B.Sc 24 years	15-Dec-2021	03-Nov-79	Sona BLW Precision Forgings Ltd.	NIL	NO
10	Varun Sethi (VP)	Permanent	1.05	MBA, BIT 20 years	02-May-2006	30-Mar-1982	-	850	NO

Note:- Remuneration includes Fixed Salary, Provident Fund, Leave Encashment & Gratuity & Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme based on actuarial basis, Medical Reimbursement, Leave Travel Allowance, Variable Pay and other Perquisites.

appointed as a director w.e.f. 18th January, 2024 and as CMD w.e.f. 13th May, 2025. Designation changed from CMD to MD & CEO w.e.f. 13th April 2026

Remuneration is as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company as approved by Nomination & Remuneration Committee.

The Remuneration for the purpose of above table is defined as Total Cost to the Company (TCC) which includes variable Performance related pay.

In terms of the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, no employee of the Company employed throughout the year who was in receipt of remuneration of ₹ One crore and two lacs or more in a year except for the employees mentioned below. Further, during the year under review, there was no employee of the Company employed for a part of year who was in receipt of remuneration of ₹ Eight lacs and fifty thousand or more per month.

(a) Details of employees where annual remuneration is more than ₹ 1.02 Crores

Name	Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar	Shri Rajiv Malhotra	Shri Pankaj Goel	Shri Bikram Singh Guram	Shri Hira Lal Choudhary
Designation	MD & CEO	ED & CRO	ED & CFO	ED	EVP
Qualification	BE (Mech), ME, ICWA, PhD	B.Sc (Mech. Engg.), PGP, CFA	Cost & Works Accountant, Chartered Accountant, B.Com	PGDBM (Fin.)	BE (Electrical)
Nature of Employment Whether contractual or otherwise	WTD	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent
Nature of Duties of employees	Overall managerial functions of the Company	ED & CRO	ED & CFO	Marketing & Business Development	Commercial & Operations
Last employment held	KIOCL Limited	Athena Energy Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	IRCTC	Tata Power	JSW Power Trading Company Limited
Number of years of experience (Years)	36	36	35	27	31
Age (Years)	57.7	59.6	56.5	50.8	55
Date of commencement of employment	18 th January, 2024	7 th June, 2013	17 th Feb, 2009	28 th Sep, 2027	17 th Oct, 2014
Gross Remuneration (figures in ₹ Crore)	1.71	1.80	1.66	1.38	1.28

Name	Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar	Shri Rajiv Malhotra	Shri Pankaj Goel	Shri Bikram Singh Guram	Shri Hira Lal Choudhary
No. of Equity Shares held (of ₹ 10/- each)	250	-	2563	NIL	NIL
Whether Relative of a Director or Manager	No	No	No	No	No
Other terms and conditions of Employment	-	-			

(b) Details of employees where annual remuneration is more than ₹ 1.02 Crores (contd.)

Name	Shri Rajiv Maheshwari	Shri Mukesh Ahuja	Shri Shashank Gupta	Ms. Koel Mallick Singhal	Shri Varun Sethi	Shri Amit Pareek
Designation	Company Secretary	VP	VP	SVP	VP	VP
Qualification	CS, LL.B	Chartered Accountant, B Com	MBA, BE	MBA, BSc.	MBA, BIT	Chartered Accountant, Company Secretary
Nature of Employment Whether contractual or otherwise	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent
Nature of Duties of employees	Company Secretary & Compliance	Finance	Marketing	HR	BD	Finance
Last employment held	NTPC Limited	T.R. Chadha & Co.	-	Sona BLW Precision Forgings Ltd.	-	Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd
Number of years of experience (Years)	28	26	20	23.5	20	21
Age (Years)	49	53	44.7	46.6	44.2	44.5
Date of commencement of employment	22 nd Dec 2000	20 th Nov 2018	02 nd May 2006	15 th Dec 2021	02 nd May 2006	19 th Sep 2008
Gross Remuneration (figures in ₹ Crore)	1.24	1.22	1.10	1.07	1.05	1.03
No. of Equity Shares held (of ₹ 10/- each)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	850	100
Whether Relative of a Director or Manager	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

PTC INDIA LIMITED
NEW DELHI

CEO and CFO Certificate to the Board
(Under Regulation 17(8) of Securities and Exchange Board of India
(Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015

We certify to the Board that:-

- A. We have reviewed financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2026 and that to the best of their knowledge and belief:
- (1) these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
 - (2) these statements together present a true and fair view of Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.
- B. There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Company's code of conduct.
- C. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the auditors and the audit committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.
- D. We have indicated to the Auditors and the Audit Committee: -
- (1) significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year;
 - (2) significant changes in accounting policies during the year and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; and
 - (3) instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Company's internal control system over financial reporting.

Sd/-

Managing Director & CEO

Sd/-

Executive Director & CFO

Date : 19th May, 2026

Place : New Delhi

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

As a listed Company and a good corporate entity, PTC is committed to sound corporate practices based on conscience, openness, fairness, professionalism and accountability paving the way in building confidence among all its stakeholders for achieving sustainable long-term growth and profitability.

1. COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY ON THE CODE OF GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance is about maximizing shareholder value legally, ethically and sustainably. At PTC, the goal of corporate governance is to ensure fairness for every stakeholder. We believe sound corporate governance is critical to enhance and retain investor trust. Our corporate governance report for fiscal 2026 forms part of this Annual report. The Company not only adheres to the prescribed Corporate Governance practices as per the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations") but is also committed to keep improving by benchmarking with the best governance practices and upholding the highest business standards in conducting business.

Corporate Governance implies governance with highest standards of professionalism, integrity, accountability, fairness, transparency, social responsiveness and business ethics for efficient and ethical conduct of business. Your Company's endeavor has been to inculcate good Corporate Governance practices in its organizational and business systems and processes with a clear goal to not merely adhere to the law to comply with the statutory obligations, but also to follow the spirit underlying the same.

The Corporate Governance practices followed by the Company include the corporate structure, its culture, policies and practices, personal beliefs, timely and accurate disclosure of information, and commitment to enhancing the shareholder while protecting the interests of all the stakeholders.

Your Company is committed to and firmly believes in practicing good Corporate Governance practices as they are critical for meeting its obligations towards shareholders and stakeholders. The Company's governance framework is based on the following principles which adhere to sound Corporate Governance practices of transparency and accountability:

- Constitution of Board of Directors with an appropriate blend of Executive and Non-Executive Directors committed to discharge their responsibilities and duties.
- Compliance with all governance codes, Listing Agreements, other applicable laws and regulations.
- Timely and balanced disclosure of all material information relating to the Company to all stakeholders.
- Adoption of 'Code of Conduct for Directors and Senior Management' and 'Code of Ethics' and 'Policy on Prohibition of Insider Trading' and effective implementation thereof.
- Sound systems of Risk Management and Internal Control.
- Regular update of PTC website www.ptcindia.com to keep stakeholders informed.

2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Company firmly believes that an active, well-informed and independent Board is necessary to ensure the highest standards of Corporate Governance to bring objectivity and transparency in the Management. The Board of Directors is entrusted with the ultimate responsibility of the management, general affairs, direction and performance of the Company and has been vested with the requisite powers, authorities and duties.

SELECTION OF THE BOARD

In terms of the requirement of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and SEBI Listing Regulations, the Nomination & Remuneration Committee has been designated to evaluate the need for change in the composition and size of the Board of the Company and to select members to fill Board vacancies and nominating candidates for election by the shareholders. The Company recognizes the importance of a Board with diverse skill sets and therefore, your Company has skillful, experienced, diverse and well-informed Board. The Board of Directors consists of eminent persons with considerable professional expertise and experience, provide leadership and guidance to the management, thereby enhancing Stakeholders' value.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

The Board of Directors along with its Committee(s) provides leadership and guidance to the Company's management and directs, supervises and controls the performance of the Company.

The Board of the Company is an optimal mix of Executive and Non-Executive Directors which is in conformity with Regulation 17 of SEBI Listing Regulations read with Section 149 and 152 of the Act. The Board of Directors of the Company comprises of distinguished personalities including the Chairman, Managing Director, Whole Time Directors ("WTDs"), nominee of the Ministry of Power, Government of India, Director/Senior level officers as nominee Directors from the Promoter Companies and Independent Directors of high repute who are well known in their respective fields.

As on 31st March, 2026, the Company's Board consisted of 11 (eleven) Directors, comprising 1 (one) Whole-Time Director and 10 (ten) Non-Executive Directors, including 6 (six) Independent Directors (of which 2 (two) were Women Independent Directors) and 4 (four) Nominee Directors. As on 31st March, 2026, the composition of the Board is in conformity with the requirements of Regulation 17 of SEBI Listing Regulations as well as the Act read with rules issued thereunder.

The composition of Board of Directors of your Company as on date of this Report:

Category	Name of Director	Remarks
Chairman	Shri Sukhdev Singh*	Non-Executive, Independent Director
Managing Director & CEO	Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawa**	-
Nominee Directors (Non - Executive)	Shri Masood Akhtar Ansari#	Nominee- NTPC Limited
	Shri Umesh Kumar Nand^	Nominee - NHPC Limited
	Shri Rajiv Kumar Rohilla	Nominee- Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID)
Independent Directors	Shri Prakash Mhaske%	-
	Ms. Mini Ipe	-

*Appointment w.e.f. 11th November, 2025 and as Non-Executive Chairman w.e.f 15th May, 2026

** Designation changed from CMD to MD & CEO w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

#Appointment w.e.f. 01st December, 2025

^Appointment w.e.f. 15th May 2026

% Re-appointment w.e.f. 16th January, 2026

None of the Directors on the Board holds office of Director in more than 20 companies, including 10 public companies, as disclosed under Section

184 of the Act. None of the Independent Director serves as Independent Director in more than 7 listed entities and none of the Independent Director is WTDs/EDs/ Managing Director in any listed entity.

Furthermore, none of WTDs of the Company serve as an Independent Director in any listed entity. All Non-Independent Directors on the Board are liable to retire by rotation.

ATTENDANCE RECORDS AND OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS/ COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIPS

The attendance of the directors at the Board Meetings/last Annual General Meeting & details of directorships and committee membership/ chairmanship held and attendance of the directors at the Board Meetings during FY 2025-26 is given below: -

Sr. No.	Name of the Director	Category of Director	Board Meetings in FY 2025-26		Attendance at Last AGM (held on 8th August, 2025)	No. of Directorships held in other companies as on 31st March, 2026	No. of Committee Chairmanship/ Membership as on 31st March, 2026 (Audit & Stakeholder Relationship Committee)
			Held during the Tenure	Attended			
1.	Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhavar ¹ (DIN: 07306454)	Managing Director & CEO	8	8	Y	1	-
2.	Shri Harish Saran ² (DIN: 07670865)	Whole Time Director	3	3	NA	NA	NA
3.	Shri Mohammad Afzal (DIN: 09762315)	Non-Executive - Nominee Director	8	5	Y	2	1
4.	Shri Rajiv Ranjan Jha (DIN: 03523954)	Non-Executive - Nominee Director	8	4	Y	8	2
5.	Shri Rajiv Kumar Rohilla (DIN: 10371161)	Non-Executive - Nominee Director	8	4	Y	4	-
6.	Ms. Sangeeta Kaushik ³ (DIN: 09157948)	Non-Executive - Nominee Director	6	6	Y	NA	NA
7.	Shri Prakash Mhaske (DIN: 08512385)	Non-Executive - Independent Director	8	8	Y	-	-
8.	Smt. Rashmi Verma (DIN: 01993918)	Non-Executive - Independent Director	8	8	Y	5	5
9.	Dr. Jayant Dasgupta (DIN: 07730408)	Non-Executive - Independent Director	8	8	Y	-	-
10.	Shri Narendra Kumar (DIN: 02307690)	Non-Executive - Independent Director	8	8	Y	2	2
11.	Shri. A. Venu Prasad ⁴ (DIN: 01054227)	Non-Executive - Independent Director	6	6	Y	NA	NA
12.	Shri Rajneesh Agrawal (DIN: 10816601)	Non-Executive - Nominee Director	8	7	Y	NA	NA
13.	Ms. Mini Ipe (DIN : 07791184)	Non-Executive - Independent Director	8	8	Y	3	3
14.	Shri Sukhdev Singh ⁵ (DIN: 03288811)	Non-Executive - Independent Director	2	2	NA	-	-
15.	Shri Masood Akhtar Ansari ⁶ (DIN: 10429528)	Non-Executive - Nominee Director	2	2	NA	4	3

In line with SEBI Listing Regulations, only the Chairmanship and Membership of Audit Committee and Stakeholder Relationship Committee have been taken into consideration in reckoning the membership/ chairmanship of committees in all other public Companies.

1. Appointed as Chairman & Managing Director (CMD) w.e.f. 13th May, 2025 and designation changed to 'MD & CEO' w.e.f. 13th April 2026
2. Superannuated on 06th June, 2025
3. Ceased w.e.f. 21st November, 2025
4. Ceased w.e.f. 13th November, 2025
5. Appointed w.e.f. 11th November, 2025
6. Appointed w.e.f. 1st December, 2025

The Board confirms that the Independent Directors fulfill the conditions specified in SEBI Listing regulations and are independent of the management. All the Independent Directors have also furnished the declaration of independence as laid down under Section 149 (6) of the Act and Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI Listing Regulations. During the year, Sh. Arabandi Venu Prasad (DIN: 01054227), Independent Directors resigned from the Board w.e.f. 13th November 2025 due to his appointment as Member (Technical) of the GST Appellate Tribunal and this being a full time engagement, it was not possible for him to hold the office of Independent Director of the Company. There was no other material reason for his resignation.

The Independent Directors are not aware of any circumstance or situation which exist or may be reasonably anticipated, that could impair or impact their ability to discharge their duties with an objective independent judgment and without any external influence. Further, in terms of notification issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, all the Independent Directors of the Company are registered in Independent Director's Databank maintained by Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs. The Independent Directors are required to undertake online proficiency self-assessment test conducted by the IICA. The Independent Directors, whosoever is required, shall undertake the said proficiency test.

A formal letter of appointment to Independent Directors as provided in Act has been issued and the draft of the same is disclosed on website of the Company viz. <https://ptcindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Terms-Appointment-Independent-Director.pdf>.

The Number of Directorships, Chairmanships and Committee Memberships of each Director is in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Act and the Listing Regulations.

The Non-executive Directors do not have any shareholding in the Company. Further, Directors are not relatives of each other and none of the employees of the Company are relative of any of the Directors.

In accordance with Regulation 26 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, none of the Directors are members in more than 10 committees or act as Chairperson of more than 5 committees (the committees being, Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee) across all public limited companies in which he/she is a Director.

Name of other listed entities in which Directors hold the position of Director as on 31st March 2026 and their skill/ expertise/ competence are provided below:

S. No.	Directors Name	Directorship in other Listed entities	Skill / Expertise / Competence	Category
1.	Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar	PTC India Financial Services Limited (Nominee Director and Non-Executive Chairman)	Ph.D (Management Sciences) from Devi Ahilya University, Indore. He graduated in Mechanical Engineering from Government Engineering College, Ujjain and did his Masters in Industrial Engineering & Management from Devi Ahilya University, Indore. Further, he is a certified Cost Accountant from ICWAI. Vast and rich experience in field of power sector	Appointed as Chairman & Managing w.e.f. 13 th May, 2025 and redesignated as MD & CEO w.e.f. 13 th April 2026
2.	Shri Mohammad Afzal (MoP)	1. NHPC Limited (Nominee Director) 2. SJVN Limited (Nominee Director)	Joint Secretary, MoP, Vast and rich experience in field of Govt. sector	Nominee Director
3.	Shri Rajiv Ranjan Jha	Power Finance Corporation Limited (WTD)	Director (Projects) PFC, Bachelor Degree in Science (Mechanical Engg.) from NIT Jamshedpur of Ranchi University and a Diploma in Management from IGNOU. overall 35 years Rich and vast experience in field of Power Sector	Nominee Director
4.	Shri Masood Akhtar Ansari	-	Executive Director (Finance) of NTPC Limited. Vast Experience in Finance and Power Sector.	Nominee Director
5.	Shri Rajiv Kumar Rohilla	-	Executive Director (CS) PGCIL, Civil Engineering Graduate and MBA from Delhi University. Vast Experience in Indian Power Sector.	Nominee Director
6.	Shri Prakash Mhaske	-	Ex- Chairman, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Engineering (B.E) from Nagpur University, Rich and vast experience in field of Power Sector.	Independent Director
7.	Smt. Rashmi Verma	1. UFLEX Limited 2. HT Media Limited 3. PTC India Financial Services Ltd. 4. Gujarat Hotels Limited	IAS (Retd.), 1982 Batch, B.A (Honours) from Lady Shriram Collage, Delhi University, M.A, M.PHIL (Political Science) from Delhi University, MBA (Project Based) from University of Hull, UK and M.PHIL (Public Administration) from Punjab University. Rich and vast experience in field of Finance.	Independent Director
8.	Dr. Jayant Dasgupta	-	IAS (Retd.), 1981 Batch, Ph.D (Economics), M.Sc (Physics) from Patna University, M.B.A from IGNOU, M.A (Economics) from Annamalai University, M.Sc (Social Policy and Planning in Developing Countries) from London School of Economics and LL.B from Magadh University. Rich and vast experience in field of Finance.	Independent Director

S. No.	Directors Name	Directorship in other Listed entities	Skill / Expertise / Competence	Category
9.	Shri Narendra Kumar	SMC Global Securities Limited	IAS (Retd.), 1988 Cadre, B.Com. (Honours) from Shri Ram Collage of Commerce, University of Delhi, M.Com. with specialization in Finance from Delhi School of Economics, and C.A. I.I.B (Associate of Indian Institute of Bankers, Mumbai). Rich and Vast experience in field of Finance.	Independent Director
10.	Ms. Mini Ipe	1. Axis Bank Ltd. 2. PTC India Financial Services Ltd.	Ex- MD, Life Insurance Corporation of India. She holds master's degree in commerce and has distinguished experience at Life Insurance Corporation of India in various capacities including multiple chief executive/ Board director roles	Independent Director
11.	Shri Sukhdev Singh	-	A 1987-batch officer of the Indian Administrative Service, Shri Singh holds a B.E. (Mechanical) degree from Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh (1986).	Independent Director

All the Directors possess requisite skills and expertise commensurate with the business of the Company.

BOARD MEETINGS

The Board meets at least once every quarter to discuss and decide on inter-alia business strategies/ policies and review the financial performance of the Company and its subsidiaries and other items on agenda. Additional meetings are held from time to time as and when necessary.

The notice of each Board Meeting is given in writing to each director of the Company. The agenda along with the relevant notes and other material information are sent to each director in advance and in exceptional cases tabled at the meeting which includes price sensitive information.

Also, the Board meetings of the Company have been held with proper compliance of the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, SEBI Listing Regulations and Secretarial Standards, as applicable thereon.

During the financial year ended 31st March 2026, the Board met Eight (8) times. The details of the Board Meetings held during the financial year 2025-26 are as under: -

Sr. No.	Date	Board strength	Number of Directors present
1.	22 nd April, 2025	13	10
2.	26 th April, 2025	13	12
3.	26 th May, 2025	13	12
4.	23 rd June, 2025	12	11
5.	07 th August, 2025	12	12
6.	11 th November, 2025	12	10
7.	23 rd January, 2026	12	11
8.	14 th February, 2026	12	09

Details of attendance of each director at the meeting of the Board of directors:

Name of Director	22nd April, 2025	26th April, 2025	26th May, 2025	23rd June, 2025	07th August, 2025	11th Nov., 2025	23rd Jan., 2026	14th Feb., 2026
Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhavar	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Shri Harish Saran (Ceased w.e.f. 07 th June, 2025)	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Shri Mohammad Afzal (MoP)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Ms. Sangeeta Kaushik (Ceased w.e.f. 21 st Nov., 2025)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Shri Masood Akhtar Ansari Joined w.e.f. 01 st Dec. 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Shri Rajiv Ranjan Jha	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Shri Rajneesh Agrawal (Ceased w.e.f. 02 nd March, 2026)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Shri Rajiv Kumar Rohilla	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Shri Prakash Mhaske (I.D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smt. Rashmi Verma (I.D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dr. Jayant Dasgupta (I.D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Shri Narendra Kumar (I.D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Shri. A. Venu Prasad (I.D) (Ceased w.e.f. 13 th November, 2025)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Ms. Mini Ipe (I.D.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Shri Sukhdev Singh (I.D) Joined w.e.f. 11 th November, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y

BOARD PROCEDURE

(i) Decision making process

The Board of Directors acts as trustees of stakeholders and is responsible for the overall functioning of the Company. With a view to professionalize all corporate affairs and setting up systems and procedures for advance planning of matters requiring discussion/decisions by the Board, the Company has defined appropriate guidelines for the meetings of the Board of Directors. These Guidelines facilitate the decision-making process at the meetings of Board, in well informed and proficient manner.

(ii) Scheduling and selection of Agenda items for Board /Committee Meetings

- The meetings are being convened by giving appropriate notice after obtaining the approval of the Chairman of the Board/ Committee. To address urgent needs, meetings are also being called at shorter notice. The Board is also authorized to pass resolutions by circulation in case of business exigencies or urgency of matters.
- Detailed agenda, management reports and other explanatory statements are circulated in advance amongst the members for facilitating meaningful, informed and focused decisions at the meetings. The Company Secretary while preparing the Agenda ensures that all the applicable provisions of law, rules, guidelines etc. are adhered to. The Company ensures compliance with all the applicable provisions of the Act, SEBI Guidelines, SEBI Listing Regulations, and various other statutory requirements.

- All the department heads are notified of the Board meeting in advance and are requested to provide details about the matters concerning their department requiring discussion/approval/ decision at the Board meetings. Based on the information received, the agenda papers are prepared and submitted by concerned Department Heads to the Chairman for obtaining approval. Duly approved agenda papers are circulated amongst the Board members by the Company Secretary.
- Where it is not practicable to attach any document or the agenda due to its confidential nature, the same is tabled before the meeting with the approval of the Chairman. In special and exceptional circumstances, additional or supplemental item(s) to the agenda are circulated. Sensitive subject matters are discussed at the meeting without written material being circulated.
- The meetings are usually held at the Company's Registered Office in New Delhi.
- In addition to detailed agenda being already circulated, presentations are also made at the Board/ Committee meetings covering Finance, Operations & Sales, Human Resources, Marketing and major business segments of the Company to facilitate efficient decision making.
- The members of the Board have complete access to all information of the Company. The Board is also free to recommend inclusion of any matter on the agenda for discussion. Senior management officials are called to provide additional input to the items being discussed by the Board, as and when necessary.

(iii) Recording minutes of proceedings at the Board Meeting

The minutes of the proceedings of each Board/Committee meeting are recorded and are duly entered in the minute book kept for the purpose. The draft minutes of each Board/ Committee meeting are circulated amongst the Board/ Committee members for their comments and thereafter final minutes are also circulated and thereafter, placed the same in the next Board / Committee meeting for their noting/confirmation.

(iv) Follow-up mechanism

The guidelines laid down for the Board and Committee Meetings ensure that an effective post meeting follow-up & review has been done. The actions taken on the decisions are reported to the Board/ Committee in the form of Action Taken Report (ATR) at the succeeding meetings of the Board/ Committee for noting by the Board/ Committee.

DISCLOSURES

- Inter-se relationships between Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company: NIL
- Number of Shares and Convertible Instruments held by Non-Executive Directors: NIL.
- During the year under review, all the recommendations of the Committees were accepted by the Board.

FAMILIARIZATION PROGRAMME FOR INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

At the time of appointing an Independent Director, a formal letter of appointment is given to him/her, which inter-alia explains the role, functions, duties and responsibilities expected from him/her as a Director of the Company. The Director is also explained in detail the compliances required from him under the Companies Act 2013, the SEBI Listing Regulations and other relevant rules & regulations. The Managing Director also have one to one discussion with the newly appointed director to familiarize him/her with the Company's Operations. The Board Members are provided with necessary documents, reports and policies to enable them to familiarize with the Company's Procedures and Practices. Periodic presentations are made at the Board and Committee Meetings on Business and performance update of the Company.

Moreover interactive meets are organized from time to time where they get opportunity to interact with Senior Management, Head of departments and other key personnel of the organization. All-important corporate communications/announcements are forwarded to all the Independent Directors on regular basis to keep them abreast with what is happening in the Company. Independent Directors have the freedom to interact with the Company's management as and when required.

The familiarization aims to provide insights into the Company and the business environment to enable the Independent Directors to be updated of newer challenges, risks and opportunities relevant in the Company's context and to lend perspective to the strategic direction of the Company.

The familiarization program has been uploaded on the website of the Company at <https://www.ptcindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Familiarization-Program-for-IDs-dt.-23-06-2025.pdf>

3. COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board has constituted various Committees with specific terms of reference in line with the provisions of SEBI Listing Regulations, the Act and rules issued thereunder. The Board apart from constituting the statutory committees, constitutes many functional Committees depending on the business needs and legal requirements. The Board Committees play a crucial role in the governance structure of the Company and have been constituted to deal with specific and clearly defined areas/activities.

As on 31st March, 2026, the Board has constituted following statutory committees:

- A. Audit Committee
- B. Nomination & Remuneration Committee
- C. Stakeholders Relationship Committee
- D. Risk Management Committee
- E. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The role, composition and terms of reference of Audit Committee, Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Risk Management Committee and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee including the number of meetings held during the year ended 31st March 2026 and the related attendance are as follows:

A.AUDIT COMMITTEE

a) Composition of the Audit Committee

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 177 of the Act and the provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations, Audit Committee has been constituted by the Board of Directors.

The composition of Audit Committee as on date is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of the Committee Member	Designation	Status
1.	Dr. Jayant Dasgupta*	Chairman	Independent Director
2.	Ms. Mini Ipe#	Chairperson	Independent Director
3.	Shri Rajiv Kumar Rohilla	Member	Nominee Director
4.	Shri A. Venu Prasad [§]	Member	Independent Director
5.	Shri Narendra Kumar [%]	Member	Independent Director
6.	Shri Prakash Mhaske [@]	Member	Independent Director

*Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

#Appointment as member w.e.f. 23rd January, 2026 and as Chairperson w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

§Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 13th November, 2025

%Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

@Appointed as member w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

All members of the Committee possess knowledge of Corporate Finance, Accounts and Corporate Laws. The composition of the Audit Committee meets the requirements of Section 177 of the Act and Regulation 18 of SEBI Listing Regulations.

Shri Rajiv Maheshwari, Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee. The Chairman of the Audit Committee also attended the last Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 08th August, 2025.

b) Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee and its role & powers are as specified in Section 177 of the Act and Regulation 18 of SEBI Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time, inter alia, including but not limited to the following:

- a) Oversight of the Company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible;
- b) Recommending to the Board, the appointment, re-appointment or removal of the statutory auditor and the fixation of audit fees;
- c) Reviewing with management the annual financial statements, auditor's report thereon before submission to the Board for approval, with particular reference to (i) changes in accounting policies and practices, (ii) major accounting entries involving estimates based on exercise of judgment by management, (iii) qualifications/ modified opinion in draft audit report (if any), (iv) significant adjustments made in financial statements, (v) compliance with listing and other legal requirements concerning financial statements, (vi) Disclosures of any related party transactions (vii) matters required to be included in Director's Responsibility Statement u/s 134 of the Act;
- d) Reviewing with the management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to the Board;
- e) Reviewing with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, effectiveness of audit process and recommending improvements to the management;
- f) Reviewing the adequacy of internal audit functions;
- g) Discussion with internal auditors any significant findings and follow-up thereon;
- h) Reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the Board;
- i) Discussion with statutory auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern;
- j) Approval of appointment of CFO (i.e., the whole-time Finance Director or any other person heading the finance function or discharging that function) after assessing the qualifications, experience & background, etc. of the candidate;
- k) Utilization of loans and/ or advances from/investment by the holding company in the subsidiary exceeding Rupees 100 crore or 10% of the asset size of the subsidiary, whichever is lower including existing loans / advances / investments existing as on the date of coming into force of this provision;
- l) Any other work as may be assigned by the Board of Director (s) of the Company from time to time;

The terms of reference stipulated by the Board to the Audit Committee are as per SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 177 of the Act. The CFO, representatives of Internal Auditors and Statutory Auditors of the Company attend the meetings of Audit Committee as may be required. PTC has not denied any personnel access to the Audit Committee of the Company in respect of any matter.

c) Meetings and Attendance

During the year 2025-26, the Committee met Four (04) times i.e. 26th May, 2025, 07th August, 2025, 11th November, 2025 and 14th February, 2026.

The details of Committee meetings and its members' attendance during FY 2025-26 is mentioned below:-

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Audit Committee Meetings	
		Held during the Tenure	Attended
1.	Dr. Jayant Dasgupta	4	4
2.	Ms. Mini Ipe [#]	1	1
3.	Shri Rajiv Kumar Rohilla	4	3
4.	Shri A. Venu Prasad ^{\$}	3	3
5.	Shri Narendra Kumar	4	4

[#]Appointment as member w.e.f. 23rd January, 2026

^{\$}Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 13th November, 2025

B. NOMINATION & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 178 of the Act and the provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations, Nomination & Remuneration Committee has been constituted by the Board of Directors.

a) Composition of the Committee

The Composition of the Nomination and Remuneration is as per Section 178 of the Act and Regulation 19 of SEBI Listing Regulations.

The composition of Nomination & Remuneration Committee as on date is as follows:-

Sr. No.	Name of Committee Member	Designation	Status
1.	Smt. Rashmi Verma [*]	Chairperson	Independent Director
2.	Shri Prakash Mhaske ^{**}	Chairman	Independent Director
3.	Dr. Jayant Dasgupta [#]	Member	Independent Director
4.	Shri Sukhdev Singh ^{&}	Member	Independent Director
5.	Shri Masood Akhtar Ansari [%]	Member	Nominee Director

^{*} Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

^{**}Appointment as Chairman w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

[#] Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

[&] Appointment as member w.e.f. 23rd January, 2026

[%] Appointment as member w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

The Committee is chaired by an Independent Director. The Chairman of the Committee also attended the last Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 08th August, 2025.

b) Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of Nomination & Remuneration Committee are as per Section 178 of the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations, inter-alia, includes:

- (1) formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the board of directors a policy relating to the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees;
- (2) formulation of criteria for evaluation of performance of independent directors and the board of directors;
- (3) devising a policy on diversity of board of directors;
- (4) identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and recommend to the board of directors their appointment and removal.
- (5) whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the independent director, on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of independent directors.
- (6) recommend to the board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to senior management.
- (7) specify the manner for effective evaluation of performance of Board, its committees and individual directors

c) Meetings and Attendance

During the year 2025-26, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee met 9 (Nine) times i.e. 11th April, 2025, 17th April, 2025, 22nd April, 2025, 26th April, 2025, 29th July, 2025, 04th September, 2025, 24th September, 2025, 27th October, 2025 and 02nd January, 2026.

The details of Committee meetings and its attendance during FY 2025-26 is mentioned below:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	N & R Committee Meetings	
		Held during the Tenure	Attended
1.	Smt. Rashmi Verma*	9	9
2.	Shri Prakash Mhaske	9	9
3.	Dr. Jayant Dasgupta#	9	9
4.	Shri Sukhdev Singh*	0	0

*Ceased to be director w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

& Appointment as member w.e.f. 23rd January, 2026

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF DIRECTORS (INCLUDING INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS)

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Board has carried out the annual performance evaluation of its own performance, its committees and individual directors including Chairman of the Board. The exercise was carried through a structured evaluation process covering various aspects of the Board including committees and every Directors functioning such as composition of Board and committees, experience and competencies, performance of specific duties and obligations, governance issues, etc. A questionnaire formed key part of the evaluation process for reviewing

the functioning and effectiveness of the Board. The evaluation process focused on various aspects of the Board and Committees functioning such as structure, composition, quality, board meeting practices and overall Board effectiveness.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee also reviewed the performance of individual directors including Independent Directors on the basis of criteria such as the contribution of the individual director to the Board and committee meetings like meaningful and constructive contribution and inputs in meetings, etc. For further details, please refer to the Board's Report.

REMUNERATION

Detail of Remuneration to Chairman & Managing Director and Whole-time Directors of the Company during FY 2025-26

The appointment and remuneration of executive directors including Chairman & Managing Director and Whole Time Directors is governed by the recommendations of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and shareholders of the Company. The remuneration package and terms and conditions of appointment of Chairman & Managing Director and Whole Time Directors are governed by the respective appointments. Their remuneration package comprises of salary, perquisites and PRP, after due approval.

The details of remuneration paid to CMD and WTD during the financial year ended 31st March 2026 is as under: -

Sr. no.	Director	Designation	Fixed CTC - FY 2025-26	Performance Related Pay (PRP) - FY 2025-26	Perquisites - FY 2025-26	Total Remuneration (figures in ₹ Crores)- FY 2025-26
1.	Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar	MD & CEO*	1.29	0.41	0.01	1.71
2	Shri Harish Saran	Whole Time Director*	0.22	0.42	0.10	0.74

appointed as Director w.e.f. 18th January, 2024 and CMD w.e.f. 13th May, 2025. Designation changed from CMD to MD & CEO w.e.f. 13th April 2026

*appointed as a director w.e.f. 13th January, 2025 and ceased to be a director w.e.f. 7th June, 2025.

Presently, the Company does not have a scheme for granting stock options to any director. The Cost to the Company (CTC) compensation structure at PTC, including for the management is a mix of fixed and performance linked compensation. As per the contract entered into with the executive directors, there is a notice period of 3 months and there is no severance fee to be paid to the directors. Further, none of the directors of the Company was in receipt of any remuneration from its subsidiary companies during the period.

None of the above Director holds any stock options.

All Pecuniary relationship/ transaction of Non-Executive Directors

There has been no pecuniary relationship/ transaction of the Non-Executive Director (including Independent Directors) with the Company except payment of sitting fees to them.

However, the sitting fees are subject to ceiling/limits as provided under the Act and rules made thereunder. The criteria of making payment to Non-Executive Directors is disclosed in the Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company which is disclosed on the website of the Company. The link is given below:-

<https://ptcindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Policy-on-Nomination-and-Remuneration-Board-Diversity-Policy.pdf>

The details of sitting fees paid to Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors during the financial year ended 31st March 2026 is as under:

S. No.	Name of the Director	Designation	Sitting Fee (figures in ₹ Crores- FY 2025-26)
1.	Ms. Sangeeta Kaushik	Non-Executive Nominee Director	0.05
2.	Shri Rajiv Ranjan Jha	Non-Executive Nominee Director	0.03
3.	Shri Rajneesh Agarwal*	Non-Executive Nominee Director	0.05
4.	Shri Rajiv Kumar Rohilla	Non-Executive Nominee Director	0.04
5.	Shri Masood Akhtar Ansari**	Non-Executive Nominee Director	0.01
6.	Shri Prakash Mhaske	Independent Director	0.14
7.	Shri Narendra Kumar	Independent Director	0.08
8.	Ms. Rashmi Verma	Independent Director	0.11
9.	Shri Arabandi Venu Prasad%	Independent Director	0.06
10.	Ms. Mini Ipe	Independent Director	0.06
11.	Shri Jayant Dasgupta	Independent Director	0.14
12.	Shri Sukhdev Singh***	Independent Director	0.01

*Ceased w.e.f. 2nd March, 2026

** appointed w.e.f. 1st December 2025

*** appointed w.e.f. 11th November 2025

%ceased w.e.f. 13th November 2025

Note: - The sitting fee for attending the meetings by the nominee of Promoters are paid to their respective organizations and no sitting fee is paid for Nominee of MOP.

C. STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

In compliance with Regulation 20 of the SEBI Listing Regulations and provisions of Section 178 of Act read with rules made thereunder, the Company has constituted Stakeholders' Relationship Committee.

a) Composition of the Committee

The composition of Stakeholders Relationship Committee as on date is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of the Director	Designation	Status
1.	Shri Prakash Mhaske	Chairman	Independent Director
2.	Shri Sukhdev Singh\$	Member	Independent Director
3.	Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar^	Member	MD & CEO
4.	Dr. Jayant Dasgupta*	Member	Independent Director
5.	Shri Rajneesh Agarwal#	Member	Non - Executive Director

\$ Appointed as member w.e.f. 23rd January, 2026

^Appointed as member w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

* Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 02nd March, 2026

The Committee is chaired by an Independent Director. The Chairman of the Committee also attended the last Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 08th August, 2025.

b) Name & Designation of Compliance Officer

Shri Rajiv Maheshwari, Company Secretary of the Company, acts as the Compliance Officer of the Company.

c) Terms of Reference

Apart from the roles/ responsibilities referred in the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations, the Committee, inter-alia, looks into redressing of investors complaints like delay in transfer of shares, Dematerialization, Re-materialization, non- receipt of declared dividends, non- receipt of Annual Reports etc. and such other related work as may be assigned by the Board from time to time. The Committee oversee the performance of Registrar and Share Transfer Agent of the Company and recommends measures for overall improvement in the quality of investor services.

d) Investor Complaints received and resolved during the year

During the year 2025-26, 151 complaints were received. All were duly addressed to the satisfaction of concerned shareholders. As on 31st March 2026, NIL complaints were pending.

e) Meetings and Attendance

The Committee meets as per the requirements. During the financial year 2025-26, the Stakeholder's Relationship Committee met on 21st January, 2026 and all the members were present in the meeting.

D. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) COMMITTEE

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee has been constituted in compliance with the provisions of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

a) Composition of the Committee

The composition of CSR Committee as on date is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Designation	Status
1.	Shri Prakash Mhaske*	Chairman	Independent Director
2.	Smt. Rashmi Verma**	Chairperson	Independent Director
3.	Shri Masood Akhtar Ansari®	Member	Non-Executive
4.	Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhavar&	Member	Executive Director
5.	Smt. Sangeeta Kaushik†	Member	Non-Executive Director
6.	Shri Rajneesh Agarwal§	Member	Non-Executive Director

*Appointment as Chairman w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

**Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 13th April 2026

@ Appointed as member w.e.f. 23rd January 2026

&Appointed as member w.e.f. 13th April 2026

†ceased to be director w.e.f. 21st November 2025

§ceased to be director w.e.f. 2nd March 2026

b) Terms of Reference

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee shall:

- Formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company in areas or subject, specified in Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013;
- Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred to in clause (a); and
- Monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the Company from time-to-time.

As a responsible corporate citizen, the Company is committed to ensure its contribution to the welfare of the communities in the society where it operates through its various Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") initiatives.

The Company has adopted a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, which is available on the website of the Company. The same may be assessed at the web link:

<https://www.ptcindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/PTC-CSR-Policy-dt-23.06.2025.pdf>

The objective of PTC's CSR Policy is to consistently pursue the concept of integrated development of the society in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner and at the same time, recognize the interests of all its stakeholders.

To attain its CSR objectives in a professional and integrated manner, PTC shall undertake the CSR activities as specified under the Act. For further details, please refer to the Annual Report on CSR Activities attached with the Board's Report.

c) Meetings and Attendance

During the year 2025-26, the Committee met 3 (Three) times i.e. on 29th July, 2025, 04th September, 2025 and 11th March, 2026.

E. RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

a) Composition of the Committee

The composition of Risk Management Committee (RMC) as on date is as follows:-

Sr. No.	Name of the Director	Designation
1.	Shri Prakash Mhaske	Chairman
2.	Shri Narendra Kumar*	Member
3.	Shri Rajiv Ranjan Jha*	Member
4.	Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhavar	Member
5.	Smt Mini Ipe%	Member

*Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

*Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 01st May, 2026

%Appointed as member w.e.f. 13th April, 2026

Shri Rajiv Malhotra, ED is the Chief Risk Officer of the Company.

b) Terms of Reference

Terms of reference of Risk Management Committee shall, inter-alia, include the following:

- To formulate, review and monitor risk management policy;
- To ensure that appropriate methodology, processes and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate risks associated with the business of the Company
- To monitor and oversee implementation of the risk management policy, including evaluating the adequacy of risk management systems
- To periodically review the risk management policy, at least once in two years, including by considering the changing industry dynamics and evolving complexity
- To keep the board of directors informed about the nature and content of its discussions, recommendations and actions to be taken
- The appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the Chief Risk Officer (if any) shall be subject to review by the Risk Management Committee
- Co-ordinate its activities with other committees, in instances where there is any overlap with activities of such committees, as per the framework laid down by the board of directors
- Any other matter as the Audit Committee may deem appropriate after approval of the Board of Directors or as may be directed by the Board of Directors from time to time and/ or prescribed under applicable laws.

c) Meetings and Attendance

During the financial year 2025-26, the Committee met twice on 04th September, 2025 and 25th March, 2026. The attendance details are as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Committee Meetings	
		Held during the Tenure	Attended
1.	Sh. Prakash Mhaske	2	2
2.	Sh. Narendra Kumar	2	2
3.	Sh. Rajiv Ranjan Jha	2	1
4.	Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar	2	2

F. PROCEDURE AT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The Company's guidelines relating to Board meetings are generally applicable to Committee meetings as far as may be practicable. Each Committee has the authority to engage outside experts, advisors and counsels to the extent it considers appropriate to assist in its work. Minutes of the proceedings of the Committee meetings are placed before the Board meetings. During FY26, all recommendations of the Committees of the Board which were mandatorily required have been accepted by the Board. There have been no instances where such recommendations have not been considered.

4. PARTICULARS OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND CHANGES, IF ANY

Particulars of the senior management and changes therein during the FY 2025-26 are as under:

Name	Designation	Change
Shri Rajiv Malhotra	ED (Corporate Affairs) & CRO	-
Shri Harish Saran	Whole time Director	Superannuated on 06 th June, 2025
Shri Pankaj Goel	ED & CFO	-
Shri Bikram Singh Guram	ED	-
Shri Rajiv Maheshwari	Company Secretary & Compliance Officer	-
Shri H.L. Chaudhary	EVP	

5. DISCLOSURES

There are no materially significant transactions with related parties conflicting with the Company's interest. The transactions with related parties have been disclosed in notes to the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for FY 2025-26.

6. GENERAL SHAREHOLDER'S INFORMATION

a) Annual General Meeting (AGM)

Details of last three AGMs are as under:

Financial Year	Date of AGM	Time of AGM	Venue of AGM	Special resolutions passed
2024-25	08 th August, 2025	12:30 p.m.	Through Video- conferencing	1
2023-24	26 th September, 2024	12:30 p.m.	Through Video- conferencing	No
2022-23	27 th September, 2023	12:30 p.m.	Through Video- conferencing	No

During the financial year 2025-26, no Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders was held.

The Company has not given any Loans and advances in the nature of loans to firms/companies in which directors are interested. The information related to the Company is also available at Company's website www.ptcindia.com. Details of non-compliance of SEBI (Listing) and fines imposed by the Stock Exchanges have been detailed in the Secretarial Audit Report and Secretarial Compliance Reports.

ETHICS / GOVERNANCE POLICIES

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

In compliance with the Listing Regulations and the Act, the Company has framed and adopted a Code of Business conduct and Ethics (the code'). The Company has in place a comprehensive Code of Conduct applicable to all employees and Directors. The code gives guidance and support needed for ethical conduct of business and compliance with laws. The code reflects the values of the Company viz. Company value, Ownership mind-set, Respect, Integrity, One team and excellence.

A Code of conduct for Directors and Senior Management is available on the Company website <https://www.ptcindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Code-of-Conduct-for-Board-of-Directors-and-Senior-officials.pdf>

The code has been circulated to Directors and senior officers of the Company, which has been complied with by the Board members and senior officers of the Company.

All members of the Board, the executive directors and senior officers have affirmed compliance to the code as on 31st March 2026.

A declaration signed by the Company's Managing Director & CEO is published in this report.

CODE FOR PREVENTION OF INSIDER TRADING

In terms of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, the Company has formulated a comprehensive policy for prohibition of Insider Trading in PTC Equity Shares to preserve the confidentiality and to prevent misuse of unpublished price sensitive information.

In line with the requirement of the said code, the trading window was closed from time to time, whenever some price sensitive information was submitted to the Board. Notice of the closure of trading window was issued to all employees well in advance.

Subsidiary Monitoring Framework

The subsidiary of the Company are Board managed with their Boards having their rights and obligations to manage such companies in the best interest of their stakeholders. The Company has appointed its Nominee Directors on the Board of Subsidiary company.

b) **Resolution passed through Postal Ballot:**

During the financial year 2025-26 till date of this report, following resolutions were passed by the Shareholders through Postal Ballot.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Type of Resolution	Date of Passing	Voting Pattern
1.	To appoint Shri Harish Saran (DIN: 07670865) as Whole Time Director designated as Director (Marketing) of the Company	Ordinary Resolution	09 th April 2025	Votes in Favour: 74.31% Votes against: 25.69%
2.	To re-appoint Shri Prakash Mhaske (DIN: 08512385) as an Independent Director	Special Resolution	8 th January 2026	Votes in Favour: 97.10% Votes against: 2.90%
3.	To appoint Shri Sukhdev Singh (DIN: 03288811) as an Independent Director of the Company	Special Resolution	8 th January 2026	Votes in Favour: 97.94% Votes against: 2.06%
4.	To appoint Shri Masood Akhtar Ansari (DIN: 10429528) as Non-Executive Nominee Director of the Company	Ordinary Resolution	8 th January 2026	Votes in Favour: 95.90% Votes against: 4.10%
5.	To alter definition of "Promoters" in Article of Association of the Company.	Special Resolution	20 th March 2026	Votes in Favour: 99.97% Votes against: 0.03%
6.	To alter Article 117 of Article of Association of the Company	Special Resolution	20 th March 2026	Votes in Favour: 99.96% Votes against: 0.04%
7.	To alter Article 178 of Article of Association of the Company	Special Resolution	20 th March 2026	Votes in Favour: 99.97% Votes against: 0.03%
8.	To change the designation/terms or appointment of Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhavar (DIN: 07306454), Chairman & Managing Director	Ordinary Resolution	20 th March 2026	Votes in Favour: 99.96% Votes against: 0.04%

(i) **Person who conducted the Postal Ballot Exercise**

Mr. Ashish Kapoor, Practicing Company Secretary (FCS 8002), was appointed as the Scrutinizer for conducting the Postal Ballot processes in a fair and transparent manner.

(ii) **Procedure for Postal Ballot**

The Postal Ballot(s) were conducted in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 110 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 22 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 and in accordance with the guidelines prescribed/issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (the "MCA") vide its General Circular No. 14/ 2020 dated April 8, 2020 and latest being and 03/2025 dated September 22, 2025 ("MCA Circulars"), SEBI Listing Regulations and Secretarial Standard-2. In line with MCA Circulars, the Notice of Postal Ballot was sent in electronic mode only to all those shareholders who have registered their e-mail addresses with the Company or Depository Participant / Depository / the Company's Registrar & Transfer Agent.

Further, the shareholders were provided with the option to vote only through remote e-voting and voting through physical ballot papers was not provided as per the guidelines issued vide MCA Circulars. The Company fixes a cut-off date to reckon paid-up value of equity shares registered in the name of shareholders for the purpose of voting. Shareholders may cast their votes through e-voting during the voting period fixed for this purpose. After completion of scrutiny of votes, the scrutinizer submits his report to the Chairman or person duly authorized by the Chairman and the results of voting by postal ballot are announced by the Chairman or Person duly authorized within two working days from the conclusion of the voting period. The results are also displayed on the website of the Company (www.ptcindia.com), besides being communicated to the Stock Exchanges, Depositories and Registrar and Share Transfer Agent.

As on the date of this report, there is no Special Resolution proposed to be conducted through Postal Ballot.

7. **MEANS OF COMMUNICATION**

- Quarterly/Annual Financial Results/Half Yearly:** Quarterly/ Annual Financial Results/Half Yearly Financial Results of the Company are generally published in leading English and Hindi News Paper and are displayed on the Company's website www.ptcindia.com.
- Website:** In compliance with Regulation 46 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company's website contains separate dedicated sections where shareholders information/ announcements and official news releases are available. The Company has created an e-mail ID exclusively for redressal of investor's grievances. The investors may post their grievances to the specific e-mail ID i.e. cs@ptcindia.com.
- Annual Report:** Annual Report containing, inter alia, Audited Standalone Financial Statements, Consolidated Financial Statements, Directors' Report, Auditors' Report and other important information is circulated to members and others entitled thereto and is displayed on the Company's website www.ptcindia.com.
- Press Releases and Presentations made to institutional investors or to the analysts- All the press releases and presentations made to institutional investors and analysts can be accessed at company's website at www.ptcindia.com.
- The quarterly results, shareholding pattern, quarterly compliances and all other corporate communication to the Stock Exchanges viz. BSE Limited (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) are filed electronically at their designated portals. The Company has complied with filing submissions with BSE through BSE Listing Centre. Likewise, the said information is also filed electronically with NSE through NSE's NEAPS portal.

8. GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS INFORMATION

a) Annual General Meeting (AGM)

The details of the forthcoming 27th AGM of the Company as under:

Meeting No.	27 th
Date	30 th September, 2026
Time	12:30 P.M
Venue	Through Video Conferencing
Financial Year	01 st April 2025 to 31 st March, 2026

b) Tentative Financial Calendar for year ended 31st March, 2027

Particulars	Date
1. Financial Year	1 st April 2026 to 31 st March 2027
2. Quarterly/ Half Yearly Financial Results	Announcement will be made after the approval of the Board
3. Annual Financial Results	Will be announced and published within 60 days from the end of financial year

Dividend Payment Date

In order to maximize the shareholder's value, the Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on 14th February, 2026 has declared the Interim Dividend for FY 2025-26 @ ₹ 3/- per share of ₹ 10/- each and same has been paid. The Interim Dividend resulted in a cash outflow of ₹ 88.80 Crores.

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on 19th May 2026 has recommended a final dividend @ 55% i.e. ₹ 5.50 per Equity Share (on the face value of ₹ 10/- each) for the Financial Year 2025-26, subject to approval of shareholders in the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of Company. Total dividend (including interim dividend) for FY 2025-26 is 85% of the face value of ₹ 10 per share i.e. ₹ 8.50 per equity share.

The final dividend on equity shares, as recommended by the Board of Directors, if approved by the members at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company, shall be paid within 30 days (from the date of declaration) to those shareholders whose name appear in the Register of Members or in the list of beneficial holders provided by the depositories i.e. National Securities Depository Limited ("NSDL") and Central Depository Services Limited ("CDSL"), as on Record date.

➤ Dividend History for the last five years

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Total Paid up Capital (in ₹)	Dividend	Rate of Dividend (%)
1.	2025-26	296,00,83,210	Interim	30
2.	2024-25	296,00,83,210	Final	67
3.	2024-25	296,00,83,210	Interim	50
4A	2023-24	296,00,83,210	Final	78
4B	2022-23	296,00,83,210	Final	78
5A	2021-22	296,00,83,210	Final	58
5B	2021-22	296,00,83,210	Interim	20
6A	2020-21	296,00,83,210	Final	55
6B	2020-21	296,00,83,210	Interim	20

c) Book Closure

The register of members and share transfer books of the Company will remain closed on 24th September 2026 to 30th September 2026 (both days inclusive), for the purpose of payment of dividend for the FY 2025-26.

d) Unpaid/ Unclaimed Dividend

The details of unclaimed dividends and shares transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) during FY 2025-26 are as follows:

Financial Year	Amount of unclaimed dividend transferred	Number of shares transferred
2017-18	₹ 28,05,400/-	29,157

Members may please note that no claim shall lie against the Company in respect of unclaimed dividend amount and shares transferred to IEPF pursuant to the IEPF Rules and after such transfer, Shareholders/ Claimants can claim the transferred shares along with dividends from the IEPF authority. Shareholders can also refer to the details available on www.iepf.gov.in.

As on 31st March 2026, the following dividend amount remained unpaid:

Year	Type	Dividend Per Share (₹)	Date of Declaration	Amount (₹)
2018-19	Final	4.0	30 th September, 2019	23,33,640
2019-20	Final	5.5	22 nd September, 2020	38,02,248
2020-21	Interim	2.0	9 th November, 2020	14,52,509
2020-21	Final	5.5	24 th September, 2021	28,89,049
2021-22	Interim	2.0	11 th November, 2021	10,25,659
2021-22	Final	5.8	30 th December, 2022	27,34,430
2022-23	Final	7.8	27 th September, 2023	24,49,725
2023-24	Final	7.8	26 th September, 2024	22,45,589
2024-25	Interim	5.00	26 th April, 2025	11,86,116
2024-25	Final	6.70	8 th August, 2025	15,63,890
2025-26	Interim	3.00	14 th February, 2026	13,68,445

e) Transfer of Unclaimed Dividend to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF)

Pursuant to provisions of Section 124 and 125 of the Act read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("IEPF Rules"), dividend if not claimed for a consecutive period of seven years from the date of transfer to Unpaid Dividend Account of the Company, are liable to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF).

Further, all the shares in respect of which dividend has remained unclaimed for seven consecutive years or more from the date of transfer to unpaid dividend account shall also be transferred to IEPF Authority. The said requirement does not apply to shares in respect of which there is a specific order of Court, Tribunal or Statutory Authority, restraining any transfer of the shares.

f) Listing on Stock Exchanges and stock codes

The Company's Shares are listed on the following Stock Exchanges:

Stock Exchange	Address	Stock Code	Type of Security	ISIN No.
National Stock Exchange of India Limited	Exchange Plaza, Plot no. C/1, G Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400051	PTC	Equity	INE877F01012
BSE Limited	Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400 001	532524	Equity	

g) Listing Fees

Annual Listing Fee for FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27 (as applicable) has been paid by the Company to both the Stock Exchanges. Further the Company has also paid the Annual Custodian charges to NSDL and CDSL for the same period.

h) Suspension of Trading

No Securities of the Company has been suspended from trading on any of the stock exchange where they are listed.

i) Registrar & Share Transfer agent

MCS Share Transfer Agent Limited,
179-180, DSIDC Shed, 3rd Floor
Okhla Industrial Area, Phase - 1
New Delhi - 110020
Ph.: 011-41406149/ 41406150/41406151

j) Share Transfer System

SEBI vide circular dated 16th March, 2023 has provided for mandatory KYC update by holders of securities.

As mandated by SEBI, securities of the Company can be transferred/ traded only in dematerialised form. Shareholders holding shares in physical form are advised to avail the facility of dematerialisation.

Special Window for transfer and Dematerialisation of shares

Pursuant to SEBI circular dated 30th January 2026, a special window has been provided from 5th February 2026 to 4th February 2027 for transfer and dematerialisation of physical securities sold or purchased prior to 1st April 2019 where transfer requests were earlier rejected, returned or remained unattended due to documentation or procedural deficiencies. Such securities upon transfer, shall be credited only in demat mode and will remain under lock-in for one year from date of transfer registration, during which they cannot be transferred, pledged, or lien-marked.

MCS Share Transfer Agent Limited is the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent for handling the share registry work relating to shares held in physical and electronic form at single point.

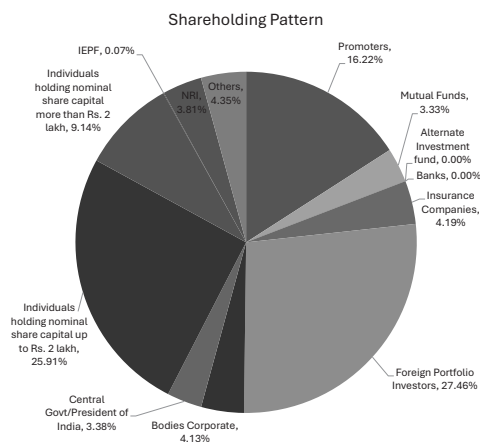
k) Distribution of shareholding as on 31st March 2026

➤ Distribution by Category

Description	No. of shareholders	Total Shares	Total Shares
Promoters	4	4,80,00,000	16.22
Mutual Funds	7	9847591	3.33

Description	No. of shareholders	Total Shares	Total Shares
Banks	1	771	0.00
Insurance Companies	3	12388055	4.19
Alternate Investment Fund	1	6334	0.00
Foreign Portfolio Investors			
Cat. I	185	76105795	25.71
Cat. II	31	5180967	1.75
Bodies Corporates	883	12223997	4.13
Central Govt./ President of India	1	10000000	3.38
IEPF	1	194147	0.07
Individuals:-			
(1) Individuals holding nominal Share Capital upto ₹ 2 Lakh	260428	76705002	25.91
(2) Individuals holding nominal Share Capital more than ₹ 2 Lakh	450	27058253	9.14
NRIs	3898	11277980	3.81
Others: -			
(1) Trusts	27	459640	0.15
(3) NBFCs registered with RBI	4	8350	0.00
(4) HUF	4621	5888615	1.99
(5) Clearing member	54	662824	0.22
Total		29,60,08,321	100

Graphical Representation of Shareholding Pattern of the company on the basis of distribution by category as on 31st March 2026



➤ **Distribution by size (As on 31st March 2026)**

Notional Value of (₹)	No of Holders	% age	Amount (₹)	% age
Upto 5000	239620	88.5517	24,31,33,940	8.2138
5001 to 10000	15214	5.6223	11,98,96,850	4.0505
10001 to 20000	7666	2.8330	11,49,05,220	3.8818
20001 to 30000	2695	0.9959	6,87,28,990	2.3219
30001 to 40000	1243	0.4594	4,44,98,110	1.5033
40001 to 50000	1000	0.3696	4,73,42,930	1.5994
50001 to 100000	1635	0.6042	12,09,26,610	4.0852
Above 100000	1526	0.5639	2,20,06,50,560	74.3442
Grand Total	270599	100.0000	296,00,83,210	100.0000

Nominal Value of each Share is ₹ 10/-.

l) Dematerialization of shares and Liquidity

Company's Shares are available for dematerialization in both the depositories i.e. National Securities Depository Limited ("NSDL") and Central Depository Services (India) Limited ("CDSL").

Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit Report for the quarter ended 31st March 2026, confirming that the total issued/paid-up capital is in agreement with the total number of shares in physical form and the total number of dematerialized shares held with NSDL and CDSL as on 31st March 2026, was obtained from the Practicing Company Secretary and submitted to the Stock Exchanges within stipulated time.

Number of Shares held in Dematerialized and physical mode as on 31st March 2026:

Category	No. of Shares	% of total Shares
Physical	2,184	0.00
NSDL	22,84,04,188	77.16
CDSL	6,76,01,949	22.84
Total	29,60,08,321	100.00

m) Liquidity of shares

The trading volumes at the Stock Exchanges, during the financial year 2025-26 are given below:

Month	National Stock Exchange of India Limited	BSE Limited
	Number of Shares Traded	Number of Shares Traded
April, 2025	2,80,81,449	21,29,484
May, 2025	2,56,23,023	20,08,275
June, 2025	2,58,58,330	14,21,191

July, 2025	4,29,90,830	28,53,933
August, 2025	2,32,00,171	17,18,054
September, 2025	1,90,55,068	13,06,840
October, 2025	2,49,37,940	14,54,169
November, 2025	1,45,00,617	10,05,671
December, 2025	1,65,33,199	11,68,150
January, 2026	3,02,65,803	28,54,351
February, 2026	2,79,42,621	13,72,946
March, 2026	2,16,18,596	10,83,466

n) Outstanding ADRs/GDRs/ Warrants/ or any Convertible instruments, conversion date and likely impact on equity

Neither ADRs/GDRs/ Warrants/ nor any Convertible instruments has been issued by the Company.

o) Disclosures of Commodity Price Risks and Commodity Hedging Activities- N/A

p) Plant Locations or any manufacturing division

Company doesn't have any material plant or manufacturing divisions.

q) Corporate Identity Number

Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Company, allotted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India is L40105DL1999PLC099328.

r) Address for Correspondence

➤ **Registered office**

PTC India Limited.
2nd Floor, NBCC Towers,
15 Bhikaji Cama Place
New Delhi-110066

➤ **Company Secretary & Compliance Officer**

Sh. Rajiv Maheshwari
PTC India Limited
2nd Floor, NBCC Towers
15 Bhikaji Cama Place
New Delhi-110066
E-mail:- rajivmaheshwari@ptcindia.com

s) For shares held in physical form

Members who hold shares in physical form should address their queries to the RTA/ Company. Members are requested to ensure that correspondence for change of address, change in bank details, processing of unclaimed dividend, sub-division of shares, renewals/ split/consolidation of share certificates, issue of duplicate share certificates should be signed by the first named Member as per the specimen signature registered with the Company. The Company may also, with a view to safeguard the interest of its Members and that of the Company, request for additional supporting documents such as certified copies of PAN Cards and other proof of identity and/or address etc.

t) **For shares held in Demat Form**

Members who hold shares in dematerialised form should correspond with the Depository Participant with whom they maintain Demat Account/s, for their queries relating to shareholding, change of address, credit of dividend through NECS. However, queries relating to non-receipt of dividend, non-receipt of annual reports, or on matters relating to the working of the Company should be sent to the Company.

9. **OTHER DISCLOSURES**

a) **Disclosure on materially significant related party transactions i.e. transactions of the company of material nature, with its Promoters, the Directors and the management, their relatives or subsidiaries, etc. that may have potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large:**

None of the transactions with any of the related parties were in conflict with the interest of the Company. Transactions with the related parties are set out in Notes on Accounts, forming part of the Annual Report.

All related party transactions are negotiated on arm's length basis and are intended to further the interests of the Company. The policy on dealing with and materiality of related party transactions has been placed on the Company's website at <https://www.ptcindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Policy-on-Materiality-of-related-party-transactions.pdf>.

There are no materially significant related party transactions of the Company which have potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large.

b) **Details of non-compliance by the Company, penalties and strictures imposed on the Company by the Stock Exchanges or SEBI or any statutory authority during last three years**

The details are given below and available in Annual Secretarial Compliance Report for the respective financial years, issued by M/s. Ashish Kapoor & Associates, Company Secretaries as available on website of the Company and filed with NSE and BSE.

FY 2025-26

National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) had levied monetary fine for non-compliance with Regulation 17(1)(b) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 for the period from 13th April, 2025 to 06th June, 2025 (i.e. for a period of 55 days).

FY 2024-25

i. National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) had levied monetary fine for non-compliance with Regulation 17(1)(b) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 for the period from April 18, 2024 to May 05, 2024 and the same has been paid by the Company.

ii. National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) had levied monetary fine for the period from May 30, 2024 to June 06, 2024 for non-compliance with Regulation 33 (3)(d) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 for delay in filing of the financial results for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

FY 2023-24

National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) had levied monetary fine for non-compliance with Regulation 17(1)(b) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 for the period from 01.04.2023 to 12.04.2023 and the same has been paid by the Company.

FY 2022-23

- i. The Company could not comply with Regulation 33 in respect of filing its quarterly financial results for the quarter ended December 31, 2021, March 31, 2022, June 30, 2022 & September 30, 2022. NSE & BSE has also levied penalties for the same which has been paid.
- ii. Subsequent to resignation of four IDs in first week of December 2022, the composition of the Board was also not in line with SEBI LODR till 12th April 2023. The fine levied by BSE and NSE has been paid for this non-compliance.
- iii. Further w.e.f. 25th October 2022, the shares of the company have moved to 'Z' category due to non-compliance with Regulation 33 for consecutive two quarters i.e., March 2022 & June 2022. For this noncompliance, the demat accounts of the Promoters were also frozen for part of the year during FY 2022 23.

c) **Vigil Mechanism/Whistle Blower Policy**

In accordance with the requirements of Section 177(9) and (10) of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 and the provisions of the Listing Regulations, the Company has adopted a Whistle Blower Policy and an effective Vigil Mechanism system and affirms that no personnel has been denied access to the Audit Committee. The whistle blower policy of the Company is available at the link https://www.ptcindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Whistle-Blower-Policy_New-dt-23.06.2025.pdf

d) **Details of Compliance with Mandatory requirements**

The Company has complied with corporate governance requirements specified in Regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 of SEBI Listing Regulations, except to the extent specifically mentioned in this report and in Secretarial Audit Report for FY 2025-26.

e) **Policy on Material Subsidiary**

As on 31st March, 2026, the Company has one subsidiary, namely PTC India Financial Services Limited. Details of the same have been given on the website of the Company. The Company has adopted a policy on material subsidiaries. The objective of this policy is to lay down criteria for identification and dealing with material subsidiaries and to formulate a governance framework for subsidiaries of the Company. The Policy for Determining Material Subsidiaries as approved by the Board is available on the company's website at the link: <https://www.ptcindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Policy-on-Determining-Material-Subsidiaries-dt-23.06.2025.pdf>

The Statutory Auditor of PTC India Financial Services Limited (subsidiary incorporated on 08 September 2006 at New Delhi) are M/s. Ravi Rajan & Co. LLP, who has been appointed in year 2024.

f) **Related Party Transaction Policy**

In line with requirement of the Act and Listing Regulations, your Company has formulated a Related Party Transaction Policy. This policy is also available at Company's website at <https://www.ptcindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Policy-on-Materiality-of-related-party-transactions.pdf>

The policy intends to ensure that proper reporting; approval and disclosure processes are in place for all transactions between the Company and related parties. The policy specifically deals with the review and approval of Material Related Party transactions keeping in mind the potential or actual conflicts of interest that may arise because of entering into these transactions.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations, a statement on all related party transactions is presented before the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis for its review.

g) Utilization of funds raised through preferential allotment or qualified institutions placement as specified under regulation 32 (7A)

Not Applicable

h) A Certificate from a Company Secretary in practice that none of the directors on the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as directors of Companies by the Board/Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority is also Annexed.

i) Recommendations of Committees of the Board

There were no instances during FY 2025-26 wherein the Board had not accepted recommendations made by any committees of the Board.

j) Details of total fees paid to statutory auditors and their network firms

The details of total fees for all services incurred by the Company and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, to the statutory auditor and all entities in the network firm/network entity of which the statutory auditor is a part, are as follows:

Particulars	Amount in ₹ Crores
Services as statutory auditors (incl. quarterly limited reviews)	0.37
Tax audit	0.02
Other services (including certification)	0.01
Re-imbursement of out of pocket expenses	0.02
Total	0.42

k) Disclosures in relation to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

As per the requirement of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, the Company has placed adequate mechanism to provide safe and congenial working environment to all the employees including visitors and employees of the group companies and also constituted Internal Committee which is responsible for redressal of complaints related to sexual harassment.

During the period under review, Company has not received any sexual Harassment Complaint:

No. of Complaints received during the FY 2025-26	No. of Complaints disposed of during the FY 2025-26	No. of Complaints pending at the end of FY 2025-26
Nil	Nil	Nil

l) Credit Rating

During the year under review, the Company has obtained credit rating for the debt instruments/facilities of the Company from ICRA and CRISIL which are as follows:

PTC's Credit Rating FY 2025-26		
	ICRA	CRISIL
Rating	A1+	A1+
Short Term Limits		

Bank Limit	5500 Crore	5500 Crore
Commercial Paper	300 Crore	300 Crore
<u>Short Term Limits (Letter Date)</u>		
Bank	28.05.2025	26.05.2025
Commercial Paper	28.05.2025	26.05.2025
<u>Short Term Limits (Outlook)</u>	NA	NA
<u>Long Term Issuer Rating*</u>	AA	AA-
<u>Long Term (Letter Date)</u>	17.09.2025	26.05.2025
<u>Long Term Rating (Outlook)</u>	Stable	Stable

*obtained during FY 2025-26

m) Disclosure of Loans and Advances by the Company and its subsidiaries to the firms/companies in which directors are interested by name and amount

The Company and its subsidiary have not granted any loans and advances in the nature of loans to firms/ companies in which Company's Directors are Interested.

n) Disclosure of certain types of agreements binding listed entities

There are no agreements entered into by the shareholders, related parties, directors, key managerial personnel, employees of the Company, subsidiary or associate company, among themselves or with the Company or with a third party, solely or jointly, which, either directly or indirectly or potentially or whose purpose and effect is to impact the management or control of the listed entity or impose any restriction or create any liability upon the Company.

o) Disclosures of transactions of the listed entity with any person or entity belonging to the promoter/promoter group which hold(s) 10% or more shareholding in the listed entity, in the format prescribed in the relevant accounting standards for annual results. -

Not Applicable

p) Compliance with Accounting Standards

In the preparation of the financial statements for the financial ended 31st March 2026, the Company has followed the Accounting Standards notified pursuant Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

q) Prevention of Insider Trading

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for prevention of Insider Trading ("the code") with a view to regulate trading in securities by the Directors and designated employees of the Company. The Code requires pre-clearance for dealing in the Company's shares and prohibits the trading in Company's shares by the Directors and the designated employees while in possession of unpublished price sensitive information in relation to the Company and during the period when the trading window is closed. The Company Secretary and Compliance Officer is responsible for the implementation of the Code.

10. Non-compliance of any requirement of corporate governance report of sub-paras (2) to (10) above, with reasons thereof shall be disclosed.

The same has been disclosed in the preceding para of this Report.

11. COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company has complied with the disclosure requirements of the Schedule V of SEBI Listing Regulations.

Except for the non-compliances as referred in Secretarial Audit Report of FY 2025-26 as explained in the Board's Report and Corporate Governance Certificate for FY 2025-26, for which required penalty have been paid to the stock exchanges, the Company is in compliance with corporate governance requirements specified in regulation 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

A Certificate from the Practicing Company Secretary M/s. A.K. Rastogi & Associates, confirming compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated under Regulation of the SEBI Listing Regulations, is annexed hereinafter.

12. CEO AND CFO CERTIFICATION

As referred under the SEBI Listing Regulations, the CEO and CFO certification is provided in this Annual Report.

13. DISCRETIONARY REQUIREMENTS

- The Company has adopted non-mandatory requirements as per details given below as mentioned under part E of the Schedule II of SEBI Listing Regulations.
- Separate post of Chairperson : In order to maintain a balance between the strategic leadership of the Board and the operational management of the Company, ensuring transparency, accountability, and effective governance, the Company has appointed Non-Executive Independent Director as Chairman of the Board.
- Reporting of Internal Auditor: The Internal Auditor reports directly to the Audit Committee.

14. DISCLOSURES WITH RESPECT TO DEMAT SUSPENSE ACCOUNT/ UNCLAIMED SUSPENSE ACCOUNT

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Shares
1.	Aggregate number of Shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying at beginning of the year	NIL
2.	Number of Shareholders who approached issuer for transfer of shares from suspense account during the year	NIL
3.	Number of shareholders to whom shares were transferred from suspense account during the year	NIL
4.	Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying at the end of the year	NIL

The Voting Rights on these shares shall remain frozen till the rightful owner of such shares claims the share.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors place on record their appreciation for employees at all levels, who have contributed to the growth and performance of your Company.

Your Directors also thank the Promoters, Govt. of India, Regulatory Authorities, Central Electricity Authority, clients, vendors, bankers, shareholders, employees and advisors of the Company for their continued support.

Your Directors also thank the Central and State Governments, and other statutory authorities for their continued support.

For and on behalf of the Board

PTC India Limited

Sd/-

Sukhdev Singh
Chairman
DIN: 03288811

Date : 04/08/2026

Place: New Delhi

Declaration by Chief Executive Officer under Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V of SEBI Listing Regulations, 2015 in respect of compliance with the Company's Code of Conduct

This is to confirm that the members of Board of Directors and Senior Management Personnel of the Company have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct of PTC India Limited, as applicable to them, for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2026.

For and on behalf of the Board

PTC India Limited

Sd/-

Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 07306454

Date : 04/08/2026

Place: New Delhi

CERTIFICATE OF NON-DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

(Pursuant to Regulation 34 (3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10) (i) of the SEBI
(Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

The Members,
PTC India Limited
2nd Floor, NBCC Tower,
15, Bhikaji Cama Place,
New Delhi-110066

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of **PTC INDIA LIMITED** having CIN: **L40105DL1999PLC099328** and having registered office at **2nd Floor, NBCC Tower, 15, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066** (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34 (3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10 (i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the Company & its Officers and declarations received from the respective Directors, we hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2026 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such other Statutory Authority.

S. No.	Name of the Directors	Director Identification Number	Date of Appointment in Company
1.	Shri Sukhdev Singh	03288811	11/11/2025
2.	Shri Manoj Kumar Jhawar	07306454	18/01/2024
3.	Shri Mohammad Afzal	09762315	12/12/2022
4.	*Smt. Sangeeta Kaushik	09157948	18/02/2022
5.	Shri Rajiv Ranjan Jha	03523954	30/06/2023
6.	Shri Prakash Mhaske	08512385	16/01/2023
7.	Smt. Rashmi Verma	01993918	13/04/2023
8.	Shri Jayant Dasgupta	07730408	13/04/2023
9.	Shri Narendra Kumar	02307690	13/04/2023
10.	Shri Rajiv Kumar Rohilla	10371161	17/01/2024
11.	*Shri Rajneesh Agarwal	10816601	12/11/2024
12.	Smt. Mini Ipe	07791184	07/12/2024
13.	Shri Masood Akhtar Ansari	10429528	01/12/2025
14.	*Shri Harish Saran	07670865	13/01/2025
15.	*Shri Arabandi Venu Prasad	01054227	06/05/2024

* Ceased to be the Director of the Company during the Financial Year 2025-26.

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment/ continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For A.K. Rastogi & Associates
Company Secretaries
ICSI Unique code No. P2025UP104900
Peer Review Certificate No. 7006/2025

Place: Ghaziabad
Date: 10.06.2026

Sd/-
(A.K. Rastogi)
PARTNER
Mem. No.: F1748; COP No.: 22973
UDIN: F001748H000609707

CERTIFICATE ON COMPLIANCE OF CONDITIONS OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FOR THE FY2025-26

The Members,
PTC India Limited
2nd Floor, NBCC Tower,
15, Bhikaji Cama Place,
New Delhi-110066

We have examined all relevant records of PTC India Limited having CIN: L40105DL1999PLC099328 (hereinafter called “the Company”) for the purpose of certifying the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2026, as stipulated under Regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) and (t) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 and Para C, D and E of Schedule V to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015”). On the basis of such examination, we state as under:

1. The compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. The responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control and procedures to ensure compliance with the conditions of the Corporate Governance stipulated in the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.
2. Our examination was limited to the procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring compliance with the conditions of the Corporate Governance as stipulated in the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.
3. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations and information furnished to us, we hereby certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the aforesaid SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 for the financial year ended on March 31, 2026, pursuant to listing agreement of the said company with stock exchanges, subject to the following observation:

The composition of Board was not in line with the requirements of Regulation 17 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 during the period from April 13, 2025 to June 6, 2025 as the Company had appointed a Whole-time Director on 13.01.2025 and correspondingly 1 (One) Independent Director was required to be appointed within a period of 3 (three) months i.e. by 12.04.2025. There was a vacancy of an Independent Director from 13.04.2025 till 06.06.2025. However, on superannuation of 1 (One) Whole Time Director on June 06, 2025, the Board was in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 17 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations w.e.f. June 07, 2025.

National Stock Exchange of India Limited & BSE Limited each have levied fine of ₹ 2,75,000 for a period of 55 days i.e. from 13.04.2025 to 06.06.2025 and the same had been deposited by the Company.

4. **We further state** that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For A.K. Rastogi & Associates
Company Secretaries
ICSI Unique code No. P2025UP104900
Peer Review Certificate No. 7006/2025

Place: Ghaziabad

Date: 12.06.2026

Sd/-
(A.K. Rastogi)
PARTNER
Mem. No.: F1748; COP No.: 22973
UDIN: F001748H000616505

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Cautionary Statement:

The report contains forward-looking statements, identified by words like 'plans', 'expects', 'will', 'anticipates', 'believes', 'intends', 'projects', 'estimates' and so on. All statements that address expectations or projections about the future, but not limited to the Company's strategy for growth, product development, market position, expenditures and financial results, are forward-looking statements. Since these are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events, the Company cannot guarantee that these are accurate or will be realized. The Company's actual results, performance or achievements could thus differ from those projected in any forward-looking statement. The Company assumes no responsibility to publicly amend, modify or revise any such statement based on subsequent developments, information, or events. The Company disclaims any obligation to update these forward-looking statements, except as may be required by law.

World Economy:

The latest projections by the International Monetary Fund and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development indicate that the global economy is expected to witness moderate growth in 2026-27, but with elevated uncertainty arising from geopolitical tensions, energy market disruptions, inflationary pressures, and trade fragmentation. The IMF projects global GDP growth at around 3.1% in 2026 and 3.2% in 2027, while the OECD estimates global growth at about 2.9% in 2026 and 3.0% in 2027. Both institutions highlight higher energy prices, persistent inflation, and geopolitical risks as key challenges to global economic stability. The global energy outlook remains heavily influenced by middle east crisis (Iran - US war and key energy transit hub of Hormuz is blocked), Russia - Ukraine war, trade barriers and many more transient geopolitical events leading to higher cost of energy basket.

For India, the outlook remains relatively strong. Despite global headwinds, India is expected to remain one of the fastest-growing major economies, supported by robust domestic demand, infrastructure investment, manufacturing expansion, urbanization, digitalization, and rising electrification. The IMF has projected India's growth at around 6.5% during 2026-27, significantly above the global average.

1. Industry Structure & Developments

FY 2025-26 witnessed continued momentum in India's power sector driven by rising electricity demand, rapid renewable energy integration, transmission expansion, and evolving market-based mechanisms. India recorded sustained growth in peak power demand supported by industrial recovery, digital infrastructure expansion, electrification initiatives, and extreme weather conditions.

The Government of India continued to emphasize energy transition through accelerated renewable energy capacity addition, Green Hydrogen Mission initiatives, battery energy storage systems (BESS), and strengthening of transmission corridors under the National Green Energy Corridor programme.

The power market ecosystem also underwent significant regulatory evolution during the year, including developments relating to:

- Market coupling framework discussions;
- Ancillary services market expansion;
- Growth in Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM) and Renewable Energy Certificates (REC);
- Increasing focus on resource adequacy and storage integration;
- Enhanced role of power exchanges and market-based economic dispatch mechanisms;
- Regulatory emphasis on reliability, flexibility and grid balancing.

The increasing penetration of renewable energy has strengthened the need for flexible resources, real-time balancing, and optimized electricity trading solutions, thereby creating new opportunities for market intermediaries and trading companies.

2. Economic Overview

India remained among the fastest growing major economies during FY 2025-26 despite global geopolitical uncertainties, inflationary pressures, and supply chain disruptions. Growth in manufacturing, infrastructure, railways, data centres, urbanization, and digital economy continued to support electricity demand growth.

The country's policy direction remains focused on Energy security (led by electricity); Decarbonization; Domestic manufacturing; Infrastructure-led economic growth; Regional energy cooperation. The Electricity demand growth expects to be robust across commercial, industrial, and residential segments, supporting continued growth in power market.

3. Energy Transition

The global energy transition is fundamentally reshaping electricity markets, driven by the rapid growth of renewable energy, electrification of end-use sectors, decarbonization commitments, and the emergence of distributed energy resources. As power systems become increasingly reliant on variable renewable energy sources such as solar and wind, the role of electricity traders is evolving from conventional intermediaries facilitating bilateral transactions to sophisticated market integrators managing volatility, flexibility, and risk across multiple market segments. Electricity traders are now playing a critical role in optimizing renewable energy portfolios, enabling cross-border and inter-regional power flows, supporting real-time balancing requirements, facilitating green power procurement through innovative contractual structures, and unlocking value from emerging resources such as battery energy storage systems, demand response, and green hydrogen. By leveraging market intelligence, advanced analytics, and risk management capabilities, traders contribute to efficient price discovery, enhanced liquidity, and reliable system operations, thereby serving as an important enabler of a resilient, competitive, and low-carbon power ecosystem.

4. Key Govt. & Regulatory Initiatives impacting Power Traders in India (FY 2025-26)

This document summarizes significant policy reforms, regulatory directives, and procedural amendments issued by key power sector institutions in India including the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), Ministry of Power (MoP), Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Grid-India, and NLDC during FY 2025-26. These developments may directly or indirectly influence power traders by reshaping market design, enabling new trading products, and improving operational and financial frameworks.

CERC Orders Day-Ahead Market & Real Time Market Coupling Across Exchanges: The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has brought in regulations (Draft) for implementation of coupling of exchanges in liquid segment of market (DAM & RTM). This new structure will have Grid India (System Operator) as Market Coupling Operator (MCO). The goal is to enhance market efficiency, price discovery, and enhance liquidity in short-term power trading.

Derivative Market: The Multi Commodity Exchange of India (MCX) & National Stock Exchange (NSE) received approval to roll out electricity futures contracts. This development empowers power producers, distribution companies, and large consumers to manage price volatility by hedging electricity procurement through standardized futures instruments, marking a significant step in deepening India's energy markets.

Ministry of Power – Amendment to Electricity Rules, 2005 (Energy Storage Ownership and Operation) - Ministry of Power notified amendments to the Electricity Rules, 2005, clarifying that energy storage systems (ESS) may be owned and operated independently or alongside generation, transmission, or distribution licensees. The amendment recognizes ESS as a distinct grid element, enabling DISCOMs, generators, and third-party investors to deploy storage assets under commercial frameworks. This change is a key enabler for flexible grid operations and renewable balancing.

Carbon Credit Trading Scheme Implementation: Government of India (GoI) advanced the implementation of the Indian Carbon Market (ICM) under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) notified by the Ministry of Power in coordination with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The framework establishes a domestic carbon credit market where obligated entities can trade carbon credits to meet emission intensity targets. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is designated as the administrator of the scheme, while the Grid Controller of India acts as the registry for carbon credit certificates. The scheme is expected to gradually integrate voluntary and compliance carbon markets in India and create a structured mechanism for incentivizing emission reductions across energy-intensive sectors.

PM Surya Ghar Yojana – Rooftop Solar Expansion Milestone: Under the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, India has achieved significant progress in distributed renewable energy deployment, with approximately 9.56 GW of rooftop solar capacity installed as of March 2026. The scheme aims to accelerate residential solar adoption through capital subsidies, streamlined application processes, and integration with DISCOM billing systems. This milestone reflects growing consumer participation and improved policy execution at the state level, contributing to reduced peak demand pressures on the grid and enhancing energy self-sufficiency.

Renewable Energy Implementing Agency (REIA): The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) directed that only SECI will act as the REIA for future renewable procurement bids to curb and control the future capacity addition (renewable) and focus on the implementation of already bid projects.

5. Business Overview (Segment wise)

During FY 2025-26, the Company continued to strengthen its position across various segments of the power trading value chain.

- PTC achieved total electricity trading volume of 92.80 BUs, and REC's of 68.38 lacs during 2025-26. The volume growth has been 12% over volume of 82.75 BUs of the last financial year 2024-25.
- PTC achieved short-term trading volume of 57.97 BUs during 2025-26 against the previous year's volume of 49.79 BUs with a growth of 16%.
- Further, PTC has achieved long & medium-term trading volumes of 34.82 BUs against the previous year's volume of 32.95 BUs. PTC managed to retain its leadership position in terms of the overall trading volumes in the power trading market.
- PTC's short term bilateral trade volumes were 5.74 BUs against the previous year figure of 6.95 BUs and power exchanges volumes during the year were 52.24 BUs against the previous year volume of 42.84 BUs.
- In the current year, PTC has operationalised 500 MW on medium term basis.
- Cross-border transactions remain a vital part of our portfolio with total volume of 9,718 Mus. In the current year, total Cross-border (Imp & Exp) trade with Bhutan witnessed a volume of 8,670 MU. PTC has a long-term power purchase agreement for 118 MW Nikachu Hydroelectric Project in Bhutan. The project is commissioned, and power supply has started to State Utility of Assam. In FY 25-26, supply from Nikachu HEP has been 350 Mus.

- PTC has supplied 1,596 MUs to Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) in the current financial year under the Long-term contract for 200 MW capacity.
- 21 new entities have been onboarded for trading related business.
- During the year, the Company continued to strengthen its presence in the power distribution, port infrastructure, renewable energy, and project management consultancy domains. The Company is currently providing operation and maintenance support for electrical distribution networks at major maritime ports including Mumbai Port Authority, Deendayal Port Authority, and Paradip Port Authority. Leveraging its experience in port power systems, the Company is actively pursuing opportunities in project management consultancy, network modernization, renewable energy integration, shore power infrastructure, energy efficiency initiatives, and asset management services across major ports and maritime infrastructure projects.
- The Company is also supporting industrial and institutional customers through operation and maintenance of power distribution systems and power portfolio management assignments. Existing engagements at industrial areas and Special Economic Zones have created opportunities for expansion into distribution franchisee services, smart utility solutions, advanced metering infrastructure, renewable energy procurement, regulatory advisory services, and integrated energy management solutions.
- Under its consultancy business, the Company is providing Project Management Consultancy (PMC) services for development of transmission lines and substations, including grid connectivity infrastructure and electrical network augmentation projects. These assignments are expected to open avenues for future engagements in operation and maintenance of electrical assets, power system studies, captive renewable energy integration, transmission planning, and infrastructure expansion projects.
- The Company has successfully established its capabilities in regulatory and distribution licensing consultancy through assignments for major industrial parks, Special Economic Zones, and port authorities. Building on this expertise, the Company is actively pursuing opportunities in end-to-end power distribution management, regulatory compliance support, metering and billing services, distribution license advisory, and smart distribution utility management.
- The Company is also supporting various government initiatives for accelerating rooftop solar deployment under the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana across multiple states. These assignments are expected to generate future opportunities in solar project implementation support, project monitoring and advisory services, solar asset management, and renewable energy advisory services.
- In the clean energy and sustainability sector, the Company is undertaking studies related to green energy integration in ports and development of business models for electric vehicle charging infrastructure. These initiatives position the Company to capitalize on emerging opportunities in renewable energy project implementation, green hydrogen initiatives, carbon reduction programs, energy transition advisory, EV charging infrastructure development, and power supply solutions for e-mobility ecosystems.
- With increasing focus on sustainability, energy transition, and modernization of electrical infrastructure, the Company is actively pursuing opportunities with ports, industrial parks, Special Economic Zones, urban infrastructure agencies, and large institutional consumers for consultancy, project management, distribution management, renewable energy integration, energy efficiency programs, smart utility services, and regulatory advisory assignments.

The Company continued to leverage its strong industry relationships, domain expertise, and market intelligence to provide efficient trading solutions to generators, distribution utilities, industrial consumers, and other stakeholders. Going forward, your Company's focus will continue on Expanding renewable and green power portfolio; Digitalization of trading operations; Risk management enhancement; Exploring opportunities in energy storage and emerging market products; and strengthening regional power cooperation initiatives.

Subsidiary & Associate companies of PTC India Limited:

- Subsidiary: PTC India Financial Services Limited (PFS), an infrastructure finance company (IFC), recorded total income of INR 518 Crores and loan book of INR 3,292 Crores during FY26. The profit before tax and profit after tax for FY26 stood at INR 390 Crores and INR 319 Crores respectively. Earnings per share for FY26 stood at INR 4.97 per share.
- Associate company of PTC India Limited: PTC is one of the sponsors of Hindustan Power Exchange (HPX) which has been set up with the best-in-class technology and seeks to offer a credible alternative in the power exchange segment of the Indian Power Market. Since its launch in July 2022, it had already added 709 active members and introduced trading in all segments.

6. Outlook:

Looking ahead, your Company aims to consolidate its core trading business while incorporating innovative business models, particularly in the new and renewable energy sectors. Company is committed to expanding the value-added services as an integrated energy solutions provider. The Company's focus areas will include energy portfolio management services, trading and advisory services related to the regulatory support in the electricity trading environment, renewable energy solutions, and operations and maintenance (O&M) services for SEZs, industrial zones, and distribution utilities. Additionally, the company is exploring trading opportunities into emerging areas such as Green Hydrogen and Battery Energy Storage Systems through collaborations. The company is also planning to expand its technology vertical to develop advanced solutions for the evolving energy market. Your Company sponsored third Power Exchange Hindustan Power Exchange, established with state-of-the-art technology, provides a credible alternative in the power exchange sector. To cater to the changing dynamics of an evolving sector, customers' expectations, and your Company's growth aspirations, the Company will continue to develop and enhance its offerings through technology-based solutions, advisory services, energy efficiency initiatives, and other related services.

7. Opportunities & Threats:

Opportunities:

- **Expansion of renewable energy capacity:** India's energy sector is poised for significant growth, driven by the rapid expansion of renewable energy sources—including solar, wind, hydro, and distributed renewable energy systems. Given the intermittent and non-storable nature of renewable power generation, efficient balancing and real-time optimization become essential, creating substantial opportunities for market-based electricity trading and other power market mechanisms.
- **Increasing need for balancing and flexibility services:** For PTC, this represents a natural evolution of our business. We see ourselves moving beyond conventional electricity trading to becoming an integrated energy market facilitator. By leveraging our expertise in market operations, portfolio optimisation, risk management, and digital analytics, we aim to provide comprehensive flexibility solutions that support generators, distribution utilities, renewable developers, and large consumers.

Our strategic focus is on enabling the next generation of electricity markets by facilitating the integration of battery storage, pumped storage, demand response, virtual power plants, and emerging flexibility products. These services will play a critical role in ensuring that India's energy transition remains reliable, affordable, and sustainable.

- **Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) integration:** The rapid growth of renewable energy is fundamentally changing the electricity market. As solar and wind become a larger part of the generation mix, energy storage is emerging as the critical enabler of a reliable, flexible, and market-driven power system. For PTC, Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) represent not just a new technology, but a new business opportunity that complements our core expertise in electricity trading, market development, and risk management.
- **Cross-border electricity trade opportunities in South Asia:** Cross-border electricity trade (CBET) represents one of the most significant growth opportunities for the South Asian power sector. The region has all the ingredients for a successful integrated electricity market—abundant and complementary energy resources, rapidly growing electricity demand, expanding transmission infrastructure, and increasing policy support for regional energy cooperation. South Asia should be viewed not as a collection of individual electricity markets, but as one interconnected energy ecosystem. By leveraging the comparative advantages of each country, the region can improve energy security, reduce electricity costs, and accelerate the clean energy transition.
- **Digital energy markets and market-based optimization:** The electricity sector is entering a new era where digital intelligence is becoming as important as physical infrastructure. While the first phase of reforms focused on expanding generation capacity and transmission networks, the next phase will be driven by digital energy markets, real-time optimisation, and data-driven decision-making. For PTC, this transition presents a significant strategic opportunity. Our vision is to evolve from being primarily an electricity trader to becoming an integrated energy market solutions provider, leveraging digital technologies to deliver greater value to our customers. The future of the power sector will be defined not only by how electricity is generated and transmitted, but by how intelligently it is traded, optimised, and managed. Digital energy markets are creating new opportunities for innovation, efficiency, and customer value. At PTC, we are embracing this transformation to evolve from an electricity trader into a technology-enabled energy market solutions company. We believe digitalisation will be a key driver of sustainable growth and competitiveness in FY 2026–27 and beyond.

Threats:

The electricity trading market is a highly competitive and regulated by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). With more than 60 licensed electricity traders in India, the company faces competition, that may lead to pricing pressure (low trading margins), and increased customer acquisition costs. Regulatory changes in market design, trading regulations, and power exchange mechanisms as well can impact trading volumes and profitability. The growing preference of generators and distribution companies (DISCOMs) to transact directly through power exchanges or bilateral contracts may reduce the role of intermediaries. Additionally, other trading platforms pose ongoing operational and financial challenges to your company growth and market leadership.

8. Risks & Concerns

The Company operates in a dynamic regulatory and commercial environment and is exposed to various risks including Regulatory risk; Credit and counterparty risk; Market volatility risk; Operational risk; Liquidity risk; Technology and cybersecurity risks. The Company has established appropriate risk management frameworks, internal controls, and governance mechanisms to mitigate such risks.

9. Internal Control Systems & Their Adequacy

The Company has adequate internal control systems commensurate with the nature, size, and complexity of its operations. The internal control framework ensures reliability of financial reporting; Compliance with

applicable laws and regulations; Safeguarding of assets; Operational efficiency; Risk mitigation and governance effectiveness.

Internal audits are conducted periodically, and audit observations are reviewed by the Audit Committee to ensure continuous strengthening of internal controls.

9. Human Resources & Industrial Relations

- Your Company follows the principle of People, Process and Technology for the better outcome from business processes. People encompass the human elements (employees) in its narrow definition but also applicable to other stakeholders. Your company lays extra emphasis on capable people who are trained & empowered for the successful implementation of new process or technology led growth.
- Given the transformative business environment and an evolving power sector, human resources play a critical role in enabling prompt and effective implementation of key strategic decisions. Your Company takes pride in "Inclusivity in Diversity" culture that fosters continuous learning and collaborative environment to meet the dynamic business environment.
- Your company focuses on process-oriented outcome and to achieve this, focuses on employee trainings on all type of platform including long durations courses from college/ universities of repute.
- Your Company also undertook various initiatives for the health and safety of its employees including organizing health checkup camps, NLP based trainings, ensuring availability of doctors in the office premise, engaging fitness trainers and health professionals towards holistic wellbeing. Your Company has 109 employees from diverse professional backgrounds having extra ordinary skill sets who continuously challenge themselves to achieve greater heights in organizational excellence.

10. Financial performance with respect to Operational Performance:

- Analysis of financial results such as revenue, profit, expenses, margins, cash flow, and balance sheet items: Your company has recorded a trading volume of 92.80 Billion Units during FY 2025-26 (a 12% growth over the previous financial year 2024-25). The profit after tax (PAT) for the company has been INR 397.04 Crores.

- The EPS for the company is INR 13.41. The total revenue for the FY2025-26 has been 16619.82 Crores as against 15644.52 Crores for the previous year.
- The net worth of the company for FY2025-26 was INR 4,729.84 Crore.
- On a consolidated basis PAT has been INR 717.44 Crores.

11. Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) / Sustainability (increasingly important):

Your company has well-defined ESG vision and sets of achievements for the year spread across different Sustainable Development Goals. They are classified as under:

- **Sustainable Environment:** Reducing carbon footprint, mitigating climate change, and optimizing energy consumption. Reduction in energy intensity by retrofitting all the fixtures with LED's and energy efficient cooling system – all the fixtures and cooling systems are star rated and best in class for available technology. – the transition is on the way with compensatory green purchases (equivalent to twice in lieu of scope 1 & 2 emission) of REC.
- **Empowered Community:** Welfare and empowerment of communities by reducing inequalities, promoting education, health, and gender equality. Sustained focus on diversity has led to participation of women up to 15% in the company.
- **Rewarding Workplace:** Creating a diverse and healthy workforce whereby the talent is recognized and rewarded.
- **Secure Network:** Ensuring network security by maintaining highest standards of data protection, IT security and customer privacy. In addition to the robust IT infrastructure, Data security awareness training program is conducted for positive data culture of the company.
- **Robust Governance:** Maintaining transparency and business integrity while driving ESG ambitions.

KEY RATIOS (Standalone):

Sl. No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As on	As on	Remarks
				31.03.2026	31.03.2025	
1	Current ratio	Current Assets	Current liabilities	2.02	2.22	-
2	Return on equity (Networth)	Profit after tax	Average shareholders' equity	8.36%	19.18%	Due to profit from disinvestment of PEL during the last year
3	Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt (including lease liabilities)	Shareholders' equity	-	0.02	Decreased, as working capital requirements were mainly funded from own funds.
4	Debt Service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service (including lease liabilities) to be served in a year	NA	9.33	There is no debt outstanding at the year end
5	Net profit ratio	Profit after tax	Sales of electricity (including sale of electricity of agency nature)	0.0108	0.0248	Due to profit from disinvestment of PEL during the last year

Sl. No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As on	As on	Remarks
				31.03.2026	31.03.2025	
6	Return on capital employed	Earning before Interest and Tax	Capital Employed	13.27%	28.59%	Due to profit from disinvestment of PEL during the last year
7	Return on investment-equity quoted	Net Return of Investment	Cost of investment	-	-	No dividend was received from PFS.
8	Trade receivables turnover	Sales of electricity (including sales of electricity of agency nature and other operating income)	Average trade receivable	8.02	6.54	Increased, mainly due to improved realization from customers.
9	Trade payable turnover	Purchase of electricity (including purchase of electricity of agency nature and expenses excluding non-cash expenses)	Average trade payable	11.24	10.54	Increased, improved liquidity also resulted in quicker payments.
10	Return on investment-equity unquoted	Net Return of Investment	Cost of investment	-	6.63%	Due to profit from disinvestment of PEL during the last year

For and on behalf of the Board

PTC India Limited

Sd/-

Sukhdev Singh
Chairman
DIN: 03288811

Date : 04/08/2026

Place: New Delhi

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT (BRSR)

SECTION A General disclosures

SECTION B Management and process disclosures

SECTION C Principle-wise performance disclosure

Principle 1 Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity and in a manner that is ethical, transparent, and accountable

Principle 2 Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe

Principle 3 Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains

Principle 4 Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders

Principle 5 Businesses should respect and promote human rights

Principle 6 Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment

Principle 7 Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent

Principle 8 Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development

Principle 9 Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner

Section A: General Disclosures

I. Details of the listed entity

1.	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Company	L40105DL1999PLC099328
2.	Name of the Company	PTC India Limited
3.	Year of Incorporation	1999
4.	Registered office address	2 nd Floor, NBCC Tower, 15 Bikaji Cama Place, New Delhi - 110066
5.	Corporate office address	2 nd Floor, NBCC Tower, 15 Bikaji Cama Place, New Delhi - 110066
6.	E-mail	info@ptcindia.com
7.	Telephone	011-41656500
8.	Website	www.ptcindia.com
9.	Financial year for which reporting is being done	2025- 2026
10.	Name of the Stock Exchange(s) where shares are listed	BSE Limited (BSE) & National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE)
11.	Paid-up Capital	Rs. 296.01 Crores
12.	Name and contact details (telephone, email address) of the person for BRSR Reporting	Name: Sh. Anand Kumar Designation: Vice President Phone: 011- 4648 4202 Email: anandkumar@ptcindia.com
13.	Reporting boundary	Standalone basis
14.	Name of the assessment or assurance provider	NA
15.	Type of assessment or assurance obtained	NA

II. Products/Services

16. Details of business activities (accounting for 90% of the turnover):

S. No.	Description of Main Activity	Description of Business Activity	% of Turnover of the entity
1.	Power Trading	PTC India is involved in power trading on long term, medium term, and short-term basis and also cross border.	99.73%

17. Products/Services sold by the entity (accounting for 90% of the turnover):

S. No.	Product/Services	NIC Code	% of total turnover contributed
1.	Solutions for generators and utilities	35109	77.48%
2.	Cross border power trade	35109	22.25%
3.	Consultancy and advisory services	70200	0.27%

III. Operations

18. Number of locations where plants and/or operations/offices of the entity are situated:

S. No.	Location	Number of plants	Number of offices	Total
1.	National	Not applicable as PTC is a service provider, hence it has no plants.	PTC has a registered office in New Delhi and operates through number of offices in different regions.	1
2.	International	Not applicable as PTC is a service provider, hence it has no plants.	The cross-border markets include Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh.	0

19. Markets served by the entity

a. Number of locations:

S. No.	Number of Locations served	Number
1.	National (Number of states)	28
2.	Union Territories	8
3.	International (Number of countries)	3

b. What is the contribution of exports as a percentage of the total turnover of the entity?

Export of power to Bangladesh, Bhutan & Nepal amounts to ~22% of our total turnover.

c. A brief on types of customers:

PTC India serves customers across segments viz., State Distribution Companies & private distribution companies, large corporates, entities trading power on power exchanges across different contract tenure & different fuel sources. Further, PTC has business relations with the neighbouring countries Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh for import & export of power.

IV. Employees

20. Details as at the end of Financial Year (31st Mar 2026):

a. Employees and workers (including differently abled):

S. No.	Particulars	Total	Male		Female	
		(A)	No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)
	Employees					
1.	Permanent (D)	109	93	85.32%	16	14.68%
2.	Other than permanent (E)	359	350	97.49%	9	2.51%
3.	Total employees (D+E)	468	443	94.66%	25	5.34%
	Workers					
4.	Permanent (F)	0	0	0%	0	0%
5.	Other than permanent (G)	0	0	0%	0	0%
6.	Total workers (F+G)	0	0	0%	0	0%

b. Differently abled Employees and workers:

S. No.	Particulars	Total	Male		Female	
		(A)	No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)
	Differently abled Employees					
1.	Permanent (D)	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Other than permanent (E)	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Total Differently abled employees (D+E)	0	0	0	0	0
Differently abled Workers						
4.	Permanent (F)	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Other than permanent (G)	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Total Differently abled workers (F+G)	0	0	0	0	0

21. Participation/Inclusion/Representation of women

	Total	No. and percentage of Females	
	No. (A)	No. (B)	% (B/A)
Board of Directors	11	2	18%
Key Management Personnel	3	0	0%

22. Turnover rate for permanent employees and workers

Category	FY 2026			FY 2025			FY 2024		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Permanent employees	4.19%	6.06%	4.46%	9.32%	12.12%	9.56%	4.34%	0	3.70%
Other than Permanent	41.01%	50.00%	41.18%	24.63%	30.76%	27.94%	0.8%	0	0.8%

V. Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies (including Joint ventures)

23(a). Names of holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures

S. No.	Name of the holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures	Is it a holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture	% Of shares held by listed entity	Does the entity participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)
1.	PTC India Financial Services Limited (PFS)	Subsidiary	64.99%	No
2.	Hindustan Power Exchange	Associate	22.62%	No

VI. CSR details as at 31st Mar 2026

24.

- I. Whether CSR is applicable as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013: Yes
- II. If yes, Turnover – ₹ 16,619.82 Crore
- III. Net worth – ₹ 4729.84 Crore

VII. Transparency and Disclosures Compliances

25. **Grievance Redressal Mechanism in place (Yes/ No):** Yes, PTC India strongly believes in the conduct of the affairs of its constituents in a fair and transparent manner by adopting highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity, and ethical behaviour. The Whistleblower Policy is applicable to all employees and framed to enforce controls to detect, report and prevent unethical behaviour and frauds.

26. If yes, then provide web-link for Grievance Redressal Policy:

https://www.ptcindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Whistle-Blower-Policy_New-dt-23.06.2025.pdf

27. Complaints/Grievances on any of the principles (principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGBC):

Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	FY 2026			FY 2025		
	No. of complaints filed during the year	No. of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	No. of complaints filed during the year	No. of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Communities	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Investors / Shareholders	151	151	NIL	104	NIL	NIL
Employees and workers	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Customers	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Value Chain Partners	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Other (please specify)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

28. Overview of the entity's material responsible business conduct issues

A detailed materiality assessment was conducted to identify material issues that have a direct and indirect impact on the company and its operations. Several stakeholders were involved, and their input was taken through questionnaires. Material issues identified fall under five categories largely, namely being: Sustainable environment, empowered communities, rewarding workplace, secure network, and robust governance.

S. no.	Material Issue Identified	Indicate whether risk or Opportunity	Rationale for identifying the risk/Opportunity	In case of Risk approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate Positive / Negative)
1.	Sustainable environment	Opportunity	A calibrated shift from pre-dominant fossilized energy economy to a greener one, gives unlimited space for energy service company like us.	-	Positive
2.	Empowered Community	Opportunity	PTC business is closely coupled with economic activities of communities at large. Company believes new growth driver from these communities	-	Positive
3.	Rewarding Workplace	Opportunity	People led transformation will bring in right resource for the continued growth of company	-	Positive
4.	Secure Network	Opportunity	Life-line service like energy (electricity) generate huge amount of data (personal, financial and transactional) and a breach free environment allows trust of business.	-	Positive
5.	Robust Governance	Opportunity	Managing Risk within the acceptable range, right business practices and supervisory mechanism increases long term sustainability of the company.	-	Positive

Section B: Management and process disclosures

This section is aimed at helping businesses demonstrate the structures, policies, and processes put in place towards adopting the NGRBC principles and core elements. These are briefly as under:

P1	Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity and in a manner that is ethical, transparent, and accountable
P2	Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe
P3	Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains
P4	Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders
P5	Businesses should respect and promote human rights
P6	Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment
P7	Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent
P8	Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development
P9	Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner

Policy and Management processes

	Points	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1. (a)	Whether your entity's policy/policies cover each principle and its core elements of the NGRBCs. (Yes/No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 (b)	Has the policy been approved by the Board? (Yes/No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 (c)	Web Link of the Policies, if available	https://www.ptcindia.com/statutory-information/statutory-policy-code-of-conduct-etc/								
2.	Whether the entity has translated the policy into procedures. (Yes / No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	Do the enlisted policies extend to your value chain partners? (Yes/No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Name of the national and international codes/certifications/labels/standards (e.g., Forest Stewardship Council, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Trustee) standards (e.g., SA 8000, OHSAS, ISO, BIS) adopted by your entity and mapped to each principle.	The company's policies are aligned with various standards to practice national and/or international benchmarks and NVG Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India.								
5	Specific commitments, goals and targets set by the entity with defined timelines, if any.	- Reducing carbon footprint, mitigating climate change, and optimizing energy consumption - Welfare and empowerment of communities by reducing inequalities, promoting education, health, and gender equality - Creating a diverse and healthy workforce whereby the talent is recognized and rewarded - Ensuring network security by maintaining highest standards of data protection, IT security and customer privacy - Maintaining transparency and business integrity while driving ESG ambitions								
6	Performance of the entity against the specific commitments, goals, and targets along-with reasons in case the same are not met.	- Reduction in energy intensity by retrofitting all the fixtures with LED's and energy efficient cooling system – all the fixtures and cooling systems are star rated and best in class for available technology. - Achieve net zero by 2030 – the transition is on the way with compensatory green purchases (equivalent to twice in lieu of scope 1 & 2 emission.) - Sustained focus on diversity has led to increase in the women work force to more than 20%. - Zero incidence of data breaches. - Data security awareness program (annual) conducted. - Cyber security & IT policy revision completed.								

Governance, leadership, and oversight

7	Statement by director responsible for the business responsibility report, highlighting ESG related challenges, targets, and achievements (listed entity has flexibility regarding the placement of this disclosure)	Refer to the annual report
8	Details of the highest authority responsible for implementation and oversight of the Business Responsibility policy(ies).	Board of Directors
9	Does the entity have a specified Committee of the Board/ Director responsible for decision making on sustainability related issues? (Yes / No). If yes, provide details.	No

10	Details of Review of NGRBCs by the Company: The performance review and statutory compliances are reviewed by committee of the Board.									
	Subject for Review	a. Indicate whether review was undertaken by Director / Committee of the Board/ Any other Committee								
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1	Performance against above policies and follow up action	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles, and rectification of any non-compliances	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	Subject for Review	b. Frequency (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly/ Any other – please specify)								
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1	Performance against above policies and follow up action	The performance of each of the policies are annually assessed and evaluated.								
2	Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles, and the rectification of any non-compliances	Yes, we are compliant with all statutory requirements as set out by SEBI LODR and Companies Act. We are also aligned with CERC								

		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
11	Has the entity carried out independent assessment/ evaluation of the working of its policies by an external agency? (Yes/No). If yes, provide name of the agency.	No external evaluation was undertaken, however, the processes and compliance of the policies are periodically evaluated and updated by various department heads, business heads and approved by the management and /or Board.								

12. If answer to question (1) above is “No” i.e., not all Principles are covered by a policy, reasons to be stated:

	Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1	The entity does not consider the principles material to its business (Yes/No)	Not applicable as all principles are covered by respective policies								
2	The entity is not at a stage where it is in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles (Yes/No)									
3	The entity does not have the financial or/human and technical resources available for the task (Yes/No)									
4	It is planned to be done in the next financial year (Yes/No)									
5	Any other reason (please specify)									

Section C: Principle-wise performance disclosure

This section is designed to help individuals demonstrate their ability to incorporate the concepts and fundamental elements into critical procedures and choices. The required information is categorized into ‘Essential’ and ‘Leadership’ categories. While every institution obliged to file this report must provide the essential indicators, institutions that wish to be leaders may voluntarily reveal the leadership indicators to grow in their effort to be more socially, environmentally, and morally responsible.

Principle 1: Business should conduct and govern themselves with integrity, and in a manner that is Ethical, Transparent and Accountable.

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. Percentage coverage by training and awareness programmes on any of the principles during the financial year

S. No.	Segment	Total number of training & awareness programmes held	Topics / principles covered under the training	% Of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes
1	Board of Directors	1	ESG and its key mandates	100%
2	Key Managerial Personnel	1	ESG and its key mandates	100%
3	Employees other than BOD and KMPs	1	ESG and its objectives	100%
4	Workers	NA	NA	NA

2. Details of fines / penalties / punishment / award / compounding fees / settlement amount paid in proceedings (by the entity or by its directors / KMPs) with regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions in FY 2026

Monetary					
	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ Judicial institutions	Amount (In ₹)	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/ No)
Penalty/Fine	1	NSE and BSE	2,75,000/- (plus GST) each by NSE & BSE	The composition of Board was not in line with the requirements of Regulation 17 of SEBI Listing Regulations, during the period from April 13, 2025 to June 6, 2025.	No
Non - Monetary					
	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ Judicial institutions	Amount (In ₹)	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/ No)
Imprisonment	No	No	No	No	No
Punishment	No	No	No	No	No

3. Of the instances disclosed in Question 2 above, details of the Appeal / Revision preferred in cases where monetary or nonmonetary action has been appealed
Not Applicable

Case Details	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions
-	-

4. Does the entity have an anti-corruption policy or anti-bribery policy? If yes, provide details in brief and if available, provide a web-link to the policy.

Yes, PTC has a zero-tolerance policy for any sort of corruption or bribery, and it has an Anti-Corruption and Anti-Bribery Policy that mandates severe penalty for anybody discovered indulging in such unethical activities. The Company believes in the conduct of the affairs of its constituents in a fair and transparent manner by adopting the highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity, and ethical behaviour.

5. No. of Directors/KMPs/Employees against whom disciplinary action was taken by any law enforcement agency for the charges of bribery / corruption

	Segment	FY 2026	FY 2025
1	Directors	NIL	NIL
2	Key Managerial Personnel	NIL	NIL
3	Employee	NA	NA
4	Workers	NA	NA

6. Details of complaints with regard to conflict of interest

	Segment	FY 2026		FY 2025	
		Number	Remarks	Number	Remarks
1	Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the Directors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the KMPs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

7. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway on issues related to fines / penalties / action taken by regulators / law enforcement agencies / judicial institutions, on cases of corruption and conflicts of interest.

Not Applicable

8. Numbers of days of account payables (Accounts payable*365/Cost of goods/Services procured) in the following format:

	FY CURRENT FY -26	PREVIOUS FY-25
Number of days of account payables	32	35

9. Open-ness of business

Provide details of concentration of purchases and sales with trading houses, dealers and related parties along-with loan and advance & investments, with related parties, in the following format

Parameter	Metrics	Current FY	Previous FY
Concentration of purchases	a. purchases from trading houses as % of total purchases	0	0
	b. number of trading houses where purchases are made from	0	0
	c. Purchases from top 10 trading houses as% of total purchase from trading house	0	0
Concentration of sales	a. Sales to dealers/distributors as % of total sales	0	0
	b. Number of dealers/distributors to whom sales are made	0	0
	c. Sales to top 10 dealers/distributors as % of total sales to dealers/distributors	0	0
Share of RPTs in	• Purchases(Purchases with related parties /Total Purchases)	0	0
	Sales (Sales to related parties/Total sales)	0	0
	Loans and advances (Loans & advances given to related parties/Total loans & ad-vances)	0	0
	Investment (Investment in related parties /Total investment made)	0	0

#for details refer to Annual Report

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Awareness programmes conducted for value chain partners on any of the principles during the financial year:

Total number of awareness pro-grammes held	Topics / principles covered under the training	% of value chain partners covered (by value of business done with such partners) under the awareness pro-grammes
-	-	-

2. Does the entity have processes in place to avoid/ manage conflict of interests involving members of the Board? (Yes/No) If yes, provide details of the same.

Yes, PTC has implemented strict processes and safeguards to avoid any conflicts of interest involving members of the Board of Directors and other staff.

- Our workers and executive directors are not permitted to engage in any business, connection, or conduct that might jeopardize the interests of our firm or our group companies.
- If any real or prospective conflicts of interest occur, the individual in question must report them immediately and get permissions as needed by relevant law and corporate policy
- At the time of appointment in our company, our employees and executive directors must fully disclose to the competent authority any interest in a family business or a company or firm that is a competitor, supplier, customer, or distributor of, or has a close personal relationship with, such persons or their immediate family (including parents, siblings, spouse, partner, children) or persons with whom they have close personal relationships
- If an employee or Director fails to make the required disclosure and our management becomes aware of a conflict of interest that should have been disclosed, our management will take the matter seriously and consider appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with the terms of employment. We will pursue clear and fair disciplinary procedures in all such cases, while respecting the employee's right to be heard.

Principle 2: Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. Percentage of R&D and capital expenditure (capex) investments in specific technologies to improve the environmental and social impacts of product and processes to total R&D and capex investments made by the entity, respectively.

Segment	FY 2026	FY 2025	Details of improvements in environmental and social impacts
Digital initiative (R&D)	100%	100%	Digital initiatives (Bidding software, Dashboards and MIS) are towards reducing the avoidable expenses towards environment & Human Resources.
Capex	-	-	-

- 2.
- a. Does the entity have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing? (Yes/No)
- Since its inception, the Company has provided power trading services in India and neighboring countries such as Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh on a consistent basis by purchasing from surplus utilities and selling to deficit State Distribution Utilities (DISCOMS) at a reasonable price, providing the best value to both buyers and sellers, and ensuring that resources are utilized optimally. Presently, this cross-border business of large hydro power (buy - sell) constitutes around 14% of total traded volume. The company has electricity trades ~ 3600 MW hydro power and 1000 MW of wind power capacity.
- To support sustainable sourcing, the Company has integrated the concern for sustainability into its procedures for vendor/supplier development and procurement management. In addition, the company also has a sustainable procurement policy in place.
- b. If yes, what percentage of inputs were sourced sustainably?
- As a service company our consumption is limited to office stationery, consumables related to work and office administration. These all products are sourced with sustainability in focus (non- plastic content, organic input) etc. They cumulatively add to 1% of the other expenses.
3. Describe the processes in place to safely reclaim your products for reusing, recycling and disposing at the end of life, for (a) Plastics (including packaging) (b) E-waste (c) Hazardous waste and (d) other waste
- Company categorizes wastes into E- Wastes and Other Wastes (Paper & Plastic).
- E- wastes are given to authorized vendors for safe disposal and receipt is kept for record.
- Other wastes including Kitchen waste, Office Stationery (Paper & Plastic) is sent to recyclers through authorized waste collectors.
4. Whether Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is applicable to the entity's activities (Yes / No). If yes, whether the waste collection plan is in line with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) plan submitted to Pollution Control Boards? If not, provide steps taken to address the same.
- Not Applicable

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Has the entity conducted Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) for any of its products (for manufacturing industry) or for its services (for service industry)? If yes, provide details in the following format?

Not Applicable

NIC Code	Name of Product/Service	% Of total Turnover contributed	Boundary for which the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessment was conducted	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No) If yes, provide the web-link.
-	-	-	-	-	-

2. If there are any significant social or environmental concerns and/or risks arising from production or disposal of your products / services, as identified in the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) or through any other means, briefly describe the same along-with action taken to mitigate the same.

Name of Product/Service	Description of the risk / concern Action Taken	Description of the risk / concern Action Taken
-	-	-
-	-	-

3. Percentage of recycled or reused input material to total material (by value) used in production (for manufacturing industry) or providing services (for service industry).

Not Applicable

Indicate input material	Recycled or re-used input material to total material	
	FY 2026	FY 2025
-	-	-

4. Of the products and packaging reclaimed at end of life of products, amount (in metric tonnes) reused, recycled, and safely disposed, as per the following format:

Not Applicable

	FY 2026			FY 2025		
	Re-Used	Recycled	Safely Disposed	Re-Used	Recycled	Safely Disposed
Plastics (including packaging)	-	-	-	-	-	-
E-waste	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous waste	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-

5. Reclaimed products and their packaging materials (as percentage of products sold) for each product category

Not Applicable

Indicate product category	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials as % of total products sold in respective category
-	-

Principle 3: Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1.

a. Details of measures for the well-being of employees:

Category	% Of employees covered by										
	Total (A)	Health Insurance		Accident Insurance		Maternity Benefits		Paternity Benefits		Day Care facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)	Number (D)	% (D/A)	Number (E)	% (E/A)	Number (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent Employees											
Male	93	93	100	93	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	16	16	100	16	100	16	100	0	0	0	0
Total	109	109	100	109	100	16	100	0	0	0	0
Other than Permanent Employees											
Male	350	331	94.57	331	94.57	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	9	7	77.78	7	77.78	7	77.78	0	0	0	0
Total	359	338	94.15	338	94.15	7	94.15	0	0	0	0

b. Details of measures for the well-being of workers:

Category	% Of workers covered by										
	Total (A)	Health In-surance		Accident In-surance		Maternity Benefits		Paternity Benefits		Day Care facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)	Number (D)	% (D/A)	Number (E)	% (E/A)	Number (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent Workers											
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Other than permanent workers											
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

C. Spending on measures towards well being of employees and workers (including permanent and other than permanent) in the following format

	Current FY	Previous FY
Cost incurred on wellbeing as a % of total revenue of the company	0.007%	0.007%

2. Details of retirement benefits for Current and Previous FY

	Benefits	FY 2026			FY 2025		
		No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)
1	PF	100%	0	Y	100%	0	Y
2	Gratuity	100%	0	Y	100%	0	Y
3	ESI	NA	0	Y	100%	0	Y
4	Other please specify	0.92%	0	N	0	0	N
5	After Retire-ment Medi-Claim	11.93%	0	N	0	0	N

3. Accessibility of workplaces - Are the premises / offices of the entity accessible to differently abled employees, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If not, whether any steps are being taken by the entity in this regard.

Ramps, lifts, and handrails for stairwells have been installed at the Company's numerous sites, including the offices/premises, to assist the mobility of differently abled person. As a result, the Company's premises have been made more accessible.

4. Does the entity have an equal opportunity policy as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If so, provide a web-link to the policy.

Equal Opportunities is covered under the human rights policy as well as the code of conduct. PTC Limited uses positive discrimination in favor of socially disadvantaged groups to achieve workforce diversity, providing potential workers meet its merit-based standards. These systems and procedures are subject to compliance monitoring and continual improvement. The company maintains a workplace free of discrimination or harassment based on race, gender, color, national or social origin, ethnicity, religion, age, handicap, sexual orientation, gender identification or expression, or any other protected status under applicable law. The web link is <https://www.ptcindia.com/statutory-information/statutory-policy-code-of-conduct-etc/>

5. Return to work and Retention rates of permanent employees that took parental leave

Gender	Permanent Employees		Permanent Workers	
	Return to work Rate (%)	Retention Rate (%)	Return to work Rate (%)	Retention Rate (%)
Male	0	0	0	0
Female	100	100	0	0
Total	100	100	0	0

6. Is there a mechanism available to receive and redress grievances for the following categories of employees? If yes, give details of the mechanism in brief.

		Yes/No (If yes, then give details of the mechanism in brief)
1	Permanent workers	The Company has a whistleblower Policy in place to allow workers to express their complaints about their job. The Policy assures that such grievances are addressed promptly, fairly, and impartially, in accordance with the Organization's other rules. Employee complaints regarding a supervisor's, another employee's, or Management's attitude, inaction, or intended action in respect to them are included.
2	Other than Permanent Workers	
3	Permanent Employees	
4	Other than Permanent Employees	

7. Membership of employees in association(s) or Unions recognised by the listed entity:

Company does not have unionized employee.

Category	FY 2026			FY 2025		
	Total employees / workers in respective category (A)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (B)	% (B / A)	Total employees / Workers in respective category (C)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (D)	% (D / C)
Total Permanent Employees	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Permanent Workers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

8. Details of training given to employees

Category	FY 2026					FY 2025				
	Total (A)	On Health and safety measures		On Skill upgradation		Total (D)	On Health and safety measures		On Skill upgradation	
		No (B)	% (B/A)	No (C)	% (C/A)		No (E)	% (E/D)	No (F)	% (F/D)
Employees										
Male	93	47	50.54%	77	82.80%	98	98	100%	22	22.6%
Female	16	6	37.50%	16	100%	17	17	100%	10	58.8%
Total	109	53	48.62%	93	85.32%	115	115	100%	32	28.0%
Other than permanent employees										
Male	350	33	9.43%	51	14.57%	597	50	8.3%	0	0%
Female	9	1	11.11%	3	33.33%	9	8	88.8%	0	0%
Total	359	34	9.47%	54	15.04%	606	58	9.5%	0	0%

9. Details of performance and career development reviews of employees and workers:

	FY 2026			FY 2025		
Category	Total (A)	No (B)	% (B/A)	Total (C)	No (D)	% (D/C)
Employees						
Male	93	93	100%	98	98	100%
Female	16	16	100%	17	17	100%
Total	109	109	100%	115	115	100%
Other Than Permanent Employees						
Male	350	350	100%	419	419	100%
Female	9	9	100%	6	6	100%
Total	359	359	100%	425	425	100%

10. Health and Safety Management System

- Whether an occupational health and safety management system has been implemented by the entity? (Yes / No). If yes, the coverage such system?
No
- What are the processes used to identify work related hazards and assess risks on a routine and non-routine basis by the entity?
NA
- Whether you have processes for employees to report the work-related hazards and to remove themselves from such risks. (Y/N)
NA
- Do the employees of the entity have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services? (Yes / No)
Yes

11. Details of Safety related incidents

	Safety Incident/Number	Category	FY 2026	FY 2025
1	Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked)	Employees	0	0
		Workers	0	0
2	Total recordable work-related injuries	Employees	0	0
		Workers	0	0
3	No. of fatalities	Employees	0	0
		Workers	0	0
4	High consequence work-related injury or ill-health (excluding fatalities)	Employees	0	0
		Workers	0	0

12. Describe the measures taken by the entity to ensure a safe and healthy workplace - Company takes its human resources very seriously and considers them their most valuable assets. In addition to taking care of health and medical facilities, company also has taken various insurance products like EDLI / Cancer Protect for them. Medical professionals across all streams of medicinal science (Allopathy, Homeopathy, and physio) visit office weekly to attend to any employees. Health camps are arranged regularly for vaccination, routine tests and sharing information on developing things.

13. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers

	FY 2025			FY 2024		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Working Conditions	0			0		
Health & Safety	0			0		

14. Assessments for the year

Primarily, working from a single location in addition to some of the site offices, an internal need assessment is done, as per requirement, on working conditions and health & safety practices.

	% Of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Health and safety practices	100% (Internal Assessment)
Working Conditions	100% (Internal Assessment)

15. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway to address safety-related incidents (if any) and on significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health & safety practices and working conditions.

NA

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Does the entity extend any life insurance or any compensatory package in the event of death of (A) Employees (Y/N) (B) Workers (Y/N)?

(A) Employees: Y

(B) Workers: Not Applicable

2. Provide the measures undertaken by the entity to ensure that statutory dues have been deducted and deposited by the value chain partner.

The Company has generally been consistent in depositing undisputed statutory dues to the appropriate authorities, including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employee state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added taxes, and other material statutory dues, as applicable. Furthermore, there were no uncontested sums payable in respect thereof that had been outstanding at the conclusion of the fiscal year for more than six months from the day they became payable.

3. Provide the number of employees / workers having suffered high consequence work related injury / ill-health / fatalities (as reported in Q11 of Essential Indicators above), who have been rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment:

	Total no. of affected employees/ workers		No. of employees/workers that are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment	
	FY 2026	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2025
Employees	0	0	0	0
Workers	0	0	0	0

4. Does the entity provide transition assistance programs to facilitate continued employability and the management of career endings resulting from retirement or termination of employment? (Yes/ No)

Yes

5. Details on assessment of value chain partners:

	% Of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Health and safety practices	NA
Working Conditions	NA

The above assessments were not conducted for value chain partners.

6. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health and safety practices and working conditions of value chain partners.

NA

Principle 4: Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. Describe the processes for identifying key stakeholder groups of the entity.

Yes, the company's stakeholders have been identified through a systematic process of engagement at all activities. Employees, suppliers, consumers, business partners, regulatory authorities, and local communities around the company's activities are among the main stakeholders.

2. List stakeholder groups identified as key for your entity and the frequency of engagement with each stakeholder group

Stakeholder group	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalized Group (Yes/No)	Channels of communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice Board, Website), Other	Frequency of engagement (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly / others - please specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Shareholders & Investors	No	E- Mail, Website and Advertisement	Quarterly	Sharing business & Accounts related information.
Employees	No	E - Mail, Intranet, Notice Board	As per the need	Information regarding business, work allocation, important events
Suppliers/Partners	No	E- mail, letter	As per the need	Business related information
Customers/Dealer	No	E -mail, Letter	As per contractual requirement	Business related information
Community	No	Email	On a need basis	Community focused information

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Provide the processes for consultation between stakeholders and the Board on economic, environmental, and social topics or if consultation is delegated, how is feedback from such consultations provided to the Board.

The feedback is collected from different Stakeholders Meeting / Corporate Social Initiatives taken by the company or its nominated agencies.

2. Whether stakeholder consultation is used to support the identification and management of environmental, and social topics (Yes / No). If so, provide details of instances as to how the inputs received from stakeholders on these topics were incorporated into policies and activities of the entity.

While designing the CSR initiatives, the implementation process is tweaked as per the on-ground feedback, and accordingly these changes are documented for future such initiatives.

3. Provide details of instances of engagement with, and actions taken to, address the concerns of vulnerable/ marginalized stakeholder groups.

The Company has taken special initiatives through its CSR programmes and projects to engage with the disadvantaged, vulnerable, and marginalized stakeholders in order to serve the needy, deserving, socioeconomically backward, and disadvantaged communities in order to improve the quality of their lives. We have launched several projects with considerable investments in healthcare, education, sanitation, and job creation.

Principle 5: Businesses should respect and promote human rights

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. Employees and workers who have been provided training on human rights issues and policy(ies) of the entity, in the following format

Category	FY 2026			FY 2025		
	Total (A)	No. of employees / workers covered (B)	% (B/A)	Total (C)	No. of employees / workers covered (D)	% (D/C)
Employees						
Permanent	109	0	0	115	0	0
Other than permanent	359	0	0	425	0	0
Total employees	468	0	0	540	0	0
Workers						
Permanent	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other than permanent	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total workers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

2. Details of minimum wages paid to employees and Other than Permanent Employees

Category	FY 2026					FY 2025				
	Total (A)	Equal to minimum wage		More than minimum wage		Total (D)	Equal to minimum wage		More than minimum wage	
		No (B)	% (B/A)	No (C)	% (C/A)		No (E)	% (E/D)	No (F)	% (F/D)
Employees										
Permanent	109	-	-	109	100%	98	-	-	115	100%
Male	93	-	-	93	100%	17	-	-	98	100%
Female	16	-	-	16	100%	115	-	-	17	100%
Other than permanent Employee				359	100%	425			425	100%
Male	350	-	-	350	100%	419	-	-	419	100%
Female	9	-	-	9	100%	6	-	-	6	100%
Workers										
Male	NA	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	-	NA	NA
Female	NA	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	-	NA	NA

3. Details of remuneration/salary/wages, in the following format:

[in INR Lacs]

	Male		Female	
	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category
Board of Directors (BoD)	1	122.25	-	-
Key Managerial Personnel	2	144.71	-	-
Employees other than BoD and KMP	90	28.73	16	24.66
Other than Permanent Employees	350	3.80	9	4.80

C. Gross wages paid to females as % of total wages paid by the entity, in the following format

	FY-2025-26	FY 2024-25
Gross wages paid to female as % of total wages	12%	12%

4. Do you have a focal point (Individual / Committee) responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business? (Yes/No)

The company believes in respecting our employees' human rights and recognizing their need for respect and dignity. We are devoted to fair labour practices and free speech, which are backed by a robust, company-wide value system. We give our employees every opportunity to express themselves.

5. Describe the internal mechanisms in place to redress grievances related to human rights issue

PTC recognizes the role it plays in communities within which it operates and aims to reflect the business conduct expectations through community engagements and awareness programs. A grievance redressal mechanism is in place to ensure the employees can raise concerns and complaints pertaining to human rights and labour practice. Appropriate measures are used to address the concerns with corrective measures being implemented at the earliest. Moreover, no reprisal or retaliation is acceptable towards any employee or stakeholder for raising concerns under this policy. Strong emphasizes is placed on 'Zero Tolerance' towards sexual harassment and reiterated in the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Policy.

6. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

	FY 2026		FY 2025	
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year
Sexual Harassment	NIL		NIL	
Discrimination at workplace	NIL		NIL	
Child Labour	NIL		NIL	
Forced Labour/ Involuntary Labour	NIL		NIL	
Wages	NIL		NIL	
Other human rights related issues	NIL		NIL	

7. Complaints files under the Sexual Harassment of women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act,2013, in the following format :

	2025-26	2024-25
Total Complaints reported under Sexual Harassment on of women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013 (POSH)	-	-
Complaints on POSH as a % of female employees / workers	-	-
Complaints on POSH complaints	-	-

8. Mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases

PTC is an equal opportunity employer and is committed to creating a healthy working environment which enables employees to work without the fear of prejudice, gender bias/ discrimination and sexual harassment. The company promotes gender sensitization, prevention, and protection against sexual harassment by providing a fair redressal mechanism in case of any inappropriate conduct. An elaborate process of the grievance redressal mechanism is

mentioned in the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Policy which is available on the company website which includes the guidelines and processes for filing, hearing, and addressing the complaints. The concerns are directly addressed by the Internal Complaints Committee, whose members are nominated by the Chairman. Strong emphasis is placed on confidentiality and strict action is taken for employees who are in violation of the policy.

9. Do human rights requirements form part of your business agreements and contracts? (Yes/No)

Yes

10. Assessments for the year:

Management continues to do regular internal assessment towards these important human rights parameter.

Section	% Of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Child labour	0
Forced/involuntary labour	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Discrimination at workplace	0
Wages	0
Others-please specify	0

11. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 9 above

Not Applicable

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Details of a business process being modified / introduced as a result of addressing human rights grievances/complaints.

2. Details of the scope and coverage of any Human rights due diligence conducted.

3. Is the premise/office of the entity accessible to differently abled visitors, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?

Yes, the premises are accessible to differently abled visitors.

4. Details on assessment of value chain partners:

Not Applicable

	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Sexual Harassment	0
Discrimination at workplace	
Child Labour	
Forced Labour/Involuntary Labour	
Wages	
Others-please specify	0

The above assessments were not conducted for value chain partners

5. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 4 above.

Principle 6: Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. Details of total energy consumption (in GJ) and energy intensity, in the following format

Parameter	2025-26	2024-25
From renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (A)	414.6	402.3
Total fuel consumption (B)	-	-
Energy consumption through other sources(C)	-	-
Total energy consumed from renewable source(A+B+C)	414.6	402.3

Parameter	2025-26	2024-25
From non-renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (D)	967.4	938.7
Total fuel consumption (E)	345.71	568.00
Energy consumption through other sources(F)	-	-
Total energy consumed from non-renewable source(D+E+F)	1313.11	1506.7
Total energy consumed (A+B+C+D+E+F)	1731.31	1909
Energy intensity per unit of turnover (Total energy consumed/Revenue from operations)	0.10	0.12
Energy intensity per unit of turnover adjusted for purchasing power parity(PPP)(Total energy consumed/Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	0.21	0.28
Energy intensity in terms of physical output (Million Unit / GJ)	53.62	43.12
Energy intensity (optional)- the relevant may be selected for the entity		

Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency

2. Does the entity have any sites / facilities identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government of India? (Y/N) If yes, disclose whether targets set under the PAT scheme have been achieved. In case targets have not been achieved, provide the remedial action taken, if any.

Not Applicable

3. Provide details of the following disclosures related to water, in the following format

Parameter	FY 2026	FY 2025
Water withdrawal by source (in kiloliters)		
(i) Surface water	-	-
(ii) Groundwater	-	-
(iii) Third party water	270	264
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water		
(v) Others – Plastic water bottles	82.2	83
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kiloliters) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	352.2	347
Total volume of water consumption (in kiloliters)	352.2	347
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Total water consumption/Revenue from operations)	0.021	0.022
Water intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for purchasing power parity(PPP)	0.04	0.05
Water intensity in terms of physical output (Million Unit / KI)	263.51	238.47
Water intensity(optional) -the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-

Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency.

4. Provide the following details related to water discharge

As non -industrial unit, PTC discharges the water as per the laid down procedure of the urban local bodies. The shared services are handled by NBCC limited.

Parameter	2025-26	2024-25
Water discharged by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)		
(i) To Surface water	-	-
No treatment	-	-
With treatment (Pls specify the level of treatment)	-	-
(ii) To ground water	-	-
No treatment	-	-
With treatment (Pls specify the level of treatment)	-	-

(iii) To Seawater	-	-
No treatment	-	-
With treatment (Pls specify the level of treatment)	-	-
(iv) Send to third party	-	-
No treatment	-	-
With treatment (Pls specify the level of treatment)	-	-
(v) Others	-	-
No treatment	-	-
With treatment (Pls specify the level of treatment)	-	-
Total water discharged (in kilolitres)	-	-

Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency

5. Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge? If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation.

PTC India has undertaken initiatives to conserve water. Smart sensor-based taps have been installed at all locations for efficient conservation of water use. The company procures third party water from NBCC Services Limited which in turn procures water from the Delhi Jal Board. The water used for domestic purposes is discharged into authorized civic body processing centers.

6. Provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity, in the following format.

Parameter	Please specify unit	FY 2026	FY 2025
NO _x	-	NA	NA
SO _x	-	NA	NA
Particulate matter (PM)	-	NA	NA
Persistent organic pollutants (POP)	-	NA	NA
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	-	NA	NA
Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)	-	NA	NA

Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

For PTC Delhi and Gurugram Office, the DG set is owned by the building owner and the amount of diesel used per month is insignificant. Hence, the air emissions associated with the stack emissions of DG set is not applicable to be reported by the company.

No independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency

7. Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) & its intensity, in the following format

Parameter	Please specify units	FY 2026	FY 2025
Total Scope 1 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	CO ₂ - 23.2 CH ₄ - 0.111 N ₂ O- 0.081	CO ₂ - 31.76 CH ₄ - 0.111 N ₂ O- 0.081
Total Scope 2 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	273.29	270
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per Crores of turnover	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent per INR Crore	0.017	0.019

Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency

No independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency

8. Does the entity have any project related to reducing Green House Gas emission? If yes, then provide details

PTC India is progressively working towards conserving energy in its offices and has undertaken various energy efficiency initiatives. In 2019, the company went through a complete overhaul of its systems. All the fitments and all the HVAC systems were replaced and upgraded. The company has also replaced all of its conventional light sources with LED lights.

It is working closely to identify and adopt energy conservation initiatives over the course of next year.

In FY 2025-26, company purchased 1000 RECs equivalent to ~ 200% of its total energy purchase from grid (office usage) & scope 1 emission to off-set for the greenhouse gas emission.

9. Provide details related to waste management by the entity, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2026	FY 2025
	Total Waste generated (in MT)	
Plastic waste (A)	NIL	NIL
E-waste (B)	NIL	NIL
Bio-medical waste (C)	NIL	Nil
Construction and demolition waste (D)	NIL	Nil
Battery waste (E)	NIL	Nil
Radioactive waste (F)	NIL	Nil
Other Hazardous waste. Please specify, if any. (G)	NIL	Nil
Other Non-hazardous waste generated (H). Please specify, if any. - Paper	1.49	2.60
Total (A+B + C + D + E + F + G + H)	1.49	2.60
Waste intensity per unit of turnover adjusted for purchase power parity(PPP) (Total waste generated/ Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)		
Waste intensity in terms of physical output	-	-
Waste intensity (optional) -the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-

For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, reusing or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)

Not Applicable

Category of waste	FY 2026	FY 2025
(i) Recycled	-	-
(ii) Re- used	-	-
(iii) Other recovery operations	-	-
Total		

1. For each category of waste generated ,total waste disposed by nature of disposal method (in metric tonnes)

Category of waste	FY 2026	FY 2025
(i) Recycled	-	-
(ii) Re- used	-	-
(iii) Other recovery operations	-	-

Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency

10. Briefly describe the waste management practices adopted in your establishments. Describe the strategy adopted by your company to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in your products and processes and the practice adopted to manage such wastes.- Not applicable

11. If the entity has operations/offices in /around ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries ,biosphere reserves, wetland ,biodiversity hotspots, forest, coastal regulation zones etc.) where environmental approvals/clearance are required, please specify details in the following format.

Not Applicable

S. No.	Location of operation/offices	Type of operation	Whether the condition of environmental/approval/clearance are being compile with(Y/N)if no the reason there of and corrective action taken ,if any.
-	-	-	-

12. Details of environmental impact assessment of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year:

Name and brief detail of project	EIA notification no	Date	Whether conducted by independent external agency(Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain(Yes/No)	Relevant web link
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

13. Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental law/regulations/guidelines in India; such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, Environmental Protection Act and rules there under(Y/N). If not, provide details of all such non-compliances, in the following format: Not Applicable

S. No.	Specify the law / regulation / guidelines which was not complied with	Provide details of the non-compliance	Any fines / penalties / action taken by regulatory agencies such as pollution control boards or by courts	Corrective action taken if any
-	-	-	-	-

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge in areas of water stress (in kiloliters):

N.A

For each facility / plant located in areas of water stress, provide the following information:

(i) Name of the area:

(ii) Nature of operations:

(iii) Water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2026	FY 2025
Water withdrawal by source (in kiloliters)		
(i) To Surface water	-	-
(ii) Groundwater	-	-
(iii) Third party water	270	264
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water	-	-
(v) Others -Plastic water bottles	82.2	83
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kiloliters)	352.2	347
Total volume of water consumption (in kiloliters)	352.2	347
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Water consumed / turnover) -KL/INR Crore	0.021	0.022
Water intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity		
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kiloliters)		
(i) To Surface water	-	-
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-

Parameter	FY 2026	FY 2025
(ii) To Groundwater	-	-
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
(iii) To Seawater	-	-
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
(iv) Sent to third parties	-	-
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
(v) Others	-	-
- No treatment	-	-
	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
Total water discharged (in kiloliters)	-	-

Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

2. Please provide details of total Scope 3 emissions & its intensity, in the following format:

Not Applicable

Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

3. With respect to the ecologically sensitive areas reported at Question 10 of Essential Indicators above, provide details of significant direct & indirect impact of the entity on biodiversity in such areas along-with prevention and remediation activities.

Not Applicable

4. If the entity has undertaken any specific initiatives or used innovative technology or solutions to improve resource efficiency, or reduce impact due to emissions / effluent discharge / waste generated, please provide details of the same as well as outcome of such initiatives, as per the following format:

Sr. No	Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web-link, if any, may be provided along-with summary)	Outcome of the initiative
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

5. Does the entity have a business continuity and disaster management plan? Give details in 100 words/ web link.

The entity has risk management policy (available on website) that analyses, evaluates and reports the risks (transactional, operations, and entity wide) to the Board level sub-committee.

The disaster management plan at the operations level has been mapped with suitable network infrastructure, cloud-based data solutions and enablement of remote operations.

On Business Continuity, Board level sub-committee (N&R Committee) meets to discuss management bandwidth, and the creation of redundancies for effective business operations. The policy on N&R is placed on the website www.ptcindia.com

6. Disclose any significant adverse impact to the environment, arising from the value chain of the entity. What mitigation or adaptation measures have been taken by the entity in this regard?

PTC India focuses on embedding sustainability across the organization. It is working on adopting plans to introduce sustainability in its supply chain.

7. Percentage of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed for environmental impact

PTC India focuses on embedding sustainability across the organization. It is working on adopting plans to introduce sustainability in its supply chain.

8. How many green credits have been generated or procured:

- By the listed entity : 1000 RECs
- By the top ten (in terms of value of purchases and sales, respectively) value chain partners): NA

Principle 7 Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

- Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers / associations:
- List the top 10 trade and industry chambers / associations (determined based on the total members of such a body) the entity is a member of / affiliated to.

S. No.	Name of the trade and industry chambers/ associations	Reach of trade and industry chambers/ associations (State/National)
1.	Association of Power Products	National
2.	FICCI	National
3.	ASSOCHAM	National
4.	CBIP	National
5.	World Energy Council	National

2. Provide details of corrective action taken or underway on any issues related to anticompetitive conduct by the entity, based on adverse orders from regulatory authorities.

No adverse orders from regulatory authorities.

Name of Authority	Brief of the case	Corrective action taken
-	-	-

1. Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity:

S. No.	Public policy advocated	Method resorted for such advocacy	Whether information available in public domain? (Yes/No)	Frequency of Review by Board (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly / Others – please specify)	Web Link, if available
-	-	-	-	-	-

Principle 8: Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. Details of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current FY 25-26

Not Applicable

Name and brief details of project	SIA Notification No.	Date of notification	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes / No)	Relevant Web link
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity in the following format

Not Applicable

S. No.	Name of project for which R&R is ongoing	State	District	No. of project affected families (PAFs)	% Of PAFs covered by R&R	Amounts paid to PAFs in the FY (in ₹)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Describe the mechanisms to receive and redress grievances of the community

4. Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers

Category of waste	FY 2026	FY 2025
Directly sourced from MSMEs/ small producers	-	-
Sourced directly from within India	-	-

5. Job creation in smaller towns-Disclose wages paid to persons employed (including employees or workers employed on a permanent or non-permanent/on contract basis) in the following locations, as % of total wage cost

Location	Current FY	Previous FY
Rural	-	-
Semi-urban	-	-
Urban	-	-
Metropolitan	100%	100%

(Place to be categorized as per RBI Classification System-rural/semi urban/urban/metropolitan)

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Provide details of actions taken to mitigate any negative social impacts identified in the Social Impact Assessments (Reference: Question 1 of Essential Indicators above):

Not Applicable

Details of negative social impact identified	Corrective action taken
-	-

2. Provide the following information on CSR projects undertaken by your entity in designated aspirational districts as identified by government bodies:

S. No.	State	Aspirational District	Amount Spent (in ₹ Lacs)
1	Bihar	Jamui, Banka, Araria, Muzaffarpur, Aurangabad, Khagaria, Katihar	3.30
2	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	24.65

- 3.
- a. Do you have a preferential procurement policy where you give preference to purchase from suppliers comprising marginalized /vulnerable groups? (Yes/No)
- No
- b. From which marginalized /vulnerable groups do you procure?
- No
- c. What percentage of total procurement (by value) does it constitute?
- No

4. Details of the benefits derived and shared from the intellectual properties owned or acquired by your entity (in the current financial year), based on traditional knowledge:

NA

S. No.	Intellectual Property based on traditional knowledge	Owned/ Acquired (Yes/No)	Benefit shared (Yes / No)	Basis of calculating benefit share
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

5. Details of corrective actions taken or underway, based on any adverse order in intellectual property related disputes wherein usage of traditional knowledge is involved.

NA

Name of authority	Brief of the Case	Corrective action taken
-	-	-

6. Details of beneficiaries of CSR Projects:

S. No.	CSR Project	No. of persons benefitted from CSR Projects	% Of beneficiaries from vulnerable and marginalized groups
1	"Give Me Tree Trust".-Tree Plantation Drive (with 2500 Plants) and Maintenance in Air force Campus in Air force Authority Faridabad (Haryana)".	approx. 2000 persons	100%
2	"Abhyudaya Trust"- 2 Nos. of Smart Classes in 2 Nos. of Govt Schools-Jammu.	100	100%
3	"Gyanda Bharti Charitable and Education Trust"- Healthcare- Sanitary Napkins for marginalized women.	9112	100%
4	"Doctors for You (DFY), Delhi".- CT- Scanner for Safdarjung Hospital.	113	General population, which includes vulnerable and marginalized groups.
5	"Prayas JAC Society" -Skill Development – for the underprivileged in J&K.	113	100%
6	"Child Heart Foundation", Delhi- Healthcare- Heart surgery support to the underprivileged.	6	100%
7	"Greenworld Education & Research", Delhi- Education.	117	100%
8	"Sapna", Delhi- Health Care- Eye Equipment for Hospital run by Sapna at Alwar.	538	100%
9	"Paramhansa Yogananda Public Charitable Trust"- Supporting livelihood of senior citizen widows of Vrindavan.	20	100%
10	"Bharat Lok Shiksha Parishad"- to conduct 100 EKAL Vidyalayas to provide Non-Formal Education to Children from underprivileged areas in UP, HP & Haryana.	2786	100%
11	"Mission Smile"- Bringing Smile Transforming Lives- To provide comprehensive cleft care and surgery to 100 Children and young Adults in the Aspirational District of Bihar.	68	100%

Principle 9: Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner

1. Describe the mechanisms in place to receive and respond to consumer complaints and feedback

The company is committed to providing high-quality services to its consumers. To collect client feedback, the company undertakes customer satisfaction survey to all customers, followed by customer engagement meetings. Further, regular meetings with customers are undertaken to understand & resolve the issues brought for discussion.

2. Turnover of products and / services as a percentage of turnover from all products/ service that carry information about

State	As a percentage to total turnover
Environmental and social parameters relevant to the product	NA
Safe and responsible usage	
Recycling and/or safe disposal	

3. Number of consumer complaints in respect of the following:

NIL

	FY 2026			FY 2025		
	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks
Data privacy						
Cyber-security						
Delivery of essential services						
Restrictive trade practices						
Unfair trade practices						
Others						

4. Details of instances of product recalls on accounts of safety issues

	Number	Reason for recall
Voluntary recalls	Not Applicable	
Forced recalls		

5. Does the entity have a framework / policy on cyber security and risks related to data privacy? (Yes/No) If available, provide a web-link of the policy

Yes; <https://www.ptcindia.com/statutory-information/statutory-policy-code-of-conduct-etc/>

6. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway on issues relating to advertising, and delivery of essential services; cyber security and data privacy of customers; re-occurrence of instances of product recalls; penalty / action taken by regulatory authorities on safety of products / services

1. Provide the following information relating to data breaches:

- Number of instances of data breaches along with impact: Zero
- Percentage of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customers: Zero
- Impact, if any, of the data breaches: Not Applicable

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Channels / platforms where information on products and services of the entity can be accessed (provide web link, if available).

Email: info@ptcindia.com
www.ptcindia.com

2. Steps taken to inform and educate consumers about safe and responsible usage of products and/or services. – Not Applicable

3. Mechanisms in place to inform consumers of any risk of disruption/discontinuation of essential services. – Not Applicable

4. Does the entity display product information on the product over and above what is mandated as per local laws? (Yes/No/Not Applicable) If yes, provide details in brief. Did your entity carry out any survey with regard to consumer satisfaction relating to the major products / services of the entity, significant locations of operation of the entity or the entity as a whole? (Yes/No) -Not Applicable

For and on behalf of the Board

PTC India Limited

Sd/-

Sukhdev Singh
Chairman
DIN: 03288811

Date : 04/08/2026

Place: New Delhi

STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of PTC India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

- We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of PTC India Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").
- In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

- We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 Standalone Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and ICAI's 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 standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

- Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Reconciliation and Impairment of Trade Receivables The reconciliation and recoverability of trade receivables and the level of provisions for doubtful trade receivable involves significant judgement by the management due to customer specific contractual arrangements.	Principal Audit Procedures In order to assess the recoverability and impairment of trade receivables, we performed the following procedures: We evaluated the Company's credit control procedures and assessed and validated the ageing profile of trade receivables.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Further, the Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions, customer specific contractual arrangements and corresponding amount payable to generator viz a viz amount recoverable from the parties. The Company also considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industry the Company deals with. In calculating expected credit loss, the Company also considers the probability of default in future.	- We assessed recoverability on a sample basis by reference to amount received subsequent to year-end, agreement to the terms of the contract in place. - We reviewed the system of reconciliation followed by the management with the State Electricity Utilities. Such reconciliation statements are signed by the company and utilities from time to time during every year. Where there were indicators that trade receivables were unlikely to be collected within contractual payment terms, we assessed the adequacy of the allowance for impairment of trade receivables by performing following procedures: - We assessed the ageing of trade receivables, dispute with customers, the past payment and credit history of the customer. - We evaluated evidence from the legal and external experts' reports on contentious matters. - We assessed the profile of trade receivables and the economic environment applicable to these customers. - We considered the historical accuracy of forecasting the allowance for impairment of trade receivables.
Provisions and Contingencies related to matters under litigations including regulatory matters The Company has recognised provisions for probable outflows relating to legal, tax and regulatory matters and have disclosed contingencies for legal, tax and regulatory matters where the obligations are considered possible. The Company in consultation with the legal, tax and other advisors assesses the likelihood that a pending matter relating to tax, legal or regulatory will be decided in Company's favour or not. In performing this assessment, the Company applies judgement and has recognised provisions based on whether	Principal Audit Procedures - We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls relating to: - identification, evaluation, recognition of provisions, disclosure of contingencies for matters under review or appeal with relevant adjudicating authorities by considering the assumptions and information used by management in performing this assessment; - completeness and accuracy of the underlying data / information used in the assessment.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the matter
additional amounts will be payable and has disclosed contingent liabilities where economic outflows are considered possible. We have considered the provisions recorded and the contingencies relating to tax, legal and regulatory matters as a key audit matter as there is significant judgement to determine the possible outcome of matters under dispute and determining the amounts involved, which may vary depending on the outcome of the matters.	- For tax matters, with the help of our tax specialist, we evaluated the reasonableness of the management's positions by considering tax regulations and past decisions from tax authorities, new information and opinions obtained by the Company from its external tax advisors, where applicable. - For regulatory matters, we evaluated the reasonableness of the management's positions by considering relevant assessment orders, court judgements, statutes, interpretations and amendments, circulars and external legal opinion obtained by the Company, where applicable. - We also evaluated the disclosures provided in the notes to the standalone financial statements concerning these matters.

Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information as stated above is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.
- Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- When we read the other information as stated above and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection

and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

- Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing 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 standalone financial statements.
- As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures,

and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;

14. 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.
15. 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.
16. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

17. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
18. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid standalone financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in paragraph 18(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
 - c) the Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) The reservations relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 18(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 18(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;
 - g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and the operating

effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act.

- i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at March 31, 2026 in Note 35 to the standalone financial statements;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2026;
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The dividend declared or paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used 02 accounting software (SAP and BiAS) for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in

these software except that in case of BiAS, the audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes.

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 relevant previous years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention, to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the previous years.

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 19, 2026

For **T R Chadha & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 006711N/N500028

Sd/-
Hitesh Garg
Partner
Membership No. 502955
UDIN: 26502955LGRWNP4973

“ANNEXURE A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

Annexure A” as referred to in paragraph 17 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

- (i) In respect of the Company’s Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets
 - (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets covered under Ind AS 116, ‘Leases’.
 - (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets so as to cover all the assets annually, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets of the company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns or statements comprising book debt statements and other stipulated financial information filed by the Company with such banks till the date of this report are in agreement with the books of account of the Company of the respective quarters and no material discrepancies have been observed. The company is yet to submit the return/statement for the quarter ended March 31, 2026 with the banks or financial institutions.
- (iii) The Company has given loans during the year. However, the company has not made any investment or provided any guarantee or security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year.
 - (a) (A) The Company has not provided loan to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.
 - (B) The company has provided loans to its employees at concessional rate of interest during the year, details of which are given below:

Particulars	Amount (₹ In Crores)
A Aggregate amount of loans granted during the year.	0.36
- Other Parties (Employees)	
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above case	0.91
- Other Parties (Employees)	

- (b) The terms and conditions of the loans given during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the company.
- (c) In respect of the abovementioned loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal and interest amounts are regular as per stipulation.
- (d) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.
- (e) No loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties.
- (f) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year which are either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans or provided guarantees or securities or made investments during the year that are covered under the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of Company’s products/services. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records. Accordingly, we are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employee state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, to the appropriate authorities. Further, there were no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof which were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026 on account of any dispute, are given below:

(Amount ₹ In Crores)

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount Involved	Amount paid under protest	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	5.92	5.92	AY 2018-19	High Court of Delhi
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	3.95	3.95	AY 2020-21	High Court of Delhi
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	69.88	2.16	AY 2022-23	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.03	-	AY 2024-25	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Finance Act 1994	Service Tax	52.11	-	FY 2013-14 to 2017-18 (upto June 2017)	High Court of Delhi
Finance Act 1994	Penalty	52.11	-	FY 2013-14 to 2017-18 (upto June 2017)	High Court of Delhi
Customs Act, 1962	Custom Duty	17.16	4.29	AY 2012-13	CESTAT, Bengaluru

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

- (ix) (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not availed any term loans during the year and there were no unutilized term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures or associate companies.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

- (c) As represented to us by the management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion, the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- (xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions, with the directors or persons connected with them, which are covered under Section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3 (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Group does not have any CIC (Core Investment Company) as part of the group. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3 (xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) (a) The company does not have any unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount in respect of other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has transferred unspent CSR amount, to a Special account before the date of this report and within a period of 30 days from the end of the financial year in compliance with the provision of section 135(6) of the Act.

For **T R Chadha & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 006711N/N500028

Sd/-
Hitesh Garg
Partner
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 19, 2026
Membership No. 502955
UDIN: 26502955LGRWNP4973

“ANNEXURE B” AS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 18(G) UNDER ‘REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS’ SECTION OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) for the year ended March 31, 2026

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of PTC India Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls 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 company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 006711N / N500028

Sd/-
Hitesh Garg
Partner

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 19, 2026

Membership No. 502955
UDIN: 26502955LGRWNP4973

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	12.59	12.27
Goodwill		0.03	0.03
Right-of-use asset	3	3.01	3.06
Other intangible assets	4	0.53	0.21
Financial assets			
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	5	767.27	767.27
Other investments	6	93.45	93.48
Loans	7	0.77	0.73
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	59.36	47.91
Income tax assets (net)	9	129.53	36.77
Other non-current assets	10	0.48	0.73
Total non-current assets		1,067.02	962.46
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	11	4,379.73	4,761.52
Cash and cash equivalents	12	214.04	947.30
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	13	2,664.93	1,214.96
Loans	14	0.35	0.36
Other financial assets	15	10.10	11.18
Other current assets	16	130.48	87.62
Total current assets		7,399.63	7,022.94
TOTAL ASSETS		8,466.65	7,985.40
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	296.01	296.01
Other equity	18	4,433.83	4,470.68
Total equity		4,729.84	4,766.69
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	19	0.71	0.71
Provisions	20	81.51	52.82
Total non-current liabilities		82.22	53.53
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	21	-	100.78
Trade payables	22		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.15	0.82
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,531.45	2,932.21
Other financial liabilities	23	24.30	40.95
Other current liabilities	24	97.96	80.23
Provisions	25	0.73	0.71
Current tax liabilities (net)	26	-	9.48
Total current liabilities		3,654.59	3,165.18
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		8,466.65	7,985.40

Material accounting policies

1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **T R Chadha & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 006711N/N500028
Sd/-
Hitesh Garg
(Partner)
M.No.502955

Date: May 19, 2026
Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PTC India Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhavar
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN 07306454
Sd/-
Pankaj Goel
(Executive Director & CFO)

Sd/-
Sukhdev Singh
(Chairman)
DIN 03288811
Sd/-
Rajiv Maheshwari
(Company Secretary)

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended	
		31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	27	16,256.22	15,049.87
Other income	28	363.60	594.65
Total revenue		16,619.82	15,644.52
Expenses			
Purchases	29	15,803.65	14,599.50
Operating expenses	30	6.39	12.04
Employee benefits expense	31	67.39	66.54
Finance costs	32	84.54	320.42
Depreciation and amortization expense	2, 3 & 4	2.91	2.75
Other expenses	33	118.12	108.57
Total expenses		16,083.00	15,109.82
Profit before exceptional items and tax		536.82	534.70
Exceptional items - income/(expense)	34	(1.92)	521.63
Profit before tax		534.90	1,056.33
Tax expense	36		
-Current tax		149.74	214.93
-Deferred tax (net)- (income)/expense	8	(11.88)	(13.38)
Total tax expense		137.86	201.55
Profit for the year		397.04	854.78
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (net of tax)			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations - income / (expense)		1.70	0.58
Deferred tax on post-employment benefit obligations- Income / (expense)	8	(0.43)	(0.15)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income - income / (expense)	6	(0.03)	(5.58)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (net of tax)		1.24	(5.15)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		398.28	849.63
Earnings per equity share (face value of equity share of ₹ 10 each)			
(1) Basic (₹)	41	13.41	28.88
(2) Diluted (₹)	41	13.41	28.88

Material accounting policies

1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 006711N/N500028

Sd/-

Hitesh Garg

(Partner)

M.No.502955

Date: May 19, 2026

Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PTC India Limited

Sd/-

Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar

(Managing Director & CEO)

DIN 07306454

Sd/-

Pankaj Goel

(Executive Director & CFO)

Sd/-

Sukhdev Singh

(Chairman)

DIN 03288811

Sd/-

Rajiv Maheshwari

(Company Secretary)

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,2026

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the Year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Cash flows from operative activities		
Net profit before tax	534.90	1,056.33
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	2.91	2.75
Provision for litigation (refer note No. 49 (i))	40.12	32.43
Loss /(profit) on sale of fixed assets (net)	0.03	(0.01)
Bad debts/ advances written off	0.05	-
Profit on Sale of Equity in Subsidiary Company (Net of cost to sell)	-	(521.63)
Impairment allowance for doubtful debts / advances etc.	18.82	23.43
Exceptional item - Surcharge Income (refer note no. 34(b))	(1,492.36)	-
Exceptional item - Surcharge expense (refer note no. 34(b))	1,491.08	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	(8.59)	(0.13)
Finance costs (refer note no. 49 (f)(ii))	84.54	320.42
Interest income (refer note no. 49 (f)(ii))	(348.71)	(581.92)
Gain on modification of lease terms	-	(0.14)
Rental income	-	(0.02)
Profit on sale of investment (net)	(5.79)	(10.72)
Operating profit before working capital changes	317.00	320.79
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	362.92	970.38
(Increase)/ Decrease in loans and other financial assets	1.05	3.19
(Increase)/ Decrease in other current assets	12.84	(19.01)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payable	607.15	(595.54)
Increase/ (Decrease) in other current liabilities	17.73	30.92
Increase/ (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(16.78)	6.45
Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions	(9.71)	0.87
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	1,292.20	718.05
Direct taxes paid (net)	(251.98)	(199.87)
Net cash generated/(used) from operating activities (A)	1,040.22	518.18
Cash flow from investing activities		
Exceptional item - Surcharge Income (Refer Note No. 34(b))	1,492.36	-
Interest received (refer note no. 49 (f)(ii))	293.45	571.35
Rent received	-	0.02
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(3.90)	(1.45)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	0.19	0.42
Sale/(Purchase) of investments in subsidiaries (net of cost to sell)	-	1,175.75
Sale/(Purchase) of investments (net)	5.79	60.82
Decrease/ (Increase) in bank balances other than cash & cash equivalents	(1,449.84)	(1,156.12)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	338.05	650.79
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds / (repayments) from short term borrowings (Net)	(100.78)	(299.22)
Lease liabilities paid	-	(0.32)
Finance cost paid (refer note no. 49 (f)(ii))	(84.54)	(320.42)
Exceptional item - Surcharge expense (Refer Note 34(b))	(1,491.08)	-
Dividend paid	(435.13)	(230.89)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities (C)	(2,111.53)	(850.85)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(733.26)	318.12
Cash and cash equivalents (opening balance)	947.30	629.18
Cash and cash equivalents (closing balance)	214.04	947.30

(₹ in crore)

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
--	---------------------	---------------------

Notes:

1. Cash and cash equivalents include

Cash on hand- Staff imprest	0.03	0.03
Current accounts	214.01	262.22
Deposits with original maturity upto three months	-	685.05
Cash and cash equivalents at the year end	214.04	947.30

2. The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-7 on Statement of cash flows.

3. Figures in bracket indicate cash outflow.

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 006711N/N500028

Sd/-

Hitesh Garg

(Partner)

M.No.502955

Date: May 19, 2026

Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PTC India Limited

Sd/-

Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar

(Managing Director & CEO)

DIN 07306454

Sd/-

Pankaj Goel

(Executive Director & CFO)

Sd/-

Sukhdev Singh

(Chairman)

DIN 03288811

Sd/-

Rajiv Maheshwari

(Company Secretary)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(A) Equity share capital

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	29,60,08,321	296.01	29,60,08,321	296.01
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	29,60,08,321	296.01	29,60,08,321	296.01

(B) Other equity

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus				Items of Other comprehensive income		Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	Contingency reserve	FVOCI - Equity investment reserve	Re-measurements of the net defined benefit plans	
Balance at 31.03.2024	1,590.40	1,204.09	1,261.95	1.05	(204.45)	(1.10)	3,851.94
Profit for the year	-	-	854.78	-	-	-	854.78
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(5.58)	0.43	(5.15)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	854.78	-	(5.58)	0.43	849.63
Cash dividends (including interim dividend)	-	-	(230.89)	-	-	-	(230.89)
Transfer to general reserve	-	254.89	(254.89)	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31.03.2025	1,590.40	1,458.98	1,630.95	1.05	(210.03)	(0.67)	4,470.68
Profit for the year	-	-	397.04	-	-	-	397.04
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(0.03)	1.27	1.24
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	397.04	-	(0.03)	1.27	398.28
Cash dividends (including interim dividend)	-	-	(435.13)	-	-	-	(435.13)
Transfer to retained earning on disposal of investment	-	-	(150.00)	-	150.00	-	-
Transfer to general reserve	-	119.48	(119.48)	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31.03.2026	1,590.40	1,578.46	1,323.38	1.05	(60.06)	0.60	4,433.83

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 006711N/N500028
Sd/-
Hitesh Garg
(Partner)
M.No.502955

Date: May 19, 2026
Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PTC India Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhavar
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN 07306454
Sd/-
Pankaj Goel
(Executive Director & CFO)

Sd/-
Sukhdev Singh
(Chairman)
DIN 03288811
Sd/-
Rajiv Maheshwari
(Company Secretary)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note No.1 : Company overview and material accounting policies

1. Company overview

The financial statements comprise financial statements of PTC India Limited (the company) for the year ended 31 March, 2026. The company is a public company domiciled in India and limited by shares (CIN: L40105DL1999PLC099328). The company is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The shares of the Company are publicly traded on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited. The registered office of the company is located at 2nd Floor, NBCC Tower, 15 Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066, India.

The company is principally engaged in trading of power. PTC holds Category I license from Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), the highest category with permission to trade unlimited volumes.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 19, 2026.

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies act, 2013 read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), to the extent applicable to these Financial Statements have been prepared and presented on a going concern basis and on the accrual basis of accounting.

(ii) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments). The methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in notes to financial statements.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest crore (upto two decimals), except as stated otherwise.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

2.2 Material Accounting Policies

A summary of the material accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements.

1. Investment in Subsidiaries and associates

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The Company's investments in subsidiaries and its associate are accounted for at cost except when investment or a portion thereof is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105.

2. Current versus non-current classification.

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

3. Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

The rate that approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction or the monthly average rate is used for all transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of such items (i.e., translation

differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

4. Taxes

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

Current income tax

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

Current income tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting period date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time that the liability to pay the related dividend is recognized.

5. Intangible assets

Recognition and Initial Measurement

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

Intangible Assets are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

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

The Company amortizes cost of computer software over their estimated useful lives of 3 years using Straight-line method. Amortization on additions to/deductions from Intangible Assets during the period is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the date on which the asset is available for use/disposed.

Derecognition

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

6. Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

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

Land- 89 years

Office building – 5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives

receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest 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. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

Company as a lessor

Accounting for finance lease

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Accounting for operating lease

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

7. Impairment of assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets (including investments in subsidiaries and associates) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

8. Provisions

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

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented net of any reimbursement in the statement of profit and loss.

9. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent Liability

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because

- i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

A contingent liability is not recognized but disclosed as per requirements of Ind (AS) 37. The related asset is recognized when the realisation of income becomes virtually certain.

Contingent Asset

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

10. Employee Benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into separate entities and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefits expense in profit or loss in the period during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that are due after more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

The Company pays fixed contribution to Employees' Provident Fund. The contributions to the fund for the year are recognized as expense and are charged to the profit or loss. The Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's liability is towards gratuity and post-retirement medical facility. The gratuity is funded by the Company and is managed by separate trust PTC INDIA Gratuity Trust. The Company has Post-Retirement Medical Scheme (PRMS), under which eligible retired employee and the spouse are provided medical facilities and avail treatment as out-patient subject to a ceiling fixed by the Company.

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs is recognised and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the total of any unrecognized past service costs and the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. An economic benefit is available to the Company if it is realizable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of the plan liabilities. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in OCI in the period in which they arise.

Other long-term employee benefits

Benefits under the Company's leave encashment constitute other long term employee benefits.

The Company's obligation in respect of leave encashment is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations. The calculation is performed using the projected unit credit method. Any

actuarial gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Short-term benefits

Short term employee benefits are that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting periods in which the employee rendered the related services.

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under performance related pay if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Liability in respect of gratuity, leave encashment and provident fund of employees on deputation with the Company are accounted for on the basis of terms and conditions of deputation of the parent organizations.

11. Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a Company entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except trade receivables and trade payable which are initially measured at transaction price.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as under:

- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A debt instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Debt Instruments at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity Investments at FVTPL or FVTOCI

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of Investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derivatives for trading purposes

Derivatives for trading purpose are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Derivative financial instruments are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Changes in fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights 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 (i) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) 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 rights 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 recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes 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.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure-

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables, and/or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and Credit risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected in a separate line in the P&L as an impairment gain or loss.

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contract assets and lease held receivables

ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or payables, 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.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind-AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

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 or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated 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.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines the classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are categorised as equity instruments at FVTOCI and financial assets or financial liabilities that are specifically designated at FVTPL. 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 management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. 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 immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

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

13. Dividend to equity holders

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

14. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Cost of inventories is measured on First in and First out (FIFO) basis.

Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

15. Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Property, Plant and equipment (PP&E) are carried in the balance sheet on the basis of at cost of acquisition including incidental costs related to acquisition and installation, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of each item can be measured reliably. Property, Plant and Equipment are initially stated at cost.

Cost of asset includes

- Purchase price, net of any trade discount and rebates.
- Borrowing cost if capitalization criteria is met.
- Cost directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets which incurred in bringing asset to its working condition for the intended use.

- (d) Incidental expenditure during the construction period is capitalized as part of the indirect construction cost to the extent the expenditure is directly related to construction or is incidental thereto.
- (e) Present value of the estimated costs of dismantling & removing the items & restoring the site on which it is located if recognition criteria are met.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent cost relating to Property, plant and equipment shall be recognized as an asset if:

- a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation and useful lives

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using written down method except wind mill and leasehold land. The useful lives are at the rates and in the manner provided in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013

Category	Useful life
Building	60 years
Plant & Equipment (Wind-mill)	22 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	08 years
Office Equipment	02-06 years

The depreciation on Wind Mills has been changed on Straight Line Method (SLM) at rates worked out based on the useful life and in the manner prescribed in the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from property, plant & equipment during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the month in which the asset is available for use/disposed.

Advance paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is shown under the head non-financial assets in the balance sheet.

The cost of assets not available for use is disclosed under Capital Work in Progress till the time they are ready for use.

Where the cost of depreciable assets has undergone a change during the year due to increase/decrease in long term liabilities on account of exchange fluctuation, price adjustment, change in duties or similar factors, the unamortized balance of such asset is charged off prospectively over the remaining useful life determined following the applicable accounting policies relating to depreciation/ amortization.

Where it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably, subsequent expenditure on a PPE along-with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged off prospectively over the revised useful life determined by technical assessment.

In circumstance, where a property is abandoned, the cumulative capitalized costs relating to the property are written off in the same period.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The Company follows component approach as envisaged in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The approach involves identification of components of the asset whose cost is significant to the total cost of the asset and have useful life different from the useful life of the remaining assets and in respect of such identified components, useful life is determined separately from the useful life of the main asset.

Modification or extension to an existing asset, which is of capital nature and which becomes an integral part thereof is depreciated prospectively over the remaining useful life of that asset.

Asset costing less than Rs. 5000/- is fully depreciated in the year of capitalization.

Derecognition

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

16. Earnings per equity share

In determining basic earnings per share, the Company considers the net profit attributable to equity shareholders. The number of shares used in computing basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period/year. In determining diluted earnings per share, the net profit attributable to equity shareholders and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period/year are adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares.

17. Share based payments

Equity settled transactions

The excess of market price of underlying equity shares as of the date of the grant of options over the exercise price of the options given to employees under the employee stock option plan is recognize as deferred stock compensation cost and amortized over the vesting period, on a straight line basis. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit 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

18. Revenue Recognition

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. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the agency nature transactions, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. The specific recognition criteria

described below must also be met before revenue is recognised. Revenue from other income comprises interest from banks, employees, etc., dividend from investments in associates and subsidiary companies, dividend from mutual fund investments, surcharge received from customers for delayed payments, other miscellaneous income, etc.

Sale of power

Sale is recognized when the power is delivered by the Company at the delivery point in conformity with the parameters and technical limits and fulfilment of other conditions specified in the Power Sales Agreement. Sale of power is accounted for as per tariff specified in the Power Sales Agreement. The sale of power is accounted for net of all local taxes and duties as may be leviable on sale of electricity for all electricity made available and sold to customers.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of power, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Rendering of services

The company provides consultancy services to its customers. The Company recognises revenue over time, using the output method measuring the completion of different stages of consultancy project relative to the total completion of the service, because the customer receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company over the time.

Revenue from transactions identified as of agency nature

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to the customers, the Company determines whether it is a principal or an agent in these transactions by evaluating the nature of its promise to the customer. The company is a principal and records revenue on a gross basis if it controls the promised goods or services before transferring them to the customer. However, the company is an agent and records revenue on net basis if it does not control the promised goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration

before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Surcharge Income

The surcharge on late payment/ non- payment from customers is recognized when:

- i) the amount of surcharge can be measured reliably; and
- ii) there is no significant uncertainty that the economic benefits associated with the surcharge transaction will flow to the entity.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest 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. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms unless the lease payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost. Rental Income is included in revenue in the statement of profit and loss.

19. Cash flow statement

Cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'

20. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as a part of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

21. Business Combinations

Business Combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting, except for common control transactions which are accounted using the pooling of interest method that is accounted at carrying values. The consideration transferred in the acquisition and the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognized at fair values on their acquisition date, which is the date at which control is transferred to the Company. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the consideration transferred over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Where the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceed the consideration transferred, after reassessing the fair values of the net assets and contingent liabilities, the excess is recognized as capital reserve. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred.

22. Assets held for Sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.3 Use of estimates and management judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is as under:

a) Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

b) Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is based on estimates and assumptions regarding in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current

market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

d) Defined benefit plans

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

e) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

f) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

g) Deferred Tax

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

h) Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. Should circumstances change following unforeseeable developments, this likelihood could alter.

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. There are certain obligations which managements have concluded based on all available facts and circumstances are not probable of payment or difficult to quantify reliably and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in notes

i) Leases

Significant judgment is required to apply lease accounting to Ind AS 116 'Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease'. In assessing the applicability to arrangements entered into by the Group, management has exercised judgment to evaluate the right to use the underlying asset, substance of the transactions including legally

enforceable agreements and other significant terms and conditions of the arrangements to conclude whether the arrangement needs the criteria under Appendix C to Ind AS 116.

j) Assets held for sale

Significant judgment is required to apply the accounting of non-current assets held for sale under Ind AS 105 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations'. In assessing the applicability, management has exercised judgment to evaluate the availability of the asset for immediate sale, management's commitment for the sale and probability of sale within one year to conclude if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

k) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:-

Determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint

Certain contracts for the sale of electricity give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Company is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled. The most likely amount method is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for contracts with more than one volume threshold.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Company considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained and the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

Principal versus agent considerations

The company enters into agreements with its customers for sales of power at power exchanges. Under these contracts, the company determines that it does not control the goods before they are transferred on the basis that it does not have inventory risk, therefore the company determines the transactions at exchange are of agency nature.

2.4 Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

Recent accounting pronouncements

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

Prior to this amendment, where there is a breach of a material covenant of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date and the lender, after the reporting date and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, agreed not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach, this would be treated as an adjusting event and the entity would not classify the liability as current as on the reporting date.

Subsequent to the amendment effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April, 2026, any waiver obtained by the entity from the lender after the reporting date will be treated as non-adjusting event and the liability would be classified as current as on the reporting date.

Note No.2 - Property, plant and equipment

As at 31.03.2026

(₹ in crore)

Description	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	As at 01.04.2025	Additions	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2026	As at 01.04.2025	For the year	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Buildings	7.64	-	-	7.64	2.90	0.22	-	3.12	4.52	4.74
Furniture and fixtures	1.44	0.33	(0.08)	1.69	1.09	0.09	(0.08)	1.10	0.59	0.35
Vehicle	2.01	0.33	(0.48)	1.86	1.01	0.38	(0.39)	1.00	0.86	1.00
Plant and equipment	12.69	-	-	12.69	7.65	0.67	-	8.32	4.37	5.04
Office equipment	7.25	2.48	(1.92)	7.81	6.11	1.25	(1.80)	5.56	2.25	1.14
Total	31.03	3.14	(2.48)	31.69	18.76	2.61	(2.27)	19.10	12.59	12.27

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in crore)

Description	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	As at 01.04.2024	Additions	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024	For the year	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Buildings	7.64	-	-	7.64	2.67	0.23	-	2.90	4.74	4.97
Furniture and fixtures	1.38	0.14	(0.08)	1.44	1.07	0.07	(0.05)	1.09	0.35	0.31
Vehicle	2.49	0.33	(0.81)	2.01	1.20	0.37	(0.56)	1.01	1.00	1.29
Plant and equipment	12.69	-	-	12.69	6.98	0.67	-	7.65	5.04	5.71
Office equipment	7.86	0.81	(1.42)	7.25	6.51	0.88	(1.28)	6.11	1.14	1.35
Total	32.06	1.28	(2.31)	31.03	18.43	2.22	(1.89)	18.76	12.27	13.63

Note No.3 - Right-of-use asset

As at 31.03.2026

(₹ in crore)

Description	Gross block				Accumulated amortization				Net block	
	As at 01.04.2025	Additions	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2026	As at 01.04.2025	For the year	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Leasehold land	3.32	-	-	3.32	0.26	0.05	-	0.31	3.01	3.06
Total	3.32	-	-	3.32	0.26	0.05	-	0.31	3.01	3.06

Refer Note 37 for disclosure of leases.

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in crore)

Description	Gross block				Accumulated amortization				Net block	
	As at 01.04.2024	Additions	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024	For the year	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Leasehold land	3.32	-	-	3.32	0.22	0.04	-	0.26	3.06	3.10
Leased building	1.45	-	(1.45)	-	0.81	0.28	(1.09)	-	-	0.64
Total	4.77	-	(1.45)	3.32	1.03	0.32	(1.09)	0.26	3.06	3.74

Note No.4 - Other intangible assets

As at 31.03.2026

(₹ in crore)

Description	Gross block				Accumulated amortization				Net block	
	As at 01.04.2025	Additions	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2026	As at 01.04.2025	For the year	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Computer software	4.31	0.57	(0.03)	4.85	4.10	0.25	(0.03)	4.32	0.53	0.21
Total	4.31	0.57	(0.03)	4.85	4.10	0.25	(0.03)	4.32	0.53	0.21

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in crore)

Description	Gross block				Accumulated amortization				Net block	
	As at 01.04.2024	Additions	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024	For the year	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Computer software	4.78	0.08	(0.55)	4.31	4.44	0.21	(0.55)	4.10	0.21	0.34
Total	4.78	0.08	(0.55)	4.31	4.44	0.21	(0.55)	4.10	0.21	0.34

Refer Note 35 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets

Note No.5 - Non-current investments in subsidiaries and associates

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Face value ₹	Number of shares as at		Amount as at	
		31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Carried at cost less impairment provision					
Quoted investments					
Investment in equity instruments- fully paid up					
Subsidiary company					
- PTC India Financial Services Limited	10	41,74,50,001	41,74,50,001	754.77	754.77
Unquoted investments					
Associate companies					
- Hindustan Power Exchange Limited (Formerly known as Pranurja Solutions Limited)	1	12,50,00,000	12,50,00,000	12.50	12.50
Total				767.27	767.27
Aggregate book value of quoted investments				754.77	754.77
Aggregate market value of quoted investments				1,002.30	1,305.37
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments				12.50	12.50
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments				-	-

Note No.6 - Non-current other investments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Face value ₹	Number of shares as at		Amount as at	
		31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Investment in equity instruments- fully paid up-unquoted					
Designated at fair value through other comprehensive income					
- Teesta Urja Limited (refer note (a) below)	10	18,00,52,223	18,00,52,223	93.45	93.45
- R S India Global Energy Limited	10	2,34,02,542	2,34,02,542	-	-
- Athena Energy Ventures Private Limited (refer note (b) below)	10	-	15,88,11,849	-	0.03
Total				93.45	93.48
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof				-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments				93.45	93.48

- a) The Company holds equity investment in Sikkim Urja Limited (SUL) (formerly Teesta Urja Limited), which operates a 1,200 MW hydroelectric project in Sikkim.

Following a flash flood caused by a cloudburst on October 4, 2023, which severely impacted the project, the Company reassessed the fair value of its investment at ₹ 99.03 Crore as on March 31, 2024, down from ₹ 221.10 Crore as on March 31, 2023. The resulting decline of ₹ 122.07 Crore was recorded in Other Comprehensive Income for FY 2023-24.

During FY 2024-25, the major stakeholder of SUL i.e. Sikkim Power Investment Corporation Limited (SPICL), holding 60.08% of the shareholding, transferred its entire shareholding to Geenko Energies Private Limited. Based on the value of abovementioned transaction, status of the project and other relevant information available with the Company, the fair value of investment in SUL was assessed by the Company at ₹ 93.45 Crore as on March 31, 2025, resulting in an additional reduction of ₹ 5.58 Crore from the carrying value as at March 31, 2024. This adjustment was also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income during the year ended March 31, 2025.

Although the plant is making progress and It is expected that the Plant will start partial generation in FY 2026-27 and full generation in FY 2029-30, considering that the power generation from the project has not yet started and there are uncertainties involved in the project, the Company has concluded to continue the investment at the same value of ₹ 93.45 crore.

- b) The Company had invested ₹ 150 Crore in Athena Energy Ventures Pvt. Ltd (AEVPL). Pursuant to fair value loss recognised in FY 2016-17, 2017-18 and FY 2025-26, the carrying value of its investment in (AEVPL) stood at NIL Crore. Following NCLT's order extinguishing all shareholdings, the Company has written off the investment during the year.
- c) Restrictions against the disposal of investments held by the Company are disclosed in Note 35(B).

Note No.7 - Non-current loans

Particulars	(₹ in crore)	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Considered good - unsecured		
Loan to employees (including accrued interest)	0.77	0.73
Total	0.77	0.73

Loans given to employees are measured at amortised cost.

Note No.8 - Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	(₹ in crore)	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a) Deferred tax liabilities on account of timing differences in:-		
Difference in book depreciation and tax depreciation	0.61	0.76
Expense where taxable year and accounted year is different (IND AS Adjustments)	-	2.71
Sub-total (a)	0.61	3.47
(b) Deferred tax assets arising on account of timing differences in:-		
Provision for employee benefits	2.59	2.54
Expenses not allowable on accrual basis	4.38	4.38
Income where taxable year and accounted year is different (IND AS Adjustments)	-	3.28
Provision for impairment for trade receivables/ advances and litigation	53.00	41.18
Sub-total (b)	59.97	51.38
Net deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets (b-a)	59.36	47.91

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset as they relate to the same governing laws.

Movement in deferred tax balances

31.03.26

Particulars	(₹ in crore)			
	Assets / (Liabilities) 01.04.2025	Recognise in profit & loss A/c Income / (Expenses)	Recognise in OCI Income / (Expenses)	Assets / (Liabilities) 31.03.2026
Difference in book depreciation and tax depreciation	(0.76)	0.15	-	(0.61)
Provision for employee benefits	2.54	0.48	(0.43)	2.59
Expenses not allowable on accrual basis	4.38	-	-	4.38
Income where taxable year and accounting year is different (IND AS Adjustments)	3.28	(3.28)	-	-
Expense where taxable year and accounting year is different (IND AS Adjustments)	(2.71)	2.71	-	-
Provision for impairment for trade receivables/ advances and litigation	41.18	11.82	-	53.00
Tax assets/(liabilities)	47.91	11.88	(0.43)	59.36

31.03.25

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Assets / (Liabilities) 01.04.2024	Recognise in profit & loss A/c Income / (Expenses)	Recognise in OCI Income / (Expenses)	Assets / (Liabilities) 31.03.2025
Difference in book depreciation and tax depreciation	(0.94)	0.18	-	(0.76)
Change in fair value of Mutual funds	(0.03)	0.03	-	-
Provision for employee benefits	2.40	0.29	(0.15)	2.54
Expenses not allowable on accrual basis	4.38	-	-	4.38
Lease payable	0.21	(0.21)	-	-
Income where taxable year and accounting year is different (IND AS Adjustments)	6.90	(3.62)	-	3.28
Expense where taxable year and accounting year is different (IND AS Adjustments)	(5.65)	2.94	-	(2.71)
Provision for impairment for trade receivables/ advances and litigation	27.41	13.77	-	41.18
Tax assets/(liabilities)	34.68	13.38	(0.15)	47.91

Note No.9 - Income tax assets (net)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Net advance tax (Advance tax less provision for income tax)	129.53	36.77
Total	129.53	36.77

Note No.10 - Other non-current assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unsecured		
Capital advances		
-Considered good	0.31	0.12
-Considered doubtful	10.26	10.26
Less: Impairment provision on capital advances (Refer note no 42)	(10.26)	(10.26)
Total	0.31	0.12
Advances other than capital advances, considered good		
Prepayments	0.02	0.47
Deferred payroll expenditure *	0.15	0.14
Total	0.48	0.73

* The deferred payroll expenditure represents benefits accruing to the employees. The same will be amortised on a straight line basis over the remaining period of the loan.

Note No.11 - Trade receivables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Trade receivables		
- Considered good - unsecured	4,379.73	4,761.52
- Credit impaired	91.83	75.29
	4,471.56	4,836.81
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful trade receivables	91.83	75.29
Total	4,379.73	4,761.52

- Trade receivables are hypothecated to the banks for availing the fund based and non- fund based working capital facilities.
- Trade receivables include an amount of ₹ 16.23 Crore due from Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB), now TANGEDCO, towards compensation claim. Sole arbitrator gave an Award against the company which had been set aside by Single Judge of Madras High Court giving an option to the Company to invoke the Arbitration afresh to recover its dues. Meanwhile, TNEB filed an Appeal in Madras HC against the order of the single judge and the Hon'ble Madras High court on 28.04.2026 had dismissed the Appeal of TANGEDCO for non prosecution. The management assessed that the chances of a decision in favor of the company is high as the compensation amount has not been paid by TNEB in terms of the Agreement.
- Trade receivables include ₹ NIL Crore (March 31, 2025 ₹ 100.78 crore) of bills of exchange drawn on state utilities (customers) and discounted with banks based on arrangements between the Company, banks and state utilities.
- Refer note no. 43 for ageing of trade receivables as on 31.03.2026 and 31.03.2025.

Note No.12 - Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Cash on hand- Staff Imprest	0.03	0.03
Balances with banks:-		
- in current accounts	214.01	262.22
-deposits with original maturity upto three months	-	685.05
Total	214.04	947.30

Note No.13 - Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Fixed Deposits with original maturity of more than three months *	2,661.73	1,198.20
-Unpaid dividend account balance	2.31	2.18
-Unspent corporate social responsibilities account balance	0.89	14.58
Total	2,664.93	1,214.96

There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as at year end.

* Fixed Deposits amounting to ₹ 51.72 crore (March 31, 2025 ₹ 45.46 crore) are held under lien.

Note No.14 - Current loans

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Considered good - unsecured		
Loans to employees (including accrued interest)	0.35	0.36
Total	0.35	0.36

Loans and advances due from directors, related parties, KMPs and promoters - NIL.

Note No.15 - Other current financial assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unsecured, considered good Advances		
-Receivable from related party (PTC India Financial Services Ltd-subsidiary company)	-	0.04
Security deposits-Unsecured		
-Considered good	10.10	11.14
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
-Considered doubtful	2.58	2.58
Gross total	12.68	13.76
Less: Provision for impairment	2.58	2.58
Total	10.10	11.18

Note No.16 - Other current assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Open access advances	31.43	39.52
Prepayments	0.94	1.65
Advance to suppliers	24.93	28.52
Other advances (refer note no. 35(ii))	6.71	6.71
Deferred payroll expenditure	0.03	0.04
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposit	66.44	11.18
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Advance to suppliers	8.58	6.30
Other advances (refer note no.35(i)(a))	20.48	20.48
Open access advances	17.06	17.06
Gross total	176.60	131.46
Less: Impairment allowance for current assets considered doubtful	46.12	43.84
Total	130.48	87.62

Note No.17 - Equity share capital

a) Equity share capital

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Authorised		
75,00,00,000 (previous year 75,00,00,000) equity shares of ₹10/- each	750.00	750.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
29,60,08,321 (March 31, 2025, 29,60,08,321) equity shares of ₹10/- each"	296.01	296.01

b) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at end of the year

Particulars	Shares (Nos.)	
	For the Year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	29,60,08,321	29,60,08,321
Issued during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	29,60,08,321	29,60,08,321

c) Terms and rights attached to each share.

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value ₹10/- per share. The holders of the equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their share holding at the meetings of shareholders.

d) Dividend

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Paid during the Year end	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
(i) Dividend paid and recognized during the year		
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2025 of ₹ 6.70 (March 31, 2024: ₹ 7.80) per fully paid share.	198.33	230.89
Interim dividend for the year ended March 31, 2025 of ₹ 5.00 per fully paid share.	148.00	-

Interim dividend for the year ended March 31, 2026 of ₹ 3.00 per fully paid share. (refer note (ii) below)	88.80	-
Total	435.13	230.89
(ii) Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period		
The Board in its meeting held on May 19, 2026, has recommended the final dividend @ 55% (₹ 5.50 per equity share) for FY 2025-26 on 29,60,08,321 fully paid-up equity share of ₹ 10 each.		
The Board had also approved interim dividend of ₹ 3.00 per equity share for FY 2025-26 in its meeting held on February 14, 2026 and the same had already been paid by the Company.		

e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company - NA

f) Shareholding of Promoter

Shares held by promoters at the end of the Year

Promoter's Name	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025		% Change during the Year
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	
NTPC Limited	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	NIL
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	NIL
Power Finance Corporation Limited	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	NIL
NHPC Limited	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	NIL
Total	4,80,00,000	16.2156%	4,80,00,000	16.2156%	

Note No.18 - Other equity

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Securities premium	1,590.40	1,590.40
General reserve	1,578.46	1,458.98
Contingency reserve	1.05	1.05
Retained earnings	1,323.38	1,630.95
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	0.60	(0.67)
FVOCI-Equity investment reserve	(60.06)	(210.03)
Total	4,433.83	4,470.68

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Reserves & surplus		
(i) Securities premium		
Opening balance and closing balance	1,590.40	1,590.40
Sub total (i)	1,590.40	1,590.40
(ii) General reserve		
Opening balance	1,458.98	1,204.09
Add: Transferred from retained earnings	119.48	254.89
Sub total (ii)	1,578.46	1,458.98

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(iii) Contingency reserve		
Opening balance and closing balance	1.05	1.05
Sub total (iii)	1.05	1.05
(iv) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	1,630.95	1,261.95
Add: Profit for the year	397.04	854.78
Deductions during the year:		
(a) Dividend paid	(435.13)	(230.89)
(b) Transferred from Reserve for equity instrument through OCI	(150.00)	-
(c) Transfer to general reserve	(119.48)	(254.89)
Sub total (iv)	1,323.38	1,630.95
Total Reserves & surplus (i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv) (A)	4,493.29	4,681.38
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		
Opening balance	(0.67)	(1.10)
Additions during the year	1.27	0.43
Total Other comprehensive income/(loss) (B)	0.60	(0.67)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
FVOCI - Equity investment reserve		
Opening balance	(210.03)	(204.45)
Fair value gain/(loss) on equity investments for the year	(0.03)	(5.58)
Less: transfer to retained earnings on disposal of investment	150.00	-
Total FVOCI - Equity investment reserve (C)	(60.06)	(210.03)
Grand Total (A)+(B)+(C)	4,433.83	4,470.68

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Securities premium

Securities premium account is used to record the premium on issue of shares/securities. This amount is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

General reserve

General Reserve is a free reserve which is created from retained earnings. The Company may pay dividend and issue fully paid-up bonus shares to its members out of the general reserve account, and company can use this reserve for buy-back of shares.

Contingent reserve

Contingent Reserve is a free reserve which is created from retained earnings. The company may use it to meet any contingency.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprise of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.

FVOCI-Equity investment reserve

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within FVTOCI reserve within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

Note No.19 -Non-current lease liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Lease obligations (Refer note no 37)	0.71	0.71
Total	0.71	0.71

Note No.20 - Non-current provisions

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Provision for employee benefits *	11.49	10.95
Provision for litigation **	70.02	41.87
Total	81.51	52.82

* Disclosure required by IndAS 19 "Employee Benefits" is made in note no 38

** for movement in provision for litigation, refer note no. 49(h)

Note No. 21-Current borrowing

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
From bank:		
Secured		
- Bill discounting	-	100.78
Total	-	100.78

Detail of borrowings

Name of Bank	Nature of Security	As at 31.03.2026 (%)	As at 31.03.2025 (%)	As at 31.03.2026 (in Crore)	As at 31.03.2025 (in Crore)
Bank of Baroda (Bill discounting)	First Pari-Passu charge on book debts / receivables of the company, present and future	-	7.67%	-	100.78

- There has been no default in repayment of any loan and interest thereon.
- Quarterly returns/statements of current assets filed by the Company during the year FY 2025-26 with banks/financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

Note No.22 - Trade payables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Trade payables - micro & small enterprises (refer note no. 49(o))	0.15	0.82
Trade payables - others	3,531.45	2,932.21
Total	3,531.60	2,933.03

Refer note no 43 for ageing of trade payables as on 31.03.2026 and 31.03.2025.

Note No.23 - Other current financial liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unpaid dividend (Refer note below)	2.31	2.18
Other payables		
-Security deposits received	4.40	4.61
-Payable to employees	10.02	9.59
-Unspent CSR expenses (refer note no. 47)	7.57	24.57
Total	24.30	40.95

Unpaid dividends are the amounts which have not been claimed by the investors. There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as at year end.

Note No.24 - Other current liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Contract liabilities (Advance received from customers)	53.43	66.55
Other advances	-	1.38
Statutory dues (net)	44.53	12.30
Total	97.96	80.23

Note No.25 - Current provisions

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Provision for employee benefits	0.73	0.71
Total	0.73	0.71

Disclosures required by Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' is made in note no 38.

Note No.26 - Current tax liabilities (net)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Current tax (net of advance tax)	-	9.48
Total	-	9.48

Note No.27 - Revenue from operations

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the Year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Income from Operations		
Sale of electricity	16,178.38	14,967.95
Revenue from power supply of agency nature		
-Sale of electricity of agency nature	20,448.79	19,382.16
-Purchase of power of agency nature	(20,415.52) 33.27	(19,350.59) 31.57
Total income from operation	16,211.65	14,999.52
Other operating income		
Sale of services (consultancy)	44.57	50.35
Total other operating income	44.57	50.35
Total	16,256.22	15,049.87

(refer note no. 48 for disaggregation of revenue)

Note No.28 - Other income

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the Year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Surcharge on sale of power (refer note No.49(f))	181.03	561.17
Interest from financial assets at amortised cost		
-Deposit with banks	159.46	17.84
-Loan to employees	0.14	0.13
-Interest on income tax refund	8.08	2.78
Other non-operating income		
- Profit on sale/redemption of investments (net) *	5.79	10.72
- Financial guarantee fee from subsidiary company	-	1.04
-Liabilities no longer required written back	8.59	0.13
-Rental income	-	0.02
-Exchange gain / (loss) (net)	(0.17)	(0.01)
-Gain on power derivatives for trading purpose	0.09	-
-Miscellaneous income **	0.59	0.83
Total	363.60	594.65

* Profit on sale/ redemption of investment includes fair value gain/(loss) on investments measured at fair value through profit or loss, if any.

** Miscellaneous income includes director sitting fees received from subsidiary companies.

Note No.29 - Purchases

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Purchases of electricity	15,803.65	14,599.50
Total	15,803.65	14,599.50

Note No.30 - Operating expenses

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Expenses related to consultancy business		
Advisory / professional expenses	3.25	3.35
Operation & maintenance expenses	3.14	8.69
Total	6.39	12.04

Note No.31 - Employee benefit expense

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Salaries and wages	60.81	60.86
Contribution to provident fund	1.65	1.47
Gratuity	1.04	1.27
Staff welfare expenses	3.89	2.94
Total	67.39	66.54

(refer note no. 38).

Note No.32 - Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Surcharge expenses (refer note no.49(f))	76.56	293.48
Interest expense on assets under lease	0.08	0.18
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (refer note (a) below)	7.23	26.76
Interest for income tax	0.67	-
Total	84.54	320.42

(a) Interest expenses on financial liabilities

Particulars	Year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Interest expenses on:		
- Bank loan (refer note no 43)	6.25	25.85
- Others	0.98	0.91
Total	7.23	26.76

Note No.33 - Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Rent	2.08	0.57
Repairs & maintenance to building	1.27	1.27
Repairs to machinery - wind mill	1.40	1.33
Insurance	0.26	0.25
Rates and taxes	1.02	0.94
Payment to auditors (refer note no (a) below)	0.42	0.33
Legal & professional charges	5.04	5.67
Consultancy expenses (Advisor/ Consultants)	10.15	6.01
Advertisement	0.24	0.28
Communication	0.85	0.76
Business development	3.87	3.79
Travelling and conveyance expenses	4.67	4.95
Printing & stationery	0.24	0.21
Fees & expenses to directors	0.77	1.10
Repair & maintenance - others	1.53	1.31
Bank charges	9.13	7.59
EDP expenses	0.81	0.76
Books & periodicals	0.03	0.06
Water & electricity expenses	0.72	0.85
Bad debts/ advances written off	0.05	-
Impairment allowance for doubtful debts / advances etc.	18.82	23.43
Security expenses	0.40	0.38
Property tax	0.09	0.09
Loss/(profit) on sale/disposal of fixed assets (net)	0.03	(0.01)
Provision for litigation	40.12	32.43
Corporate social responsibilities expenses (CSR) (refer note no 47)	9.90	9.99
Application fee / tender fee	1.70	0.65
Miscellaneous expenses*	2.51	3.58
Total	118.12	108.57

* Miscellaneous expenses include AGM expenses, annual day expenses etc.

a) Details in respect of payment to auditors

Particulars	Year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
As auditor		
-Audit fee *	0.37	0.27
-Tax audit fee	0.02	0.02
-Reimbursement of expenses	0.02	0.02
In other capacity		
-Other services (including certification)	0.01	0.02
Total	0.42	0.33

* Remuneration is inclusive of GST. Further, Audit fee for FY 2025-26 includes remuneration (inclusive of GST) of ₹ 0.06 crore paid to the Statutory Auditors for additional time devoted in respect of audit of FY 2024-25.

Note No.34 - Exceptional items Income/(Expense)

Particulars	Year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Profit on Sale of Equity in Subsidiary Company (Net of costs to sell)	-	521.63
Impact of New Labour Code - gratuity & leave (refer note no.(a) below)	(3.20)	-
Surcharge income (Refer note no.(b) below)	1,492.36	-
Surcharge expenses (Refer note no.(b) below)	(1,491.08)	-
Total	(1.92)	521.63

(a) On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes i.e. the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively, the "Labour Codes"), consolidating 29 erstwhile labour laws. Subsequently, the Ministry of Labour & Employment issued draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of the financial implications arising from changes in the regulatory framework. The code, amongst other things, introduced changes, including a uniform definition of wages and enhanced benefits relating to leaves.

Based on management's assessment of the impact of the notified provisions of the Labour Codes, supported by FAQs, the Company has recognised an additional expense of ₹ 3.20 Crore towards gratuity and compensated absences due to change in cost of past services.

The Company continues to monitor the developing regulatory scenario and further clarifications from the Government in respect of other aspects of the Labour Codes. Any additional impact arising from such developments will be assessed and appropriately accounted for as and when such rules are notified or clarifications are issued.

(b) In pursuant of orders of Court(s)/ APTEL/ CERC, the Company has recognized surcharge income of ₹ 1,492.36 Crore for the year ended March 31, 2026 on tariff revision/ additional cost/ O&M Charges etc.. Out of the aforesaid amount, the Company has recognized surcharge expense of ₹ 1,491.08 Crore paid / payable to its suppliers as per provisions of power purchase agreements/ orders.

Note No.35 - Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	(₹ in crore)	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
1. Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)		
A) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt: (refer note no. (i) below)	505.62	579.11
B) Income tax liability that may arise in respect of matters in appeal preferred by the department/ company (excluding interest and penalty) (refer note no. (ii) below)	79.77	274.53
C) Customs duty liability that may arise in respect of matters in appeal (excluding interest and penalty) (refer note no. (ii) below)	17.16	17.16
D) Service tax liability that may arise in respect of matters in appeal (excluding interest) (refer note no. (ii) below)	104.22	104.22
2. Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	0.45	0.08

Notes

- i) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt include:
 - a) The Company had filed an appeal with the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 2014 against the Hon'ble APTEL's Order dated April 4, 2013, which required the Company to pay the compensation of ₹ 41.70 Crore (along with simple interest @ 6% p.a.) to the power supplier due to the non-offtake of power by the Company as per the "Take or Pay" clause of the arrangement. As per the Court's directions, the Company deposited ₹ 20.85 Crore (50% of the compensation, against which provision existed for ₹ 20.48 crore) with the supplier in April 2013. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated October 27, 2014 admitted the case and directed the parties to maintain status quo.
 - b) Pursuant to dispute with one of the suppliers, the supplier agreed to pay the long term open access (LTA) charges but subsequently refuted its liability to pay the same. The Central Transmission Utility (CTU) raised a claim of ₹ 31.68 Crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 31.68 crore) on the Company towards the outstanding LTA charges. However subsequently the Company surrendered the long term open access. The claim of CTU is being contested before Appellate Tribunal of Electricity, which has granted a stay on the order of CERC, which had earlier allowed the claim of CTU.
 - c) The Company had a PPA of 1200 MW of power with one of its suppliers, out of which 840 MW was to be sold on long term basis, 216 MW on Merchant trade basis and 144 MW was the free power of the home state. For sale of 840 MW on long term basis, the Company had PSAs with four DISCOMS. However there was considerable delay on account of certain Force Majeure Events and two DISCOMS illegally terminated the said PSAs and refused to off-take power under the PSAs. The Company had relinquished Long Term Open Access (LTA) in respect of these two DISCOMS.

Though the Company took the LTA but it was agreed that it was being taken on behalf of DISCOMS which were liable to pay the transmission charges. However, PGCIL claimed charges of ₹ 209.51 Crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 209.51 crore) from the Company against

relinquishment of LTA along with relinquishment charges for Merchant Power and Free Power computed as per formula approved by CERC. The formula approved by CERC is under challenge in APTEL. As per PSAs, the liability for payment of transmission charges was of DISCOMS. In case of one of Discoms, CERC held that the termination of PPA by the Discom was illegal and the Company has to pay to CTU and the Discom is liable to reimburse the same to the Company. Liability towards relinquishment charges regarding the merchant power on the Company is being contested in APTEL. The cases relating to other DISCOMS are pending before CERC.

In respect of Free Power, CERC held that the Company is liable to pay to PGCIL and the amount paid will be reimbursed by Energy and Power Department of Sikkim. The Company has filed an appeal against CERC order in APTEL.

- d) One of the suppliers provided power to the Company from another source. The customer did not pay to the Company for power supplied from the another source. Further, the customer also deducted compensation from the Company for short supply of power by not considering power supplied from the another source. Consequently, the Company also deducted the corresponding amounts from the supplier. This deduction was challenged by the supplier before TNERC which directed the Company to pay ₹ 19.87 Crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 19.87 crore) against the principal amount including interest. The Company has filed Appeal in APTEL against the order of TNERC.
- e) The Resolution Professional (RP) had filed a claim against the Company to refund ₹ 136.66 Crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 136.66 crore) pleading that the amount has been deducted by the Company from the bills of the supplier. NCLT, Hyderabad dismissed the RP's claim but held that the Company should have not invoked the Bank Guarantee (BG) of ₹ 27 Crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 27 crore) from the supplier and the same is to be returned by the Company along with penal interest.

The Company filed Appeal in NCLAT Chennai against the NCLT order regarding BG. Further, the financial creditors of the suppliers also filed the appeal against the NCLT order.

The Company is of view that that deductions from bills were as per the agreements and it was well within its rights to make the deductions. Though, PTC has a strong ground in Appeal before NCLAT, as an abundant caution, the Company had created a provision of ₹ 27 Crore against the amount of BG invoked in FY 2024-25.
- f) One of the customers of the Company filed a petition at Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) against the Company and its supplier to pay the additional costs of ₹ 34.63 Crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 34.63 crore) incurred by it (the customer) due to breach and unilateral withdrawal of power. In the opinion of the Company, it had fulfilled all its obligations under the agreement and applicable regulations.
- g) The Company has filed an Appeal against the order of APTEL whereby the order passed by the CERC was set aside and held that the Company is liable to pay the transmission charges of ₹ 33 Crore from the date of commissioning of Pooling Station of PGCIL (01.11.2011) till the date of commissioning of Hydro Power Plant of the generator (24.05.2012) disregarding the fact that the transmission lines of PGCIL were preponed at the behest of the generator and became operational from 01.11.2011, but the project of generator did not commence operation until 24.05.2012 for reasons attributable to the generator itself and thus, the Company could not be made liable to pay transmission charges for a period prior to the commissioning of the project. The Company has filed appeal against the APTEL order at Hon'ble Supreme Court, which has granted a stay on the order of APTEL.

- h) The Petitioner has claimed an amount of ₹ 19.05 crores from the Company on account of supply of power to DISCOMs and also towards the open access charges. The Company is of the view that it has strong ground to defend the claim.
- i) Other claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts ₹ Nil crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 125.54 crore)
- j) In two cases, the suppliers have raised various issues concerning interpretation of various clauses of PPAs. The suppliers have filed the Petition before CERC. As the issues are at initial stage and still pending before CERC, the measurement of financial effects of the same is impracticable as on date. Further, in the opinion of the Company, it had fulfilled all its obligations under the agreement and regulations.
- k) There are various cases at various forums in respect of the determination/ revision of tariff/compensation/change in law. In such cases there is no likely liability on the Company as the payment will be pass-through.
- ii) Disputed income tax/ custom duty/service tax pending before various forums/ authorities amount to ₹ 201.15 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 395.91 crore). Many of income tax matters were adjudicated in favour of the Company but are disputed before higher forums/ authorities by the concerned departments.

In respect of service tax, the dispute pertains to applicability of service tax on compensation received by the Company which is passed by it to generators/ discoms. Further, the Company is only acting as an intermediary in the transactions and generators/discoms are the ultimate beneficiary of the compensation received. The Company has filed a writ against the Order of the Commissioner, CGST in Delhi High Court. Further, the Ministry of Finance has issued Circular No. 178/10/2022- GST dated August 03, 2022 clarifying that Service tax/ GST is not applicable on compensation since the compensation is not by way of consideration for any other independent activity; it is just an event in the course of performance of that contract. Therefore, the company believes that it has good grounds on merits to defend itself

Commissioner of Customs, Guntur passed an order confirming duty demand stating that coal imported by the Company had CV (Or m, mmf basis) and VM (on dry, mmf basis) more than 5833 kcal/kg and 14% respectively with reference to the certain vessels and fell under the category of bituminous instead of steam coal. The appeal was filed before CESTAT, Bangalore including stay application for deposit of duty. CESTAT has granted the stay and directed to deposit 50% of the differential duty, along

with interest The company paid a deposit amounting to ₹ 6.45 crore against custom duty/interest in July, 2015 which is subject to the outcome of the appeal.

- iii) Pending resolution of the respective proceedings, it is not practicable for the company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above as it is determinable only on receipt of judgements/decisions pending with various forums/authorities.
- iv) Amount above does not include the contingencies the likelihood of which is remote.

A. Commitments

- a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (property, plant & equipment and intangible assets) and not provided are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Property, plant and equipment		
Intangible assets	0.45	0.08

- b) Restrictions on disposal of investment

In respect of investments in the Companies, the Company has restrictions for their disposal as at year end as under:

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Company	Period of restrictions for disposal of investments as per related agreements	Carrying amount	
		31.03.2026	31.03.2025
R S India Global Energy Limited (RSIGL)	In line with the settlement agreement and subject to fulfilment of conditions thereon, shares of the RSIGL held by the Company is freely transferrable to promoter and / or promoter entities of RSIGL.	-	-
Total		-	-

Note No.36 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 12 'Income taxes'

(a) Income tax expense

i) Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Current tax expense		
Current tax	149.74	214.93
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (refer Note No.8)	(11.88)	(13.38)
Total income tax expense	137.86	201.55

ii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026			For the year ended 31.03.2025		
	Before tax	Tax benefit / (Expenses)	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax benefit / (Expenses)	Net of tax
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	1.70	(0.43)	1.27	0.58	(0.15)	0.43
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	(0.03)	-	(0.03)	(5.58)	-	(5.58)
Total	1.67	(0.43)	1.24	(5.00)	(0.15)	(5.15)

iii) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Profit before tax	534.90	1,056.33
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2025 - 25.168%)	134.62	265.86
Tax effect of:		
Provision for litigation used during the year	7.09	-
Non-deductible tax expenses	8.60	16.76
Income taxable at special rate	-	(56.69)
Change in fair value of Mutual Funds	-	0.03
Income where taxable year and accounting year is different (IND AS Adjustments)	(3.28)	(3.62)
Expense where taxable year and accounting year is different (IND AS Adjustments)	2.71	2.94
Recognition of tax effect of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	(10.35)
Current tax provision (a)	149.74	214.93
Deferred Tax Expense/(Income) on account of impairment provision, employee benefits, lease, IND AS adjustments and change in fair value of mutual funds	(9.02)	(10.26)
Deferred Tax Expense/(Income) on account of difference in book depreciation and tax depreciation and Expenses not allowable on accrual basis for income tax and IND AS adjustments	(2.86)	(3.12)
Deferred tax provision expense/ (income) (b)	(11.88)	(13.38)
Tax Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (a+b)	137.86	201.55
Effective Tax Rate	25.77%	19.08%

(b) Unrecognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

(i) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

There is no unrecognised deferred tax liability

(ii) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized on provision for decrease in fair value of investments through FVOCI as there is no certainty of its realisation against future taxable income.

Note No.37 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 116 'Leases'

Company as a lessee

The Company as a lessee has entered into lease contracts, which includes lease of land, office space and office equipment's.

The Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and movement during the period.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Opening balance	0.71	1.53
Finance cost during the year	0.08	0.18
Payment made during the year	(0.08)	(0.50)
Adjustment due to modification of lease terms	-	(0.50)
Closing balance	0.71	0.71

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	0.05	0.32
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.08	0.18
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in rent expense)	2.08	0.57
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in printing & stationary A/c)	0.03	0.03
Total amount recognised in profit or loss for the year	2.24	1.10

Maturity analysis of Lease payable in respect of lease obligation is as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Less than one year	-	-
Between one and five years	-	-
More than five years	0.71	0.71
Total	0.71	0.71

Note No.38 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 19 'Employee benefits'

(i) Defined contribution plans:

A. Provident fund

The Company pays fixed contribution to provident fund to the appropriate authorities. The contributions to the fund for the year are recognized as expense and are charged to the profit or loss. An amount of ₹ 1.65 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1.47 crore) for the year is recognised as expense on this account and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B. National Pension System (NPS)

The Company pays fixed contribution to NPS to the appropriate authorities. The contributions to the NPS for the year are recognized as expense and are charged to the profit or loss. An amount of ₹ 1.33 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 0.88 crore) for the year is recognised as expense on this account and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Defined benefit plans:

A. Gratuity-Funded

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has rendered continuous service of five years/one year or more, as the case may be, is entitled to gratuity at 15 days salary (15/26 X last drawn wages) for each completed year/ pro rata, as the case may be, of service subject to a maximum of ₹ 0.20 crore on superannuation, resignation, termination, disablement or on death.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Non-current liability/(fund)	(0.09)	0.80
Total	(0.09)	0.80

Movement in net defined benefit (asset)/liability for the year

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Defined benefit obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit (asset) liability	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Opening balance	10.33	9.83	9.53	9.73	0.80	0.10
Included in profit or loss:						
Current service cost	0.98	1.27	-	-	0.98	1.27
Past service cost*	1.36	-	-	-	1.36	-
Interest cost (income)	0.72	0.71	(0.66)	(0.71)	0.06	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	3.06	1.98	(0.66)	(0.71)	2.40	1.27

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Defined benefit obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit (asset) liability	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Included in OCI:						
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:						
Financial assumptions	(0.84)	0.36	0.10	0.05	(0.74)	0.41
Experience adjustment	(0.77)	(1.31)	-	-	(0.77)	(1.31)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(1.61)	(0.95)	0.10	0.05	(1.51)	(0.90)
Other						
Expenses for employee on deputation / transferred	0.01	0.33	-	-	0.01	0.33
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	1.79	-	(1.79)	-
Benefits paid	(0.36)	(0.86)	(0.36)	(0.86)	-	-
Closing balance	11.43	10.33	11.52	9.53	(0.09)	0.80

*Past service cost of ₹ 1.36 crore has been shown as exceptional item (refer note no.34)

B. Post-Retirement Medical Benefits (PRMB)- Non-funded

The Company has Post-Retirement Medical Facility Benefits (PRMB), under which the eligible retired employees and their spouses are provided medical facilities and an out-patient actual medical reimbursement subject to a ceiling fixed by the Company. The liability for the same is recognised annually on the basis of actuarial valuation.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the PRMB and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Net defined benefit (asset)/liability :		
Non-current	1.61	1.78
Current	0.10	0.10
Total	1.71	1.88

Movement in net defined benefit (asset)/liability for the year

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Defined benefit obligation	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Opening balance	1.88	1.45
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	0.01	0.01
Interest cost	0.13	0.10
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	0.14	0.11
Included in OCI:		
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:		
Financial assumptions	(0.08)	0.07
Experience adjustment	(0.11)	0.25
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.19)	0.32
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.12)	(0.10)
Expenses for employee on deputation/ transferred	-	0.10
Closing balance	1.71	1.88

C. Plan assets

Plan assets comprise the following

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Net defined benefit (asset)/liability :		
Insurer Managed Funds	99.69%	99.63%
Current Bank Account	0.31%	0.37%
Total	100%	100%

Actual return on plan assets is ₹ 0.57 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 0.66 crore).

D. Defined benefit obligations

a. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date:

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Discount rate	7.70%	6.93%
Retirement Age	60	60
Expected return on plan assets- Gratuity	7.70%	6.93%
Withdrawal rate	1-3%	1-3%
In service mortality	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
Salary escalation rate	9.00%	9.00%

The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. Further, the expected return on plan assets is determined considering several applicable factors mainly the composition of plan assets held, assessed risk of asset management and historical returns from plan assets.

b. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	31.03.2026		31.03.2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.50% movement)	(0.56)	0.59	(0.63)	0.68
Salary escalation rate (0.50% movement)	0.54	(0.51)	0.59	(0.56)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. This analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

E. Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

a) Asset volatility

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. Most of the plan asset investments are in fixed income securities with high grades and in government securities. These are subject to interest rate risk and the fund manages interest rate risk with derivatives to minimise risk to an acceptable. The equity securities are expected to earn a return in excess of the discount rate and contribute to the plan deficit. Any deviations from the range are corrected by rebalancing the portfolio. The Company intends to maintain the above investment mix in the continuing years.

b) Changes in discount rate

A decrease in discount rate will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' assets holdings.

The Company actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the employee benefit obligations. The Company has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods.

F. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31.03.2026					
Gratuity	0.64	0.21	0.94	9.64	11.43
Post-retirement medical benefits (PRMB)	0.10	0.10	0.56	0.95	1.71
Total	0.74	0.31	1.50	10.59	13.14

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31.03.2025					
Gratuity	0.33	0.56	0.75	8.69	10.33
Post-retirement medical benefits (PRMB)	0.10	0.10	0.54	1.14	1.88
Total	0.43	0.66	1.29	9.83	12.21

Expected contributions to defined benefit plans (Gratuity and PRMB) for the year ending March 31, 2027 are ₹ 1.54 crore.

The weighted average duration (in years) of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is as under:-

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Gratuity	18.23	18.73
Post-retirement medical benefits (PRMB)	3.82	2.37

(iii) Other long term employee benefit plans

Leave

The Company provides for earned leave benefit (including compensated absences), non-encashable leave (NEL) and half-pay leave (not applicable for new employee joining after November, 2008 and accumulated balance of the same was freezed for the employees existing at that time) to the employees of the Company which accrue annually at 34 days (included compensated absences), 6 days and 20 days respectively. Earned leave (EL) is encashable while in service whereas NEL is non-encashable while in service. Total number of leave (i.e. EL & NEL combined) that can be encashed on superannuation shall be restricted to 300 days and in addition to this half-pay leave is encashable upto 150 days. The scheme is unfunded and liability for the same is recognised on the basis of actuarial valuation. A provision of ₹ 2.95 crore, including past service cost of ₹ 1.84 crore shown as exceptional item (refer note no.34), (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1.90 crore) for the year have been made on the basis of actuarial valuation at the year end and debited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Note No.39 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 24 'Related Party Disclosures'

A) List of Related parties:

i) Subsidiaries:

1. PTC India Financial Services Limited
2. PTC Energy Limited (Ceased to be a subsidiary w.e.f. March 4, 2025)

ii) Associates:

1. Hindustan Power Exchange Limited (Formerly known as Pranurja Solutions Limited)

iii) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):

a) Whole time directors

1. Dr. Rajib Kumar Mishra (ceased to be a director w.e.f. 12th June 2024)
2. Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar (appointed as a director w.e.f. 18th January, 2024)
3. Mr. Harish Saran (ceased to be a director w.e.f. 6th June 2025)

b) Independent Directors

1. Shri Narendra Kumar (appointed as a director w.e.f. 13th April, 2023)
2. Ms. Rashmi Verma (appointed as a director w.e.f. 13th April, 2023)
3. Shri Jayant Dassgupta (appointed as a director w.e.f. 13th April, 2023)
4. Shri Arabandi Venu Prasad (appointed as a director w.e.f. 6th May, 2024)

5. Shri Prakash Mhaske (appointed as a director w.e.f. 16th January 2023)
6. Ms. Mini Ipe (appointed as a director w.e.f. 7th December, 2024)
7. Shri Devendra Swaroop Saxena (ceased to be a director w.e.f. 30th July 2024)
8. Shri Sukh Dev Singh (appointed as a director w.e.f. 11th November, 2025)
9. Shri Ramesh Narain Misra (ceased to be a director w.e.f. 7th December 2024)

c) Chief financial officer and Company secretary

1. Shri Pankaj Goel Chief Financial Officer
2. Shri Rajiv Maheshwari Company Secretary

iv) Promoters

1. NTPC Limited.
2. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited.
3. Power Finance Corporation Limited
4. NHPC Limited

v) Promoter Group

1. PFC Consultancy limited
2. Energy Efficiency Services Limited

vi) Other Related Parties:

1. PTC Foundation
2. PTC India Gratuity Trust

B) Transactions with the related parties are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Name of Related Party	Influence	Nature of Transaction	Year ending 31.03.2026	Year ending 31.03.2025
NTPC Limited.	Promoter	Director sitting fees for its nominee directors	0.06	0.06
		Dividend paid by the Company	17.64	9.36
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited.	Promoter	Director sitting fees for its nominee directors	0.04	0.08
		Dividend paid by the Company	17.64	9.36
		Services received (wheeling charges)	0.11	-
Power Finance Corporation Limited	Promoter	Director sitting fees for its nominee directors	0.03	0.05
		Consultancy income earned by the Company	0.75	0.58
		Dividend paid by the Company	17.64	9.36
NHPC Limited	Promoter	Director sitting fees for its nominee directors	0.05	0.07
		Dividend paid	17.64	9.36
Shri Sukh Dev Singh	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.01	-
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.0007	-
Shri Arabandi Venu Prasad	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.06	0.09
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.002	0.01
Shri Narendra Kumar	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.08	0.10
		Dividend paid by the Company	0.12	0.15
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.002	0.014
Ms. Mini Ipe	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.06	0.03
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.002	0.0005
Shri Devendra Swaroop Saksena	Independent director	Director sitting fee	-	0.05
		Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.016
Shri Prakash Mhaske	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.14	0.16
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.01	0.016
Shri Ramesh Narain Misra	Independent director	Director sitting fee	-	0.11
		Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.003
Ms. Rashmi Verma	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.11	0.15
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.003	0.01
Shri Jayant Dassgupta	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.14	0.15
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.001	-
PTC India Financial Services Limited	Subsidiary	Director sitting fees received by the Company	0.29	0.38
		Recovery of expenses incurred on behalf of subsidiary	0.04	0.01
PTC Energy Limited	Subsidiary (Ceased to be a subsidiary w.e.f. March 4, 2025)	Director sitting fees received by the Company	-	0.04
		Recovery of expenses incurred on behalf of subsidiary	-	0.02
		Recovery of cost of employees on deputation in subsidiary	-	0.18
		Financial guarantee fee-Income	-	1.23
		Payment of expenses incurred by subsidiary on behalf of the Company	-	0.004
		Transfer of assets by Subsidiary Company to the Company	-	0.08
		Transfer of employee's liabilities by subsidiary company to the Company on transfer of employees	-	1.54
		Rental income earned by the Company	-	0.03
Energy Efficiency Services Limited	Promoter Group	Consultancy Income for services rendered by the Company	4.19	14.35
		Impairment provision/ written off made by the Company against the receivable/ Debit notes raised on the Company by the party	13.05	21.60
PTC India Gratuity Trust	Post employment benefit plan	Contribution paid	1.79	-

(₹ in crore)

Name of Related Party	Influence	Nature of Transaction	Year ending 31.03.2026	Year ending 31.03.2025
PTC Foundation	Controlled Trust	Contribution for CSR (refer note no 47)	13.97	5.27
		Recovery of cost of employees on deputation in Controlled trust	0.62	0.61
		Recovery of expenses on behalf of Controlled trust	-	0.0004
		Transfer of assets	-	0.01
PFC Consulting Limited	Promoter Group	Consultancy Income earned by the Company	2.89	2.89
		Consultancy charges incurred by the Company	-	0.44
		Prapti Portal Usage Fee incurred by the Company	0.41	-
		Registration Fee for Prapti Portal Usage incurred by the Company	0.01	-
		Application/ tender fee incurred by the Company	0.87	0.40

(₹ in crore)

Compensation to Key management personnel	Influence	Year ending 31.03.2026	Year ending 31.03.2025
Dr. Rajib Kumar Mishra	Whole time director		
- Short term employee benefits		-	1.02
- Other long term benefits		-	0.03
Total Compensation paid		-	1.05
Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar	Whole time director		
- Short term employee benefits		1.60	1.03
- Defined benefit plans		0.04	0.02
- Other long term benefits		0.07	0.03
Total Compensation paid		1.71	1.08
- Dividend paid		0.0004	0.0002
Shri Harish Saran	Whole time director		
- Short term employee benefits		0.74	0.240
- Defined benefit plans		-	0.010
- Other long term benefits		-	0.01
Total Compensation paid		0.74	0.26
Shri Pankaj Goel	Chief Financial Officer		
- Short term employee benefits		1.57	1.39
- Defined benefit plans		0.004	0.04
- Other long term benefits		0.09	0.06
Total Compensation paid		1.66	1.49
- Dividend paid		0.004	0.002
Shri Rajiv Maheshwari	Company Secretary		
- Short term employee benefits		1.12	0.95
- Other long term benefits		0.12	0.08
Total Compensation paid		1.24	1.03

(figures are inclusive of GST, wherever applicable)

Investment Outstanding without provision of impairment for long term investment

(₹ in crore)

Name of the company	Relationship	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
PTC India Financial Services Limited	Subsidiary	754.77	754.77
Hindustan Power Exchange Limited (Formerly known as Pranurja Solutions Limited)	Associate	12.50	12.50

Provision for impairment loss

(₹ in crore)

Name of the company	Relationship	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Energy Efficiency Services Limited-Trade receivable	Promoter Group	31.74	18.69

Balance Outstanding

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Relationship	Nature	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
PTC India Financial Services Limited	Subsidiary	Balance receivables	-	0.04
PFC Consultancy limited	Promoter Group	Balance receivables	9.10	10.81
Energy Efficiency Services Limited	Promoter Group	Balance receivables	59.26	58.78
Power Finance Corporation Limited	Significance influence	Balance receivables	0.33	0.20
PTC India Gratuity Trust	Post retirement benefit plan	Balance (payable) / receivable	0.09	(0.80)
Director sitting fee payable	Nominee directors of promoters/ Independent directors	Sitting fee payable	-	(0.05)
Reimbursement payable	Nominee directors of promoters/ Independent directors	Reimbursement of expenses	(0.002)	(0.001)

Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties

- Transactions with the related parties are made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.
- The Company is deputing its employees to its trust. The cost incurred by the company towards superannuation and employee benefits are recovered from the trust.
- The company has given office space on lease to subsidiary company. The rent and other terms and conditions are fixed after mutual discussion and after taking into account the prevailing market conditions.
- Outstanding balances of subsidiary and other related parties, if any, at the year-end, are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs through banking transaction. For the year ended March 31, 2026, the company has recorded ₹ 13.05 Crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 16.17 crore) on account of impairment against receivable from 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.

Note No.40 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 27 'Separate financial statements'

a) Investment in Subsidiaries:*

Company Name	Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest (%)	
		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
PTC India Financial Services Limited	India	64.99	64.99

b) Investment in an Associates:*

Company Name	Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest (%)	
		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Hindustan Power Exchange Limited (formerly known as Pranurja Solutions Limited)	India	22.62	22.62

* Equity investments in subsidiary and associate are measured at cost less impairment provision as per the provisions of Ind AS 27 on 'Separate Financial Statements'.

Note No.41 - Earning per equity share

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Opening equity shares	29,60,08,321	29,60,08,321
Equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Closing equity shares	29,60,08,321	29,60,08,321
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for basic / diluted earnings	29,60,08,321	29,60,08,321
*Net profit after tax used as numerator (amount in ₹ crore)	397.04	854.78
Basic earnings per share (amount in ₹)	13.41	28.88
Diluted earnings per share (amount in ₹)	13.41	28.88
Face value per share (amount in ₹)	10.00	10.00

There have been no other transactions involving Equity shares or potential Equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these Financial Statements.

* includes exceptional expense (net of tax) of ₹ 1.43 Crore (March 31, 2025 exception income (net of tax) of ₹ 457.39 Crore) refer note no. 34.

Note No.42 - Impairment provision against capital advance

The Company and its subsidiary (PTC India Financial Services Limited) had signed an agreement in March, 2017 for acquisition of land (share of 50% each) situated at Greater Noida Expressway, Noida, Uttar Pradesh to be used for construction of office building of PTC Group. Accordingly, the Company deposited its share (50%) of the transfer charges of ₹ 10.26 Crores with Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA) for transfer of the land. Subsequently, YEIDA cancelled the approval for transfer and forfeited the transfer charges deposited, citing the reason as delay in registration, however, the delay was not attributable to the Company. The Company has filed an appeal before Principal Secretary, Urban Development, Government of UP as per directions of Allahabad High Court for retrieving the forfeited amount.

Presently, the matter is pending before Principal Secretary, Government of UP. As the Company had cancelled the land deal, as a matter of abundant caution, a provision against the amount deposited with YEIDA was created in FY 2020-21.

Note No.43 - Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade payables, borrowings and other payables including financial obligations. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets are trade & other receivables, current investments and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds equity investments in subsidiaries, associate companies and other companies.

This note presents information about the sources of financial risk and Company's exposure to the risks, Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

Sources of Risks : The sources of risks (not exhaustive) which may impact Company's trading business and identified by the company are listed as under:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis Credit ratings	Investment policy for bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit/ bank guarantee.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Contractual Liabilities	Open Positions / Take or Pay / Payment Security / Performance Security; Where PTC is taking an open position i.e. sale or purchase position without matching back to back arrangement or payment security to seller without receiving the same from counter party	Standalone position (each transaction) and Cumulative (all transactions) Analysis of open positions	Open position are taken based on client's past transaction behaviour. Regular reporting / monitoring of such positions.
Legal Positions / Litigation Matters	Disputes in trading business lead to litigation	Estimation of likely financial impact of outcomes in the legal matters	Resolved at Electricity Regulatory Commissions (ERCs) / the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (ATE) and Courts of Law.
Market Reputation of Counterparty	Doing business with organisations having bad market position or creditworthiness	Estimation of change in market value	Consideration of information of clients available in public domain
Information Integrity	Lack of data integrity, deficiencies in database management.	Estimation of financial impact	IT Policy implemented. IT systems are secured with best practices.
Accounting Frauds	Business scandals arising out of misusing or misdirecting of funds, overstating revenues, understating expenses etc.	Estimation of financial impact	Internal and external audit by competent auditors
Compliance	Risk of loss of reputation or loss of revenue, if penalty is imposed by an Authority on account of even an inadvertent non-compliance.	Estimation of financial impact	Regular monitoring and updation of compliance check list
Regulatory Action	change in policy and regulations impacting PTC's business	Estimating business impact	Regular monitoring of the regulatory environment and triggering responses as and when risk appears to arise.
Liquidity risk	Inability to raise funds quickly when needed.	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines. Monitoring of receivables and exposure limits
Market risk - Foreign currency risk	- Future commercial transactions - Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (₹)	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Foreign currency risk management policy. Hedging mechanism
Market risk - Equity price risk	Investments in equity securities	Sensitivity analysis. IRR expectation	invested as per strategic decisions made by the Board. Nominee in the board of investee company, where feasible
Market risk - Net asset value	Investments in mutual funds	Sensitivity analysis	Investment limits, performance ratings etc.

Risk management framework

The Company's business activities make risk an integral and unavoidable component of business. The company manages risks in a proactive and effective manner and has taken adequate measures to address such concerns by developing adequate systems and practices. The company has formulated a detailed framework in the form of Risk Management Policy for identification of internal and external risks including financial, operational, sectoral, sustainability (particularly, ESG related risks), information, cyber security risks etc.

Governance Framework

In order to institutionalize the risk management process in the Company, there is a detailed governance framework elaborated in the Risk Management Policy (RMP). A cross functional team approach has been followed to establish a workable and business focused Risk Management process in PTC India. The Governance framework of the Risk Management process is constituted by three layers of authority:

- i) Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee
- ii) Executive Management Team
- iii) Functional Head(s)

The process of escalation to and monitoring of risks by the three layers in the Governance framework is built around the following key facilitating roles. A cross functional team approach has been followed to establish a workable and business focused risk management process in the PTC Group.

- i) Chief Risk Officer
- ii) Risk Owners (Either Functional Head or Vice President level functionaries reporting to Functional Heads)

Roles and Responsibilities

Board, Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee: Terms of reference of Risk Management Committee, inter-alia, include the following:

- (i) To formulate, review and monitor risk management policy;
- (ii) To implement, monitor and review the risk management framework, the risk management plan and related matters;
- (iii) To ensure that appropriate methodology, processes and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate risks; and
- (iv) Any other matter as the Audit Committee may deem appropriate after approval of the Board of Directors or as may be directed by the Board of Directors from time to time.

Chief Risk Officer (CRO): The CRO provides inputs and insights in the establishment, monitoring and structuring risk management process and further monitors its compliance in accordance with relevant provisions of the policy. CRO coordinates between the Risk Management Committee and Executive Management Team to establish an advance / proactive risk reporting system, based on ethical principles, so that risks are understood in a simple and transparent manner.

Executive Management Team: The CEO, Whole Time Directors and other Functional heads of respective Business Units / Functions constitute the Executive Management Team. By virtue of their roles, they are the best equipped to have knowledge and understanding of their respective business functions. Hence, they constitute the first layer of risk review and escalation by risk owners.

Risk Management Group or RMG: Members of the Risk Management Group, supporting the CRO, monitor effective implementation and compliance of the risk management policy. They coordinate among various managerial levels of PTC and the Group Companies to establish processes and ensure smooth and timely flow of information.

Risk Owners: Risk Owners have been given the ownership of risks. Risk owners constitute a cross functional team that works closely to deploy an active risk management process. Risk Owner shall a) initiate identification and assessment of new risks; b) develop early warning indicators and mitigation plans; c) evolve risk responses; d) update and maintain Risk Register for their area of functioning; and e) work as an extension of Risk Management Group in the Business Unit / Function in managing and reporting risks.

The RMG meets as and when needed. Risks are regularly monitored through reporting of key performance indicators and tools like Risk Matrix at transaction level. Outcomes/exceptions and aggregate level reports are submitted for information to the top management and if required, to the Board.

Guiding Principles for PTC India's Subsidiaries :

PTC India recommends adoption of the following risk management template for its subsidiaries:

- (a) Formulate a risk management policy
- (b) Ensure independence of Risk Management function
- (c) Ensure compliance with applicable regulations
- (d) Create a risk management framework.

The guiding principles for risk management at subsidiaries, to ensure value creation & protection for the group are:

- (a) Ensure governance (Ensure that the Board of Directors provides the oversight of the risk management activities and establish a risk governance structure)
- (b) Analyze business context (Analyze the internal and external business environment to consider potential impact and likelihood of risks)
- (c) Assess performance (Identify, prioritise and mitigate risks)
- (d) Assess changes and pursue improvement in risk management
- (e) Communicate risk information (Communicate risk information such as desired risk culture, risk management policy, and procedures to relevant stakeholders).

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises principally from trade receivables, investment in debt securities, loans & advances, cash & cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

The company has Risk Governance System. To determine whether operations are within the risk appetite of the organisation at any given time, the following parameters are reported to the appropriate layer of the Risk Governance system, and in particular to the Board of Directors and Audit Committee periodically:-

For Marketing -

- a) **Short Term:** List of all open positions and periods involved in each such position; this is reported on a periodic basis to ensure timely corrective action in case of exigency.
- b) **Long Term:** List of all agreements where take-or-pay liability was taken by PTC and periods involved in each such position; this is reported on atleast a periodic basis to ensure timely corrective action in case of exigency.

Trade receivables

The company primarily sells electricity to bulk customers comprising mainly state power utilities owned by State Governments generally with security mechanism in the form of Letters of Credit. The company has no experience of significant impairment losses in respect of trade receivables in the past years.

For purchase of power through Power Exchange(s), for clients other than state owned power utilities, the company either takes payments from the parties on advance basis or ensures security mechanism in the form of Bank Guarantee/ Letter of Credits. Transactions with state owned power utilities are generally made without security mechanism, however transactions being with state owned power utilities, the risk is insignificant

Investments in marketable securities

The company invests in marketable securities to churn its short term working capital funds.

The Board of directors has established an investment policy by taking into account liquidity risk as well as credit risk. The investment policy prescribes guidelines for investible funds on fulfilment of certain conditions i.e. investment in AMC who invest as per SEBI Guidelines, limit of investment in single AMC, performance rating etc. The Company's treasury department operates in line with such policy. The treasury department actively monitors the return rate and maturity period of the investments. The Company has not experienced any significant impairment losses in respect of any of the investments.

Loans & advances

The Company has given open access advances and security deposits. There is insignificant risk in case of open access advances paid on account of state owned power utilities. In case of open access advances are paid on account of generators, the Company generally takes irrevocable undertaking from the generators to adjust the amounts against their running accounts in case of default. The company has no experience of significant impairment losses in respect of open access advances in the past years.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 214.04 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 947.30 crore). The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks with high credit ratings.

Deposits with banks and financial institutions

The Company held deposits with banks and financial institutions of ₹ 2661.73 Crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1883.25 crore). In order to manage the risk, the Company makes these deposit with high credit rating as per investment policy of the company. Deposits with banks and financial institutions includes cash & cash equivalent, as mentioned above, of ₹ NIL crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 685.05 crore) (refer note no. 12).

(i) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Non-current investments	860.72	860.75
Non-current loans	0.77	0.73
Cash and cash equivalents	214.04	947.30
Other bank balances	2,664.93	1,214.96
Current loans	0.35	0.36
Other current financial assets	10.10	11.18
	3,750.91	3,035.28

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Trade receivables	4,379.73	4,761.52
Total	4,379.73	4,761.52

(ii) Provision for expected credit losses

(a) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 month expected credit losses

The company has assets where the counter- parties have sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is very low. Accordingly, loss allowance for impairment has been recognised as disclosed later in this note under "Reconciliation of impairment loss provisions.

(b) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using life time expected credit losses

In case of energy customers, the major customers are State government utilities which have sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and therefore the risk of default is negligible or low. Further, management believes that the unimpaired overdue amounts are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour. However, the management makes provision for expected impairment loss for the parties identified on case to case basis.

In case of consultancy customers, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss.

(iii) Trade receivables ageing schedule

March 2026

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	3,202.89	88.62	32.07	1.54	-	3,325.12
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	0.37	3.83	20.99	16.09	41.28
Disputed Trade Receivables- considered good	22.59	18.03	283.41	56.78	673.80	1,054.61
Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	0.79	1.07	2.18	3.09	43.42	50.55
Total	3,226.27	108.09	321.49	82.40	733.31	4,471.56
Impairment allowance for doubtful trade receivables						91.83
Total trade receivables						4,379.73

March 2025

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods					
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	3,497.58	190.38	15.43	-	-	3,703.39
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	0.91	0.48	6.60	10.85	9.65	28.49
Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	33.58	264.52	56.85	169.74	533.44	1,058.13
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	0.10	7.40	5.13	34.17	46.80
Total	3,532.07	455.48	86.28	185.72	577.26	4,836.81
Impairment allowance for doubtful trade receivables						75.29
Total trade receivables						4,761.52

Trade receivables include ₹ NIL Crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 100.78 crore) of bill of exchange drawn on state utilities (customers) and discounted with banks based on arrangements between Company, banks and state utilities. Further, the interest amounting to ₹1.32 Crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 9.56 Crore) paid to bank under bill of exchange arrangements has been reimbursed by utilities.

(iv) Reconciliation of impairment loss provisions

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of financial assets during the year was as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Trade receivables	Advances	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2024	54.30	54.24	108.54
Add: Impairment loss recognised	20.99	2.44	23.43
Balance as at March 31, 2025	75.29	56.68	131.97
Add: Impairment loss recognised	16.54	2.28	18.82
Balance as at March 31, 2026	91.83	58.96	150.79

The Company believes that, apart from the above, no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of any other assets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet

its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of short, medium and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves/banking facilities/ reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company's treasury department is responsible for managing the short term and long term liquidity requirements of the Company. Short term liquidity situation is reviewed daily by Treasury. The Board of directors has established an investment policy by taking into account liquidity risk as well as credit risk. The Company's treasury department operates in line with such policy. Long term liquidity position is reviewed by the Board of Directors and appropriate decisions are taken according to the situation.

Commercial department and Financial department monitor the company's net liquidity position by monitoring the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables.

Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses and payments to trade payables including the servicing of financial obligations, this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

(i) Financing arrangements

The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Cash credit	250.00	250.00
Short term loans	1,750.00	1,649.22
Total	2,000.00	1,899.22

Total fund based borrowing facilities approved by Board is up to ₹ 2000 crore (March 31, 2025, ₹ 2000 crore).

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, based on contractual cash flows:

31-Mar-26

(₹ in crore)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Contractual cash flows					
	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Finance lease obligations (Refer Note No. 37)	-	-	-	-	0.71	0.71
Trade and other payables	3,555.90	-	-	-	-	3,555.90

31-Mar-25

(₹ in crore)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Contractual cash flows					
	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Finance lease obligations (Refer Note No. 37)	-	-	-	-	0.71	0.71
Rupee loans from banks	74.71	26.07	-	-	-	100.78
Trade and other payables	2,973.98	-	-	-	-	2,973.98

(iii) Trade payable ageing schedule

March 31, 2026

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	0.15	-	-	-	0.15
Undisputed dues- Other than MSME	2,269.46	28.79	10.15	200.40	2,508.80
Disputed dues- Other than MSME	40.81	284.20	56.94	640.70	1,022.65
Total	2,310.42	312.99	67.09	841.10	3,531.60

March 31, 2025

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	0.82	-	-	-	0.82
Undisputed dues- Other than MSME	1,671.01	14.19	32.11	186.52	1,903.83
Disputed dues- Other than MSME	299.95	57.58	144.80	526.05	1,028.38
Total	1,971.78	71.77	176.91	712.57	2,933.03

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices that will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Board of directors is responsible for setting up of policies and procedures to manage market risks of the Company.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on certain transactions that are denominated in a currency other than entity's functional currency, hence exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arises. The risk is that the functional currency value of cash flows will vary as a result of movements in exchange rates.

At present, the company has a Forex Risk Management Policy for hedging of foreign currency risk.

The currency profile of financial assets/liabilities as at the reporting date are as below:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
*Trade and other receivables (₹ in crore)	172.32	499.18
Trade and other payable (₹ in crore)	170.04	492.64

The above exposure is in respect of USD.

*Out of the exposure of ₹ 172.32 Crore, foreign currency exposure of ₹ 172.22 is passable on the counter parties.

Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening of the Indian Rupee, as indicated below, against the USD at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis is performed on the same basis for previous year as indicated below.

(₹ in crore)

Effect in ₹ in crore	Profit & loss A/c		Equity (net of tax)	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
5% movement in USD - receivables				
31-Mar-26	8.62	(8.62)	6.45	(6.45)
31-Mar-25	24.96	(24.96)	18.68	(18.68)
5% movement in USD - payable				
31-Mar-26	(8.50)	8.50	(6.36)	6.36
31-Mar-25	(24.63)	24.63	(18.43)	18.43

Interest rate risk

The company's fixed rate instruments are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Financial Liabilities:		
Rupee loans from banks (including bill discounting)	-	100.78
Finance lease obligations	0.71	0.71
Total	0.71	101.49

Change in liabilities arising out of financial activities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Opening balance	101.49	401.53
Proceeds/(repayments) of borrowing	(100.78)	(299.22)
Payment of lease liabilities	-	(0.32)
Adjustments of lease (non-cash)	-	(0.50)
Total	0.71	101.49

Note No 44. Fair Value Measurements

(a) Financial instruments by category

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026			As at 31.03.2025		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Investments						
- Equity instruments	-	93.45	767.27	-	93.48	767.27
Trade receivables	-	-	4,379.73	-	-	4,761.52
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	214.04	-	-	947.30
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,664.93	-	-	1,214.96
Loans	-	-	1.12	-	-	1.09
Other financial assets	-	-	10.10	-	-	11.18
Total	-	93.45	8,037.19	-	93.48	7,703.32
Financial liabilities						
Rupee loans from banks	-	-	-	-	-	100.78
Finance lease obligations	-	-	0.71	-	-	0.71
Trade payables	-	-	3,531.60	-	-	2,933.03
Other financial liabilities	-	-	24.30	-	-	40.95
Total	-	-	3,556.61	-	-	3,075.47

(b) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

(₹ in crore)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value- recurring fair value measurement As at 31.03.2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments in unquoted equity instruments	-	-	93.45	93.45
Total	-	-	93.45	93.45

(₹ in crore)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value- recurring fair value measurement As at 31.03.2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments in unquoted equity instruments	-	-	93.48	93.48
Total	-	-	93.48	93.48

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes investments in quoted equity instruments. Quoted equity instruments are valued using quoted prices at stock exchanges.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. This level includes mutual funds which are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unquoted equity instruments included in level 3.

There have been no transfers in either direction for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow/net adjusted asset value/ book value analysis/ NAV.

(c) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans, other bank balances, Investment (other than investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted at the cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 'Separate Financial Statements'), other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The carrying values for finance lease receivables, if any, approximates the fair value as these are periodically evaluated based on credit worthiness of customer and allowance for estimated losses is recorded based on this evaluation.

The fair values for lease obligation were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a discount rate. The carrying amount of finance lease obligations approximate its fair value.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Note No.45 . Capital Management & Gearing Ratio

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the

Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, raise debts or issue new shares.

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of its long-term and short-term goals. Its Capital structure consists of net debt and total equity. The Company monitors Gearing Ratio, which is total net debt divided by total equity. The objective for managing capital are being achieved by the way of maintaining an optimal gearing ratio as given in the below table.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Debt	-	100.78
Cash and bank balance	2,878.97	2,162.26
Net debt*	Nil	NIL
Total equity	4,729.84	4,766.69
Net debt to equity ratio	NA	NA

*Cash & bank balance is higher than debt at the year end, hence net debt is considered NIL

Note No. 46 Disclosure as required by Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015:

A. Loans and advances in the nature of loans:

- To Subsidiary Company & Associates : NIL
- To Firms/companies in which directors are interested : NIL

B. Investment by the loanee (as detailed above) in the shares of PTC : NIL

Note No. 47 Corporate social responsibilities expenses (CSR)

- As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act. The CSR funds are utilized during the year on the activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 as per CSR policy of the Company.

ii) Details of CSR expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
A. Opening balance of unspent CSR balance	24.57	19.85
B. Amount required to be spent during the year	9.90	9.99
C. Amount of expenditure incurred-		
- (a) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	9.16	3.46
- (b) On purposes other than (i) above	4.81	1.81
- (c) deposited funds mentioned under Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013.	12.93	
D. Unspent CSR balance to be used for approved ongoing projects.*	7.57	24.57

* Unspent amount of ₹ 7.57 crore consists of ₹ 6.68 Crore for FY 2025-26, ₹ 0.83 Crore for FY 2024-25 and ₹ 0.06 Crore for FY 2023-24.

In April 2026, out of unspent CSR of ₹ 7.57 Crore, contribution of ₹ 0.02 Crore has been made to the fund mentioned under Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013.

Further, an amount of ₹ 7.55 Crore (including ₹ 6.68 Crore for FY 2025-26 transferred to Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account in April 2026) is to be used for approved ongoing projects.

iii)	Reason for shortfall,	Pertains to ongoing projects	Pertains to ongoing projects
iv)	Nature of CSR activities	Promoting education, Empowering girls through education, healthcare including preventing health care, sanitation, environment sustainability and rural development projects	Promoting education, Empowering girls through education, healthcare including preventing health care, sanitation, environment sustainability and rural development projects
v)	Details of related party transactions, e.g. contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure.	13.97	5.27
vi)	Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year	NA	NA

vii) Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2026:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	9.16	-	9.16
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	4.81	-	4.81

Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2025:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	3.46	-	3.46
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	1.81	-	1.81

Note No. 48: Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Disaggregation of revenue

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Type of goods or service		
Sale of electricity	16,178.38	14,967.95
Revenue from power supply of agency nature	33.27	31.57
Consultancy Services	44.57	50.35
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	16,256.22	15,049.87
Geographical markets		
India	15,104.63	14,035.77
Outside India	1,151.59	1,014.10
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	16,256.22	15,049.87
Timing of revenue recognition		
Power transferred at a point in time	16,211.65	14,999.52
Services transferred	44.57	50.35
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	16,256.22	15,049.87

Contract Balances

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Trade receivables (Net of impairment allowance)	4,379.73	4,761.52
Contract Liabilities (Advance received from customers)	53.43	66.55

Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue as per contracted price	16,403.76	15,144.04
Adjustments		
Rebate availed by customers	147.54	94.17
Revenue from contracts with customers	16,256.22	15,049.87

Performance obligation

Information about the Company's performance obligations are summarised below:

i) Sale of Power

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of power and payment is generally due within 30 to 60 days from delivery. The contract generally provide customers with a right to early payment rebate which give rise to variable consideration subject to constraint.

ii) Rendering of Service

The performance obligation is satisfied over-time and payment is generally due upon completion of stage of service and acceptance of the customer. In some contracts, short-term advances are required before the consultancy is provided.

iii) Transactions identified as of agency nature

There are contracts with customers where the company acts in accordance with timely instruction of the customer and bids at Exchange platform in accordance with the procedures laid down by the Exchange. The performance obligation is satisfied and payment is due upon delivery of power to the customer.

Note No. 49 - Other information

- The company is engaged in the business of power which in context of Ind AS 108- "Operating Segments", is considered as the operating segment of the company.
- Expenditure in foreign currency (on accrual basis)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Travelling	0.15	0.16
Consultancy	1.78	1.74
Business promotion	-	0.05
Total	1.93	1.95

c) Income earned in foreign exchange

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Sale	980.24	1,011.02
Consultancy	2.73	3.08
Total	982.97	1,014.10

- Some of the balances of trade payables, trade receivables and advances are subject to confirmation/ reconciliation. Adjustment, if any will be accounted for on confirmation/ reconciliation of the same, which in the opinion of the management will not have a material impact.

e) Dividend paid to non- resident shareholders:

Particulars	Paid during FY 2025-26			Paid during FY 2024-25
Number of shareholders	3,943	3,603	3,696	3,074
Number of shares held	1,09,60,869	1,08,71,777	1,16,92,184	80,30,073
Dividend remitted (₹ in crore)	3.29	7.28	5.85	6.26
Nature of Share	Interim	Final	Interim	Final
Year to which it relates	2025-26	2024-25	2024-25	2023-24

- In accordance with the accounting policy, the surcharge income / recoverable on late/ non-payment of dues by customers is recognized when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exist. Related surcharge expense/ liabilities on late/ non-payments to the suppliers is also being recognized accordingly.

(ii) During the year, the Company has reclassified Surcharge Income from "Other Operating Income" to "Other Income" and Surcharge Expense from "Operating Expenses" to "Finance Costs" considering that the said classification would be more appropriate for the users of the financial results in understanding the financial performance of the company. This change doesn't result in any impact on the total income, expense and profits of the Company.

(iii) During the year, the Company has recognized surcharge income of ₹ 181.03 (March 31, 2025, ₹ 561.17 crore) from the customers on amounts overdue against sale of power which has been included in "Other income". Correspondingly, surcharge expense of ₹ 76.56 crore paid / payable to the suppliers (March 31, 2025, ₹ 293.48 crore) has been included in "Finance costs"

g) Amount in the financial statements are presented in ₹ crore (upto two decimals) except for per share data and as other-wise stated.

h) Movements in provision for litigation

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	41.87	10.59
Additions during the year (refer note (i) below)	40.12	32.43
Less: Amounts used during the year	11.97	1.15
Carrying amount at the end of the year	70.02	41.87

i) The Company has filed an appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court against the APTEL's order received after the balance sheet date. Although, the Company is of the view that it has a good chance to succeed in the matter, on prudent basis, a provision of ₹ 40.12 Crore has been created and included in Other Expenses.

j) The Company has signed a JV Agreement with NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL), a wholly-owned subsidiary of NLC India Limited (NLCIL), for development of 2000 MW of green energy capacity.

k) The composition of Board of the Company was not in accordance with the requirement of SEBI (LODR), 2015 in terms of minimum number of independent directors during the period from January 13, 2025 to June 06, 2025. The composition of the Board is in compliance with the requirements of SEBI (LODR), 2015 w.e.f. June 07, 2025.

l) Additional Information

- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period,

3. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

4. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

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

- 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

6. The Company has no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961)

7. The Company has not done any transaction with Struck off Companies during the year ended March 31, 2026

8. The title deed of immovable prosperities of the Company are held in the name of the Company.

9. The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution of any other lenders.

m) The Company has used 02 accounting software (SAP and BiAS) for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in these software except that in case of BiAS, the audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes.

However, the Company had implemented adequate controls to prevent direct data changes and none of the users were given rights to make changes to those tables and accordingly, no direct data changes were made that impacted financial records of the Company for the year.

Further, no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, was noted in respect of accounting software.

Additionally, the audit trail of relevant previous year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention, to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the previous year.

n). Ratios

The following are the analytical ratios for the year ended 31.03.2026 and 31.03.2025.

S. No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Year		Change
				31.03.2026	31.03.2025	%
1	Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	2.02	2.22	(9.01%)
2	Return on equity (refer note no. 1 below)	Profit after tax	Average shareholders' equity	8.36%	19.18%	(56.41%)
3	Debt Equity Ratio (refer note no. 2 below)	Total Debt (including lease liabilities)	Shareholders' equity	0.00	0.02	(100.00%)
4	Debt Service coverage ratio (refer note no. 3 below)	Earnings available for debt service #	Debt service (including lease liabilities) to be served in a year	NA	9.33	(100.00%)
5	Trade receivables turnover ratio (refer note no. 4 below)	Sales of electricity (including sale of electricity of agency nature and other operating income)	Average trade receivable	8.02	6.54	22.63%
6	Trade payable turnover ratio	Purchase of electricity (including purchase of electricity of agency nature and expenses excluding non-cash expenses)	Average trade payable	11.24	10.54	6.64%
7	Net capital turnover ratio	Sales of electricity (including sale of electricity of agency nature)	Working Capital	9.79	8.92	9.75%
8	Net profit ratio (refer note no. 1 below))	Profit after tax	Sales of electricity (including sale of electricity of agency nature)	0.0108	0.0248	(56.45%)
9	Return on capital employed (refer note no. 1 below)	Earning before Interest and Tax	Capital Employed##	13.27%	28.59%	(53.59%)
10	Return on investment-equity quoted	Net Return of Investment	Cost of investment	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10 A	Return on investment-equity unquoted (refer note no. 1 below)	Net Return of Investment	Cost of investment	0.00%	6.63%	100.00%
10 B	Return on investment-FDR & Mutual Fund	Net Return of Investment	Cost of investment	6.95%	7.03%	-1.14%

#Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.

##Capital Employed= Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax

- 1 decrease as there was profit on sale of a subsidiary company during the last year
- 2 decrease as working capital requirements were mainly funded from own funds.
- 3 there is no debt at the year end
- 4 Increase mainly due to improved realization from customers.

o). Disclosure required under Section 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006:-

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
i. Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year/period. *	-	-
- Principal	0.15	0.82
- Interest	-	-
ii. Amount of interest paid by the Company 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.	-	-
iii. 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 MSMED Act.	-	-
iv. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
v. 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 disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

*no principal amount is overdue and no interest is payable on the same.

p). The figures for the corresponding previous years have been re-grouped/ reclassified, wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 006711N/N500028

Sd/-
Hitesh Garg
(Partner)
M.No.502955

Date: May 19, 2026
Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PTC India Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhavar
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN 07306454

Sd/-
Pankaj Goel
(Executive Director & CFO)

Sd/-
Sukhdev Singh
(Chairman)
DIN 03288811
Sd/-
Rajiv Maheshwari
(Company Secretary)

**CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of PTC India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of **PTC India Limited** (hereinafter referred to as the "Parent Company"), its subsidiary (Parent Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group") and its associate, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated Financial Statements").
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group and its associate as at March 31, 2026, the consolidated profit, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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 ICAI's 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 consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the Key Audit Matters to be communicated in our report.
5. The below mentioned key audit matters have been reported taking into account such matters, to the extent considered material and relevant for the purpose of Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group and its associate, in respect of one subsidiary where Key Audit Matters have been reported by the statutory auditors in their report on the separate financial statements of that subsidiary. The statutory auditors of other component has not reported any Key Audit Matters in their reports on the separate financial statements of the component.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Reconciliation and Impairment of Trade Receivables The reconciliation and recoverability of trade receivables and the level of provisions for doubtful trade receivable involves significant judgement by the management due to customer specific contractual arrangements. Further, the Group determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions, customer specific contractual arrangements and corresponding amount payable to generator viz a viz amount recoverable from the parties. The Group also considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industry the Group deals with. In calculating expected credit loss, the Group also considers the probability of default in future.	Principal Audit Procedures In order to assess the recoverability and impairment of trade receivables, we performed the following procedures: • We evaluated the Group's credit control procedures and assessed and validated the ageing profile of trade receivables. • We assessed recoverability on a sample basis by reference to amount received subsequent to year-end, agreement to the terms of the contract in place. • We reviewed the system of reconciliation followed by the Group with the State Electricity Utilities. Such reconciliation statements are signed by both the parties from time to time during every year. Where there were indicators that trade receivables were unlikely to be collected within contractual payment terms, we assessed the adequacy of the allowance for impairment of trade receivables by performing following procedures: • We assessed the ageing of trade receivables, dispute with customers, the past payment and credit history of the customer. • We evaluated evidence from the legal and external experts' reports on contentious matters. • We assessed the profile of trade receivables and the economic environment applicable to these customers. • We considered the historical accuracy of forecasting the allowance for impairment of trade receivables.
Provisions and Contingencies related to matters under litigations including regulatory matters The Group has recognised provisions for probable outflows relating to legal, tax and regulatory matters and have disclosed contingencies for legal, tax and regulatory matters where the obligations are considered possible.	Principal Audit Procedures • We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls relating to: - o identification, evaluation, recognition of provisions, disclosure of contingencies for matters under review or appeal with relevant adjudicating authorities by considering the assumptions and information used by management in performing this assessment;

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the matter
The Group in consultation with the legal, tax and other advisors assesses the likelihood that a pending matter relating to tax, legal or regulatory will be decided in Group's favour or not. In performing this assessment, the Group applies judgement and has recognised provisions based on whether additional amounts will be payable and has disclosed contingent liabilities where economic outflows are considered possible. We have considered the provisions recorded and the contingencies relating to tax, legal and regulatory matters as a key audit matter as there is significant judgement to determine the possible outcome of matters under dispute and determining the amounts involved, which may vary depending on the outcome of the matters.	- completeness and accuracy of the underlying data / information used in the assessment. - For tax matters, with the help of our tax specialist, we evaluated the reasonableness of the management's positions by considering tax regulations and past decisions from tax authorities, new information and opinions obtained by the Group from its external tax advisors, where applicable. - For regulatory matters, we evaluated the reasonableness of the management's positions by considering relevant assessment orders, court judgements, statutes, interpretations and amendments, circulars and external legal opinion obtained by the Group, where applicable. - We also evaluated the disclosures provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements concerning these matters.
Impairment of Loans and Advances (Expected Credit Loss Allowance) Since the loans and advances form a major portion of the Group's assets, and due to the significance of the judgments used in classifying loans and advances into various stages as stipulated in Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) 109 and the management estimation of the related impairment provisions, this is considered to be a key audit matter. The Expected credit loss ('ECL') approach involves an estimation of probability of loss on the Loans over their life, considering reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions which could impact the credit quality of the Group's financial assets. The recognition and measurement of impairment of loans and advances involve significant management judgement in respect of the following matters:	Principal Audit Procedures: - Evaluated appropriateness of the impairment principles based on the requirements of Ind AS 109 read with RBI Circular DOR (NBFC) CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20 on Implementation of Indian Accounting Standards, Expected Credit Loss Policy, our business understanding and industry practice; - Tested the ECL model, including assumptions and underlying computation basis the updated ECL policy. - Evaluated the reasonableness of the Management estimates by understanding the process of ECL estimation and tested the controls around data extraction and validation - Tested the Rating Model to evaluate the correctness of rating assigned - Tested the criteria for staging of loans based on their past-due status to check compliance with requirement of Ind AS 109 - Tested a sample of performing (stage 1) loans to assess whether any loss indicators were present requiring them to be classified under stage 2 or 3 and vice versa.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the matter
- Defining the thresholds for significant increase in credit risk and for 'default' definition i.e. the number of days-past-due (DPD) post which a particular loan account will be considered either to have a significant increase in its credit risk or having defaulted. - Where relevant, segregating the loan portfolio under homogenous pools whereby the loans grouped in a particular category can be expected to demonstrate similar credit characteristics such that their probability of default can be determined on a collective basis. - Consideration of probability of default / Loss given default based on Rating Model Management exercises. - Management overlay for macroeconomic factors and estimation of their impact on the credit quality. - Consideration of forward looking macro-economic factors.	- Tested on a sample basis, the Exposure at Default used in the ECL calculation. - Reviewed the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) computation, validated by the external consultant, in terms of the Group's ECL policy and relevant accounting standards
Fair valuation of Security Receipts Investment in Security Receipts of ARCs represent significant amount in terms of size of the Balance Sheet. Security Receipts are classified at "Fair Value Through Profit & Loss" (FVTPL) by the Group as the contractual cash flows of the Security Receipts do not represent for Solely for Principal and Interest (SPPI) on amount outstanding under the basic lending arrangement.	Principal Audit Procedures: - Evaluated appropriateness of the Fair Value of Security Receipts based on the valuation principles as laid in Master Direction Reserve Bank of India (Transfer of Loan Exposures) Directions, 2021, - Read the RBI Circular DOR (NBFC) CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20 on Implementation of Indian Accounting Standards, Expected Credit Loss Policy, our business understanding and industry practice to evaluate the correctness of the ECL adopted by the Group.

Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

- The Parent Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.
- Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

8. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available, and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
9. When we read the other information as stated above and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

10. The Parent Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated change in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group and its associate 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 companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended, from time to time.
11. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate are also responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and its associate 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 accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Parent Company, as aforesaid.
12. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its associate 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
13. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its associate.

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

14. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.
15. 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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 Parent Company and its subsidiary and associate companies which are incorporated in India, have adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group and its associate 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 consolidated 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 Group and its associate to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
 - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group and its associate to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
16. We communicate with those charged with governance of the Parent Company 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.
 17. 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.
 18. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should

not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

19. We did not audit the financial statements of one subsidiary included in these consolidated financial statements, whose separate audited financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 4,956.25 Crores as at March 31, 2026, total revenue of Rs. 514.57 Crores, total net profit/(loss) after tax of Rs. 319.36 Crores, total comprehensive income/(loss) of Rs. 319.70 Crores and the net cash inflows/ (outflows) of Rs. (701.22) Crores for the year ended March 31, 2026 as considered in these consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include group's share of net profit/ (loss) after tax of Rs. 1.04 Crores and total comprehensive income/(loss) of Rs. 1.04 Crores for the year ended March 31, 2026, as considered in these consolidated financial statements in respect of one associate company, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of the subsidiary and associate, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors and the procedures performed by us as stated in paragraph above.
20. The Consolidated Financial Statements do not include the financial information of following entities because the financial results/ information of these entities was not available with the Parent Company for consolidation. The Group has fully impaired the value of investment in these entities in earlier periods and does not expect any further obligation over and above the cost of investment and therefore, in view of the management, there is no impact on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Name of Entity	Relationship
RS India Wind Energy Private Limited	Associate
Varam Bio Energy Private Limited	Associate

21. The following matter has been included under 'Other Matter' paragraph in the audit report on the separate financial statements of PTC India Financial Services Limited, a subsidiary of the Parent Company, for the year ended March 31, 2026, issued by an independent firm of Chartered Accountants (Independent Auditor) vide its report dated May 05, 2026, which is reproduced below:

For loans under stage I and stage II, the management has considered the value of secured portion on the basis of best available information including book value of assets/projects as per latest available audited financial statements of the borrowers. For loan under stage III, the management has considered the latest valuation reports for valuing the security and best estimate of realization available with the Company. The Company has provided expected credit loss (ECL) as required under Ind AS 109 based on the ECL report submitted by an independent agency appointed by the Company. The use of such report does not diminish management's responsibility for ECL estimation nor our responsibility to evaluate the assumptions, methodology and data used.

22. Our opinion on Consolidated Financial Statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the matters mentioned in Para 19 to 21 above.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

23. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order"/ "CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's Report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us for

the Parent Company and reports of other auditors on the separate financial statements of the subsidiary and associate included in the consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in these CARO reports.

24. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit of the Parent Company and on the consideration of report of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of subsidiary and associate, included in the consolidated financial statements, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

- (a) We/ the other auditors whose report we have relied upon have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the consolidated financial statements.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law related to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statement have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and report of the other auditors except for the matters stated in paragraph 24(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended).
- (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the Directors of the Parent Company as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company and the reports of the Statutory Auditors of its subsidiary and associate companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the companies included in the Group and incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- (f) The reservations relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 24(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 23(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;
- (g) With respect to the adequacy and the operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements of the companies included in the Group and its associate, incorporated in India, refer to our separate report in **Annexure-A**.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors of the subsidiary and associate, the managerial remuneration paid/ provided by the Parent Company, its subsidiary and associate, incorporated in India, to their directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

- i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group and its associate. Refer Note 40 to the consolidated financial statements.
- ii. Provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
- iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) by the Parent Company and its subsidiary and associate companies, incorporated in India, during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- iv. a) The respective managements of the Parent Company, subsidiary and associate, which are companies incorporated in India and whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiary and associate respectively that, to the best of their 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 Parent Company or any such subsidiary and associate 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, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Parent Company or any such subsidiary and associate company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- b) The respective managements of the Parent Company and its subsidiary and associate company which are companies incorporated in India and whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiary and associate company respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Parent Company or any of such subsidiary and associate from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Parent Company or any of such subsidiary and associate company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- c) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us and those performed by the auditors of the subsidiary and

associate which are companies incorporated in India and whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11 (e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

- v. The dividend declared or paid or proposed by the Parent Company and its subsidiary during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, and review of audit reports of the respective statutory auditors of subsidiary company and associate, except for the instances mentioned below, the Parent Company and its subsidiary company and associate incorporated in India have used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2026 which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all the relevant transactions recorded in the software:
 - a) The Parent Company has used 02 accounting software (SAP and BiAS) for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in these software except that in case of BiAS, the audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes.
 - b) In case of subsidiary Company viz. PTC India Financial Services Ltd. (PFS), PFS has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software. The Company has identified and provided the critical financial tables on which audit trail was found enabled. The audit trail settings are enabled at the Global settings level, database level including custom table.

Further, during the course of audit, we/ the respective statutory auditors of subsidiary company and associate did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

Additionally, the audit trail of relevant previous year has been preserved by the Parent Company and its subsidiary and associate as per the statutory requirements for record retention, to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the previous year.

For **T R Chadha & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 006711N/N500028

Sd/-
Hitesh Garg
Partner

Membership No. 502955
UDIN: 26502955JFWJPE7589

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 19, 2026

“Annexure A” as referred to in paragraph 24(g) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date on the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of PTC India Limited (“the Parent Company”) and its subsidiary (Parent Company and its subsidiary together referred to as “the Group”) and its associate, as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Group and its associate for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Parent Company and its subsidiary and associate which are incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on, “the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Parent 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 respective Company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Group’s internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Parent company and its subsidiary and associate.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

6. A Company’s internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company’s internal financial control over financial reporting includes

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Parent Company and its subsidiary and associate have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective companies 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.

Other Matters

9. Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act include the information of the Parent Company and its one subsidiary and one associate in respect of the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting. The reporting in respect of the subsidiary and associate is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies.
10. Our report does not contain such information in respect of the 02 associate companies, mentioned below, for which no corresponding reports of the auditors have been provided. The Group has fully impaired the value of investment in these entities in earlier periods and does not expect any further obligation over and above the cost of investment and therefore, in view of the management, there is no impact on the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Name of Entity	Relationship
RS India Wind Energy Private Limited	Associate
Varam Bio Energy Private Limited	Associate

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the matter mentioned in para 9 and 10 above.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No. 006711N/N500028

Sd/-
Hitesh Garg
Partner

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 19, 2026

Membership No. 502955
UDIN: 26502955JFWJPE7589

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

(₹ in crore)			
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	18.54	19.85
Goodwill		0.03	0.03
Right-of-use asset	3	12.00	17.18
Other intangible assets	4	1.25	1.31
Intangible assets under development	4A	0.11	0.11
Financial assets			
Investments in associates	5	16.26	15.21
Other investments	6	174.89	200.78
Loans	7	2,067.44	3,122.82
Other financial assets	8	0.62	3.92
Deferred tax assets (net)	9	18.18	78.10
Income tax assets (net)	10	179.26	92.25
Other non-current assets	11	0.48	0.73
Total non-current assets		2,489.06	3,552.29
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	12	750.07	161.08
Trade receivables	13	4,380.55	4,762.01
Cash and cash equivalents	14	275.34	1,709.82
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	15	3,645.39	1,564.18
Loans	16	0.35	0.36
Other financial assets	17	956.47	1,075.20
Other current assets	18	133.48	90.94
Total current assets		10,141.65	9,363.59
TOTAL ASSETS		12,630.71	12,915.88
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	19	296.01	296.01
Other equity	20	5,684.76	5,509.10
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		5,980.77	5,805.11
Non-controlling interests		1,077.78	963.86
Total equity		7,058.55	6,768.97
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	21	945.25	1,758.48
Lease Liabilities	22	5.70	11.65
Other financial liabilities	23	5.50	0.55
Provisions	24	85.69	55.61
Total non-current liabilities		1,042.14	1,826.29
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	25	811.92	1,187.11
Lease liabilities	26	5.95	5.19
Trade payables	27		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.18	0.98
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,532.75	2,937.83
Other financial liabilities	28	79.40	97.61
Other current liabilities	29	99.00	81.50
Provisions	30	-0.82	0.92
Current tax liabilities (net)	30A	-	9.48
Total current liabilities		4,530.02	4,320.62
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		12,630.71	12,915.88

Material accounting policies

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 006711N/N500028

Sd/-

Hitesh Garg

(Partner)

M.No.502955

Date: May 19, 2026

Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PTC India Limited

Sd/-

Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhavar

(Managing Director & CEO)

DIN 07306454

Sd/-

Pankaj Goel

(Executive Director & CFO)

Sd/-

Sukhdev Singh

(Chairman)

DIN 03288811

Sd/-

Rajiv Maheshwari

(Company Secretary)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
A. Continuing Operations			
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	31	16,770.79	15,679.49
Other income	32	366.98	597.73
Total revenue		17,137.77	16,277.22
Expenses			
Purchases	33	15,803.65	14,599.50
Operating expenses	34	6.39	12.04
Employee benefit expenses	35	90.39	84.98
Finance costs	36	310.36	641.91
Impairment on financial instruments	37	(151.03)	(11.06)
Depreciation and amortization expense	2, 3 & 4	10.34	9.31
Other expenses	38	138.72	132.17
Total expenses		16,208.82	15,468.85
Profit before exceptional items, Share of Profit/(Loss) of Associates and Tax		928.95	808.37
Exceptional items (income / (expenses))	39	(4.35)	305.96
Profit Before Share of Profit/(Loss) of Associates and Tax		924.60	1,114.33
Share of Profit/(Loss) of Associates		1.04	2.42
Profit Before Tax		925.64	1,116.75
Tax expense	42		
-Current tax		178.30	265.85
-Deferred tax (net)	9	59.39	4.94
-Income tax earlier year (refer note no. 57(k))		(29.49)	(7.77)
Total tax expense		208.20	263.02
Profit for the year from continuing operations		717.44	853.73
B. Discontinued operations			
Profit/(loss) before tax for the year from discontinued operations		-	134.23
Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	11.72
Profit after tax for the year from discontinued operations		-	122.51
Profit/(loss) for the year		717.44	976.24
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (net of tax)			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		2.15	(0.28)
Share of other comprehensive income of Associates		0.01	-
Deferred tax on post-employment benefit obligations - income / (expenses)	9	(0.54)	0.06
Equity instruments remeasured through other comprehensive income		(0.03)	(5.58)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Change in cash flow hedge reserve		-	(1.40)
Deferred tax charge/ (benefit) relating to cash flow hedge reserve		-	0.35
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (net of tax)		1.59	(6.85)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		719.03	969.39

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Profit from continuing operations for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		605.63	777.74
Non-controlling interests		111.81	75.99
Profit from discontinued operations for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		-	122.51
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Other comprehensive income is attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		1.48	(6.28)
Non-controlling interests		0.11	(0.57)
Total comprehensive income is attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		607.11	893.97
Non-controlling interests		111.92	75.42
Earnings per equity share (face value of equity share of ₹ 10 each)	41		
Earnings/(loss) per share from continuing operations (EPS)			
(1) Basic (₹)		20.46	26.27
(2) Diluted (₹)		20.46	26.27
Earnings/(loss) per share from discontinued operations (EPS)			
(1) Basic (₹)		-	4.14
(2) Diluted (₹)		-	4.14
Earnings/(loss) per share from continuing & discontinued operations (EPS)			
(1) Basic (₹)		20.46	30.41
(2) Diluted (₹)		20.46	30.41

Material accounting policies

1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 006711N/N500028

Sd/-
Hitesh Garg
(Partner)
M.No.502955

Date: May 19, 2026
Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PTC India Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN 07306454

Sd/-
Pankaj Goel
(Executive Director & CFO)

Sd/-
Sukhdev Singh
(Chairman)
DIN 03288811
Sd/-
Rajiv Maheshwari
(Company Secretary)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2026	For the Year ended 31.03.2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit before tax from continued operations	925.64	1,116.75
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	10.34	9.31
Bad debts/ advances written off	0.05	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	(8.59)	(0.13)
Share in loss / (profit) of associate	(1.04)	(2.42)
(Profit)/Loss on sale of fixed assets	0.06	-
Provision for litigation (refer note no. 57(f))	40.12	32.43
Impairment on financial instruments	(151.03)	(11.06)
Impairment allowance for doubtful debts / advances	18.82	23.82
Exceptional item - Surcharge Income (refer note no. 39(b))	(1,492.36)	-
Exceptional item - Surcharge expense (refer note no. 39(b))	1,491.08	-
Finance costs (refer note no. 57(b)(ii))	310.36	641.91
Profit on Sale of Subsidiary Company (Net of cost to sell)	-	(305.96)
Gain on modification of lease terms	-	(0.14)
Net (Gain)/ Loss on fair value changes/ other Ind AS adjustments	(29.52)	(8.15)
Interest income (refer note no. 57(b)(ii))	(352.04)	(586.48)
Profit on sale of investment (net)	(5.79)	(10.72)
Operating profit before working capital changes	756.10	899.16
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in loan financing	1,334.79	611.77
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	362.59	970.51
(Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets	(0.45)	8.55
(Increase)/ Decrease in other current assets	13.16	(19.99)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payable	602.63	(591.80)
Increase/ (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(16.03)	9.72
Increase/ (Decrease) in other current liabilities	17.50	31.16
Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions	(7.99)	1.03
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	3,062.30	1,920.11
Direct taxes paid (net)	(245.30)	(267.25)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities - continuing operations	(A) 2,817.00	1,652.86
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities - discontinued operations	(B) -	211.00
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities - continuing and discontinued operations	(C) 2,817.00	1,863.86
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received (refer note no. 57(b)(ii))	296.78	575.91
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(4.25)	(5.47)
Sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	0.22	0.51
Intangible assets under development	-	0.09
Sale/(Purchase) of subsidiary company	-	1,175.75
Exceptional item - Surcharge Income (refer note no. 39(b))	1,492.36	-
Sale/(Purchase) of investments (net)	(527.87)	(82.77)
Decrease/ (Increase) in bank balances other than cash & cash equivalents	(2,080.93)	(233.02)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		For the Year ended 31.03.2026	For the Year ended 31.03.2025
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities - continuing operations	(D)	(823.69)	1,431.00
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities - discontinued operations	(E)	-	22.52
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities - continuing and discontinued operations	(F)	(823.69)	1,453.52
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds/(repayment) from borrowings (Net)		(1,113.21)	(1,356.17)
Lease liabilities paid		(5.19)	(4.82)
Finance costs paid (refer note no. 57(b)(ii))		(310.48)	(642.08)
Exceptional item - Surcharge expense (refer note no. 39(b))		(1,491.08)	-
Proceeds from debt securities (net)		(72.70)	(0.10)
Dividend paid		(435.13)	(230.89)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities - continuing operations	(G)	(3,427.79)	(2,234.06)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities - discontinued operations	(H)	-	(224.74)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities - continuing and discontinued operations	(I)	(3,427.79)	(2,458.80)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents - continuing operations	J = (A+D+G)	(1,434.48)	849.80
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents - discontinued operations	K = (B+E+H)	-	8.78
Cash and cash equivalents (opening balance) -discontinued operation*	L	-	14.50
Cash and cash equivalents (opening balance) -Continuing operation	M	1,709.82	860.02
Cash and cash equivalents (closing balance)- Continuing operation	N=(J+M)	275.34	1,709.82

*There is no closing balance of Cash and cash equivalents for discontinued operation as the same has been disposed off during FY 2024-25.

(₹ in crore)

As on
31.03.2026

As on
31.03.2025

Notes:

1. Cash and cash equivalents include

Cash on hand- Staff Imprest	0.03	0.03
Balance in current accounts	275.31	265.14
Deposits (original maturity period upto 3 months)	-	1,444.65
Cash and cash equivalents at the year end	275.34	1,709.82

2. The above Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-7 on Statement of cash flows.

3. Figures in bracket indicate cash outflow.

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 006711N/N500028
Sd/-
Hitesh Garg
(Partner)
M.No.502955

Date: May 19, 2026
Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PTC India Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN 07306454
Sd/-
Pankaj Goel
(Executive Director & CFO)

Sd/-
Sukhdev Singh
(Chairman)
DIN 03288811
Sd/-
Rajiv Maheshwari
(Company Secretary)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(A) Equity share capital

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	29,60,08,321	296.01	29,60,08,321	296.01
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	29,60,08,321	296.01	29,60,08,321	296.01

(B) Other equity

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent											Non- con- trolling interests	Total	
	Reserves & Surplus								Items of Other comprehensive income		Total equity at- tributable to owners of the parent			
	Securities premium account	General reserve	Retained earnings	Impair- ment reserve	Statutory reserve (in terms of Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)	Special reserve (in terms of Section 36(1) (viii) of the Income tax Act, 1961)	Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account	Conting- ency reserve	FVOCI - Equity invest- ment reserve	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve				Re-meas- urements of the net defined benefit plans
Balance as at 31.03.2024	1,649.47	1,204.09	1,558.74	177.89	291.84	257.13	(0.11)	1.05	(290.03)	(3.01)	(1.15)	4,845.91	888.38	5,734.29
Profit for the year	-	-	900.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900.25	75.99	976.24
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.58)	(0.68)	(0.02)	(6.28)	(0.57)	(6.85)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	900.25	-	-	-	-	-	(5.58)	(0.68)	(0.02)	893.97	75.42	969.39
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:														
Transfer to retained earnings on disposal/derecognition of investments	-	-	(86.81)	-	-	-	-	-	86.69	-	0.12	-	-	-
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	-	-	(0.38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	(230.89)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(230.89)	-	(230.89)
Transferred to statutory reserve u/s 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	-	-	(28.21)	-	28.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to special reserve u/s 36(1)(vii) of the Income tax Act, 1961	-	-	(14.19)	-	-	14.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign exchange rate variations during the year (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.02
Amortisation for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.05	0.15
Transfer to general reserve	-	254.89	(254.89)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2025	1,649.47	1,458.98	1,843.62	177.89	320.05	271.32	-	1.05	(208.92)	(3.69)	(0.67)	5,509.10	963.86	6,472.96
Profit for the year	-	-	605.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	605.63	111.81	717.44
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.03)	-	1.51	1.48	0.11	1.59
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	605.63	-	-	-	-	-	(0.03)	-	1.51	607.11	111.92	719.03
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:														
Transfer to retained earnings on disposal/derecognition of investments	-	-	(152.85)	-	-	-	-	-	152.85	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.23)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	(435.13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(435.13)	-	(435.13)
Transferred to statutory reserve u/s 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	-	-	(41.51)	-	41.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount reclassified to profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.69	-	3.69	2.00	5.69
Effect of foreign exchange rate variations during the year (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)
Transfer to general reserve	-	119.48	(119.48)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2026	1,649.47	1,578.46	1,700.51	177.89	361.56	271.32	(0.01)	1.05	(56.10)	-	0.61	5,684.76	1,077.78	6,762.54

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 006711N/N500028

Sd/-
Hitesh Garg
(Partner)
M.No.502955

Date: May 19, 2026
Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PTC India Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN 07306454

Sd/-
Pankaj Goel
(Executive Director & CFO)

Sd/-
Sukhdev Singh
(Chairman)
DIN 03288811

Sd/-
Rajiv Maheshwari
(Company Secretary)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note No. 1:- Group overview and material accounting policies

1. Group overview

PTC India Limited (the "Parent Company") is a public company domiciled in India and limited by shares (CIN: L40105DL1999PLC099328). The Parent Company is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The shares of the Parent Company are publicly traded on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited. The registered office of the Parent company is located at 2nd Floor, NBCC Tower, 15 Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066, India. These consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent Company and its subsidiary and associates (referred to collectively as the 'Group') for the year ended March 31, 2026.

The subsidiaries and associates considered in the consolidated financial statements are as under:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Relationship	Percentage of ownership interest		Share of Associates Profit / (Loss) included in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss Account (₹ in Crore)	
			As on 31.03.2026	As on 31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
1	PTC India Financial Services Limited (PFS)	Subsidiary	64.99%	64.99%	NA	NA
2	PTC Energy Ltd (PEL)- wholly owned subsidiary [#]	Subsidiary	-	-	NA	NA
3	Hindustan Power Exchange Limited (formerly known as Pranurja Solutions Ltd)	Associate	22.62%	22.62%	1.04	2.42
4	RS India Wind Energy Private Limited (formally known as R.S. India Wind Energy Limited)*	Associate	37%	37%	-	-
5	Varam Bio Energy Private Limited (VBPL) *	Associate	26%	26%	-	-

[#] creased to be a subsidiary w.e.f. March 04, 2025

* Financial statements for the year 2025-26 of these associates were not made available for consolidation.

Given that financial statements of RS India Global Energy Limited (RSIGEL) have not been considered for consolidation since FY 2014-15 due to non-availability of the same and the Parent Company has no representation in RSIGEL's management, the Parent Company has concluded that RSIGEL does not qualify as an associate in accordance with IND AS 28.

The Group is principally engaged in trading and providing total financing solutions to the energy value chain which includes investing in equity or extending debt to power projects in generation, transmission, distribution, fuel resources and fuel related infrastructure.

Parent Company holds Category I license from Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), the highest category with permission to trade unlimited volumes.

Its subsidiary PTC India Financial Services Limited ("PFS") is a registered Non-banking finance company (NBFC) with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and has been awarded the Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC) status by RBI. PFS is set up with an objective to provide total financing solutions to the energy value chain which includes investing in equity or extending debt to power projects in generation, transmission, distribution, fuel resources and fuel related infrastructure.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 19, 2026.

2.1 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

(i) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified

under section 133 of the Companies act, 2013 read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), to the extent applicable to these Financial Statements have been prepared and presented on a going concern basis and on the accrual basis of accounting.

(ii) Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments). The methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in notes to financial statements.

Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Group's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest crore (upto two decimals), except as stated otherwise.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

2.2 Material Accounting Policies

A summary of the material accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

1. Basis of Consolidation

The financial statements of Subsidiary Companies and Associates are drawn up to the same reporting date as of the Company for the purpose of consolidation.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

Non-controlling interests (NCI) in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date the control is lost. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Associates

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control or joint control. It is presumed that the group has significant influence where the group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting (see below), after initially being recognised at cost.

Equity Method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit and loss, and the group's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

The carrying amount of equity accounted investments is tested for impairment in accordance with the policy of impairment.

When the group ceases to equity account for an investment because of a loss of significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other

comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

2. Current versus non-current classification.

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Group and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Group has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

3. Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

The rate that approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction or the monthly average rate is used for all transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of long term foreign currency monetary items (except derivative financial instruments) existing on 1 April 2015, the Group has carried forward its policy under Previous GAAP to amortize the exchange differences arising on settlement/ restatement on settlement/over the maturity period thereof.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of

the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of such items (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

4. Taxes

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

Current income tax

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

Current income tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting period date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries and interest in associates where the group is able to control the timing of the

reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries and interest in associates where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time that the liability to pay the related dividend is recognized.

5. Intangible assets

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

Intangible Assets are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Group and cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

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

The Group amortizes cost of intangible asset over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 5 years using Straight-line method.

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

6. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. To the extent the Group borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Group determines the amount of borrowings costs eligible for capitalization by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditure incurred on such asset. The capitalization rate is determined based on the weighted average of borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Group which are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically towards purchase of the qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs that the Group capitalizes during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

7. Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group

recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

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

Land- 89 years

Office building – 5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest 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. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

8. Impairment of assets other than goodwill

Loan assets

The Group follows a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarized below:

- Stage 1 includes loan assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that has low credit risk at the reporting date.
- Stage 2 includes loan assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that does not have objective evidence of impairment.
- Stage 3 includes loan assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured at 12-month ECL for Stage 1 loan assets and at lifetime ECL for Stage 2 and Stage 3 loan assets. ECL is the product of the Probability of Default, Exposure at Default and Loss Given Default, defined as follows:

Probability of Default (PD) - The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per "Definition of default and credit-impaired" above), either over the next 12 months (12 months PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

Loss Given Default (LGD) - LGD represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and preference of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support.

Exposure at Default (EAD) - EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default. For a revolving commitment, the Group includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.

Forward-looking economic information (including management overlay) is included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. The assumptions underlying the expected credit loss are monitored and reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The Group considers various factors while considering the recoverability of credit impaired advances. These include nature and value of assets, different resolution channels, interest of potential buyers etc. Considering the typical nature of advances given by the Group, there is significant uncertainty and variability in timing of resolution of these advances. In reference to RBI's prudential norms, the Group does not recognize interest income on these advances on a conservative basis, and the provisioning is considered using current estimate of realization.

Other than loan assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its assets (including investments in subsidiaries and associates) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

9. Equity investment in associates

Investments representing equity interest in associates are accounted for at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 Separate Financial Statements.

10. Provisions

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

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented net of any reimbursement in the statement of profit and loss.

11. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent Liability

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because

- i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

A contingent liability is not recognized but disclosed as per requirements of Ind (AS) 37. The related asset is recognized when the realization of income becomes virtually certain.

Contingent Asset

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

12. Employee Benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into separate entities and will have

no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefits expense in profit or loss in the period during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that are due after more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

The Group pays fixed contribution to Employees' Provident Fund. The contributions to the fund for the year are recognized as expense and are charged to the profit or loss. The Group's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group's liability towards gratuity and post-retirement medical facility. The gratuity is funded by the Group and is managed by separate trust PTC India Gratuity Trust. The Group has Post-Retirement Medical Scheme (PRMS), under which eligible retired employee and the spouse are provided medical facilities and avail treatment as out-patient subject to a ceiling fixed by the Group.

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs is recognised and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the total of any unrecognized past service costs and the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. An economic benefit is available to the Group if it is realizable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of the plan liabilities. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in OCI in the period in which they arise.

Other long-term employee benefits

Benefits under the Group's leave encashment constitute other long term employee benefits.

The Group's obligation in respect of leave encashment is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations. The calculation is performed using the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Short-term benefits

Short term employee benefits are that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting periods in which the employee rendered the related services.

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under performance related pay if the Group has a present legal or constructive

obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Liability in respect of gratuity, leave encashment and provident fund of employees on deputation with the Group are accounted for on the basis of terms and conditions of deputation of the parent organisations.

13. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a Group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except trade receivables and trade payable which are initially measured at transaction price.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as under:-

- a) Debt instruments at amortized cost
- b) Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- c) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A debt instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant

period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Debt Instruments at FVTOCI

- Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):
 - o the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
 - o the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for FVTOCI debt instruments.

Debt Instruments at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity Investments at FVTPL or FVTOCI

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of Investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

- a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b) The Group has transferred its rights 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 (i) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) the Group has neither

transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

When the Group has transferred its rights 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 Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure-

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables, and/or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and Credit risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected in a separate line in the P&L as an impairment gain or loss.

Provision created as per RBI Prudential Norms is higher than the provision as per expected credit loss model and as per the requirement of the prudential norms the same has been accounted for and disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortized cost, contract assets and lease held receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance

reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or payables, 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.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial recognition, Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind-AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortization.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative contracts

The Group enters into certain derivative contracts to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. Such contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit and loss using mark to market information.

Derivatives for trading purpose are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Derivative financial instruments are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Changes in fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Group determines the classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are categorized as equity instruments at FVTOCI and financial assets or financial liabilities that are specifically designated at FVTPL. 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 management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

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

15. Cash dividend to equity holders

The Group recognizes a liability of dividend to equity holders when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

16. Hedge Accounting

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss. For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as cash flow hedges where Group hedges its exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to foreign

currency risk and interest rate risk associated with recognised liabilities in the financial statements.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they continue to be highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they are designated.

17. Cash Flow Hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The Group uses swaps as to hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk in respect of certain financial liabilities. The ineffective portion relating to such hedging instruments is recognised in other income or expenses. Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the expected future cash flows occur.

18. Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. The grant is recognised as "other operating income" under the head revenue from operations in statement of profit and loss as and when the aforesaid conditions are complied.

The Group received government grant in form of Generation Based Incentive i.e. GBI from Indian Renewable Energy Development Authority (IREDA) at the rate of Rs. 0.5 per unit of electricity fed into the grid for a period not less than 4 years and a maximum period of 10 years with a cap of Rs. 100 Lakhs per MW. And the total disbursement in a year shall not exceed Rs. 25 Lakhs per year per MW for the first 4 years.

19. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Cost of inventories is measured on First in and First out (FIFO) basis.

Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

20. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) are carried in the balance sheet on the basis of at cost of acquisition including incidental costs related to acquisition and installation, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of self constructed asset include the cost of material, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of the equipment.

The cost of property, plant and equipment not available for use are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

Cost of asset includes

- Purchase price, net of any trade discount and rebates.
- Borrowing cost if capitalization criteria is met.
- Cost directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets which incurred in bringing asset to its working condition for the intended use.
- Incidental expenditure during the construction period is capitalized as part of the indirect construction cost to the extent the expenditure is directly related to construction or is incidental thereto.
- Present value of the estimated costs of dismantling & removing the items & restoring the site on which it is located if recognition criteria are met.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

Subsequent cost relating to Property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

The Group depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using written down method except wind mill, leasehold land and lease improvements. The useful lives are at the rates and in the manner provided in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013

Category	Useful life
Building	60 years
Plant & Equipment (Wind-mill)	22 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	08 years
Office Equipment	03-06 years
Hand held devices	02 years

The depreciation on Wind Mills has been on Straight Line Method (SLM) at rates worked out based on the useful life and in the manner prescribed in the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The Group follows component approach as envisaged in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The approach involves identification of components of the asset whose cost is significant to the total cost of the asset and have useful life different from the useful life of the remaining assets and in respect of such identified components, useful life is determined separately from the useful life of the main asset.

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from property, plant & equipment during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the date in which the asset is available for use/disposed.

Advance paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is shown under the head non-financial assets in the balance sheet.

The cost of assets not available for use is disclosed under Capital Work in Progress till the time they are ready for use.

Where the cost of depreciable assets has undergone a change during the year due to increase/decrease in long term liabilities on account of exchange fluctuation, price adjustment, change in duties or similar factors, the unamortized balance of such asset is charged off prospectively over the remaining useful life determined following the applicable accounting policies relating to depreciation/ amortization.

Where it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably, subsequent expenditure on a PPE along-with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged off prospectively over the revised useful life determined by technical assessment.

In circumstance, where a property is abandoned, the cumulative capitalized costs relating to the property are written off in the same period.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The Group follows component approach as envisaged in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The approach involves identification of components of the asset whose cost is significant to the total cost of the asset and have useful life different from the useful life of the remaining assets and in respect of such identified components, useful life is determined separately from the useful life of the main asset.

Modification or extension to an existing asset, which is of capital nature and which becomes an integral part thereof is depreciated prospectively over the remaining useful life of that asset.

Asset costing less than Rs. 5000/- is fully depreciated in the year of capitalization.

Derecognition

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

21. Earnings per equity share

In determining basic earnings per share, the Group considers the net profit attributable to equity shareholders. The number of shares used in computing basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period/year. In determining diluted earnings per share, the net profit attributable to equity shareholders and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period/year are adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares.

22. Share based payments

Equity settled transactions

The excess of market price of underlying equity shares as of the date of the grant of options over the exercise price of the options given to employees under the employee stock option plan is recognized as deferred stock compensation cost and amortized over the vesting period, on a straight line basis. 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 Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit 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.

23. Revenue Recognition

Group's revenues arise from sale of power, consultancy and other income. 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 Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the agency nature transactions, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised. Revenue from other income comprises interest from banks, employees, etc., dividend from investments in associates and subsidiary companies, dividend from mutual fund investments, surcharge received from customers for delayed payments, other miscellaneous income, etc.

Sale of power

Sale is recognized when the power is delivered by the Group at the delivery point in conformity with the parameters and technical limits and fulfilment of other conditions specified in the Power Sales Agreement. Sale of power is accounted for as per tariff specified in the Power Sales Agreement. The sale of power is accounted for net of all local taxes and duties as may be leviable on sale of electricity for all electricity made available and sold to customers.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of power, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Rendering of services

The Group provides consultancy services to its customers. The Group recognizes revenue over time, using the output method measuring the completion of different stages of consultancy project relative to the total completion the service, because the customer receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group over the time.

Revenue from transactions identified as of agency nature

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to the customers, the Group determines whether it is a principal or an agent in these transactions by evaluating the nature of its promise to the customer. The Group is a principal and records revenue on a gross basis if it controls the promised goods or services before transferring them to the customer. However, the Group is an agent and records revenue on net basis if it does not control the promised goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

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

Fee based income

Fee based incomes are recognised when reasonable right of recovery is established and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The Generation Based Incentive / Subsidy

Generation Based Incentive / Subsidy, from the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), is recognised on the transfer of power at the rates as notified by the Government.

Surcharge Income

The surcharge on late payment/ non-payment from customers is recognized when:

- i) the amount of surcharge can be measured reliably; and
- ii) there is no significant uncertainty that the economic benefits associated with the surcharge transaction will flow to the entity.

Interest and processing fee income on loans

Interest and processing fee income is recorded on accrual basis using the effective interest rate (EIR) method in accordance with Ind AS 109. Interest income on impaired loans are accounted for to the extent of recovery certainty. Additional interest/overdue interest/penal charges, if any, are recognised only when it is reasonable certain that the ultimate collection will be made.

Fee & Commission income

Income from business correspondent services is recognised as and when the services are rendered as per agreed terms and conditions of the contract.

Miscellaneous income

All other income is recognized on an accrual basis, when there is no uncertainty in the ultimate realization/collection.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms unless the lease payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost. Rental Income is included in revenue in the statement of profit and loss.

24. Cash flow statement

Cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

25. Operating segments

In accordance with Ind AS 108, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Group's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Group's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108.

Segment results that are reported to the CODM include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate expenses and income tax expenses.

Revenue directly attributable to the segments is considered as segment revenue. Expenses directly attributable to the segments and common expenses allocated on a reasonable basis are considered as segment expenses.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

Segment assets comprise property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, trade and other receivables, inventories and other assets that can be directly or reasonably allocated to segments.

Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities in respect of a segment and consist principally of trade and other payables, employee benefits and provisions. Segment liabilities do not include equity, income tax liabilities, loans and borrowings and other liabilities and provisions that cannot reasonably be allocated to segments.

26. Business Combinations

Business Combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting, except for common control transactions which are accounted using the pooling of interest method that is accounted at carrying values. The consideration transferred in the acquisition and the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognized at fair values on their acquisition date, which is the date at which control is transferred to the Company. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the consideration transferred over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Where the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceed the consideration transferred, after reassessing the fair values of the net assets and contingent liabilities, the excess is recognized as capital reserve. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred.

27. Assets held for Sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less

costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.3 Use of estimates and management judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is as under:

a) Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

b) Leasehold land in respect of windmills

In respect of Wind Mill Projects involving the leasehold lands, the composite cost of the project is bifurcated between the advance lease rentals for the leasehold lands and the cost of wind mills. Further, in order to classify and account for the cost of lease of land and cost of wind mills, the composite project cost is allocated between the advance lease rentals and the wind mill on the basis of fair values of the leasehold rentals over the project life and the balance amount is taken to be the cost of wind mills.

c) Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is based on estimates and assumptions regarding in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

e) Defined benefit plans

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

f) Fair value measurement or financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

g) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

h) Evaluation of indicators for impairment of loans –

The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of loans requires management assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the loans.

i) Deferred Tax

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

j) Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. Should circumstances change following unforeseeable developments, this likelihood could alter.

k) Leases

Significant judgment is required to apply lease accounting to Ind AS 116 'Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease'. In

assessing the applicability to arrangements entered into by the Group, management has exercised judgment to evaluate the right to use the underlying asset, substance of the transactions including legally enforceable agreements and other significant terms and conditions of the arrangements to conclude whether the arrangement needs the criteria under Appendix C to Ind AS 116.

l) Assets held for sale

Significant judgment is required to apply the accounting of non-current assets held for sale under Ind AS 105 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations'. In assessing the applicability, management has exercised judgment to evaluate the availability of the asset for immediate sale, management's commitment for the sale and probability of sale within one year to conclude if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

m) Business model

The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Group monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

n) Revenue from contracts with customers

Interest income on stressed loans involves management estimates and assumptions in determining both timing and expected realization from them.

The Group applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:-

Determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint

Certain contracts for the sale of electricity give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Group is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled. The most likely amount method is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for contracts with more than one volume threshold.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Group considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained and the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

Principal versus agent considerations

The Group enters into agreements with its customers for sales of power at power exchanges. Under these contracts, the Group determines that it does not control the goods before they are transferred on the basis that it does not have inventory risk, therefore the Group determines the transactions at exchange are of agency nature.

o) **Fair value measurements**

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

p) **Expected credit loss ('ECL')**

The measurement of expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost requires use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. likelihood of customers defaulting and resulting losses). PFS makes significant judgements with regard to the following while assessing expected credit loss:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

2.4 Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

Recent accounting pronouncements

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

Prior to this amendment, where there is a breach of a material covenant of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date and the lender, after the reporting date and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, agreed not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach, this would be treated as an adjusting event and the entity would not classify the liability as current as on the reporting date.

Subsequent to the amendment effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April, 2026, any waiver obtained by the entity from the lender after the reporting date will be treated as non-adjusting event and the liability would be classified as current as on the reporting date.

Note No.2 - Property, plant and equipment

As at 31.03.2026

(₹ in crore)

Description	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	As at 01.04.2025	Additions	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2026	As at 01.04.2025	For the year- Continuing operation	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Land										
-Leasehold improvement	3.34	-	-	3.34	3.12	-	-	3.12	0.22	0.22
-Freehold land	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03
Buildings										
-Buildings	7.73	-	-	7.73	2.89	0.22	-	3.11	4.62	4.84
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	0.33	(0.09)	2.43	1.77	0.10	(0.09)	1.78	0.65	0.42
Vehicle	1.67	0.33	(0.48)	1.52	0.64	0.38	(0.39)	0.63	0.89	1.03
Plant and equipment	28.48	-	-	28.48	19.31	1.20	-	20.51	7.97	9.17
Office equipment's	12.84	2.79	(2.32)	13.31	8.70	2.59	(2.14)	9.15	4.16	4.14
Total	56.28	3.45	(2.89)	56.84	36.43	4.49	(2.62)	38.30	18.54	19.85

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in crore)

Description	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	As at 01.04.2024	Additions	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024	For the year- Continuing operation	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Land										
-Leasehold improvement	3.46	-	(0.12)	3.34	3.24	-	(0.12)	3.12	0.22	0.22
-Freehold land	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03
Buildings										
-Buildings	7.73	-	-	7.73	2.66	0.23	-	2.89	4.84	5.07
Furniture and fixtures	2.14	0.14	(0.09)	2.19	1.74	0.09	(0.06)	1.77	0.42	0.40
Vehicle	2.39	0.33	(1.05)	1.67	1.03	0.37	(0.76)	0.64	1.03	1.36
Plant and equipment	28.48	-	-	28.48	18.02	1.29	-	19.31	9.17	10.46
Office equipments	11.05	3.68	(1.89)	12.84	8.86	1.53	(1.69)	8.70	4.14	2.19
Total	55.28	4.15	(3.15)	56.28	35.55	3.51	(2.63)	36.43	19.85	19.73

a) Refer Note No. 40 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets

b) Refer note 47 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Group.

Note No.3 - Right-of-use asset

As at 31.03.2026

(₹ in crore)

Description	Gross block				Accumulated amortization				Net block	
	As at 01.04.2025	Additions	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2026	As at 01.04.2025	For the year- Continuing operation	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Leasehold land	3.32	-	-	3.32	0.26	0.05	-	0.31	3.01	3.06
Leasehold Building	25.62	-	-	25.62	11.50	5.13	-	16.63	8.99	14.12
Total	28.94	-	-	28.94	11.76	5.18	-	16.94	12.00	17.18

Lease of office buildings and land is recognised as right-of-use assets in accordance with Ind AS 116 (Refer Note No. 43)

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in crore)

Description	Gross block					Accumulated amortization			Net block	
	As at 01.04.2024	Additions	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024	For the year- Continuing operation	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Leasehold land	3.32	-	-	3.32	0.22	0.04	-	0.26	3.06	3.10
Building	27.07	-	(1.45)	25.62	7.18	5.42	(1.10)	11.50	14.12	19.89
Total	30.39	-	(1.45)	28.94	7.40	5.46	(1.10)	11.76	17.18	22.99

Note No.4 - Other intangible assets

As at 31.03.2026

(₹ in crore)

Description	Gross block					Accumulated amortization			Net block	
	As at 01.04.2025	Additions	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2026	As at 01.04.2025	For the year- Continuing operation	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Computer software	8.04	0.61	(0.03)	8.62	6.73	0.67	(0.03)	7.37	1.25	1.31
Total	8.04	0.61	(0.03)	8.62	6.73	0.67	(0.03)	7.37	1.25	1.31

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in crore)

Description	Gross block					Accumulated amortization			Net block	
	As at 01.04.2024	Additions	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024	For the year- Continuing operation	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Computer software	7.36	1.23	(0.55)	8.04	6.94	0.34	(0.55)	6.73	1.31	0.42
Total	7.36	1.23	(0.55)	8.04	6.94	0.34	(0.55)	6.73	1.31	0.42

Note No.4A - Intangible assets under development

As at 31.03.2026

(₹ in crore)

Description	Carrying amount			
	As at 01.04.2025	Additions	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2026
Projects in progress	0.11	-	-	0.11
Total	0.11	-	-	0.11

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in crore)

Description	Carrying amount			
	As at 01.04.2024	Additions	Disposals/ adjustments	As at 31.03.2025
Projects in progress	0.20	0.20	(0.29)	0.11
Total	0.20	0.20	(0.29)	0.11

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Intangible assets under development	less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	-	0.11	-	-	0.11
Total	-	0.11	-	-	0.11

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Intangible assets under development	less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	0.11	-	-	-	0.11
Total	0.11	-	-	-	0.11

Note No.5 - Non-current investments in associates

Particulars	Face value ₹	Number of shares/ debentures as at		₹ in crore as at	
		31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Carried at cost less impairment provision					
i) Investment in equity instruments of associates (net of losses)-fully paid up					
- Hindustan Power Exchange Limited (formerly known as Pranurja Solutions Ltd)	1	12,50,00,000	12,50,00,000	16.26	15.21
- R.S. India Wind Energy Private Limited	10	6,11,21,415	6,11,21,415	47.37	47.37
Less: Impairment allowance (refer note no. 46)				(47.37)	(47.37)
- RS India Global Energy Limited (refer note (a) below)	10	2,34,02,542	2,34,02,542	-	-
- Varam Bio Energy Private Limited (refer note no. b below)	10	43,90,000	43,90,000	-	4.39
Less: Impairment allowance					(4.39)
ii) Investment in fully paid up optionally convertible debentures of associates (OCD)					
Unquoted investments					
-Varam Bio Energy Private Limited (refer note no. c below)	50,000	90	90	2.12	4.29
Less: Impairment allowance				(2.12)	(4.29)
Total				16.26	15.21
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments				65.75	71.26
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments				(49.49)	(56.05)

a) Given that RSIGEL's financial statements have not been considered for consolidation since FY 2014-15 due to non-availability of the same and the Parent Company has no representation in RSIGEL's management, the Parent Company concluded that RSIGEL does not qualify as an associate in accordance with IND AS 28.

b) The Group has technical written off ₹ 4.39 crore of Varam Bio Energy Private Limited in equity investment during the year (fully impaired in earlier years).

c) The Group has done technical written off of partial amount of ₹ 2.17 crore of Varam Bio Energy Private Limited in debenture during the year (fully impaired in earlier years).

Note No.6 -Financial assets- Other non-current investments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Face value ₹	Quantity as at		₹ in crore as at	
		31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
a) Investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Investment in equity instruments					
- Sikkim Urja Limited (Formerly known as Teesta Urja Limited) (refer note (a) below)	10	18,00,52,223	18,00,52,223	93.45	93.45
- Athena Energy Ventures Private Limited (refer note no. (g) below)	10	-	15,88,11,849	-	0.03
- RS India Global Energy Limited (refer note 5(a))	10	2,34,02,542	2,34,02,542	-	-
- Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited	10	1,21,32,677	1,21,32,677	-	-
- Adhunik Power and Natural Resources Limited	10	12,27,000	12,27,000	-	-
b) Investment in others (unquoted) Non-convertible debentures (at amortised cost)					
NCD held in Meenakshi Energy Limited (refer note no. (f) below)	100	53,98,273	53,98,273	36.47	43.82
NCD held in IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited (refer note no. (e) below)	1000	6,22,986	8,61,142	62.29	74.77
Less: Allowance for Impairment Loss				(62.46)	(75.50)
c) Investment carried at fair value through profit & loss					
Investment in security receipts-unquoted					
Held in Edelweiss Assets Reconstruction Co Ltd in respect of Adhunik Power and Natural Resources Limited	1000	-	3,07,470	-	14.44
Held in Phoenix ARC Pvt Ltd in respect of RKM Powergen Pvt Ltd	1000	7,99,000	7,99,000	45.14	49.77
Total				174.89	200.78
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof				-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments				174.89	200.78

Restrictions for disposal of investments held by the Group towards above companies are disclosed in Note 40 (B).

Fair value at initial recognition of investment in other companies is as follows

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Adhunik Power and Natural Resources Limited	1.23	1.23
Athena Energy Ventures Private Limited (refer note no.(g) below)	-	150.00
Sikkim Urja Limited (Formerly known as Teesta Urja Limited)(refer note (a) below)	180.30	180.30
RS India Global Energy Limited	22.89	22.89
Total	204.42	354.42

- a) The Parent Company holds equity stake in Sikkim Urja Limited (SUL) (formerly Teesta Urja Limited), which operates a 1,200 MW hydroelectric project in Sikkim.

Following a flash flood caused by a cloudburst on October 4, 2023, which severely impacted the project, the Parent Company reassessed the fair value of its investment at ₹ 99.03 Crore as on March 31, 2024, down from ₹ 221.10 Crore as on March 31, 2023. The resulting decline of ₹ 122.07 Crore was recorded in Other Comprehensive Income for FY 2023-24.

During FY 2024-25, the major stakeholder of SUL i.e. Sikkim Power Investment Corporation Limited (SPICL), holding 60.08% of the shareholding, transferred its entire shareholding to Geenko Energies Private Limited. Based on the value of abovementioned transaction, status of the project and other relevant information available with the Parent Company, the fair value of investment in SUL was assessed by it at ₹ 93.45 Crore as on March 31, 2025, resulting in an additional reduction of ₹ 5.58 Crore from the carrying value as at March 31, 2024. This adjustment was also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income during the year ended March 31, 2025.

Although the plant is making progress and It is expected that the Plant will start partial production in FY 2026-27 and full generation in FY 2029-30, considering that the power generation from the project has not yet started and there are uncertainties involved in the project, the Parent Company has concluded to continue the investment at the same value of ₹ 93.45 crore.

- b) As per NCLT order dated July 17, 2023, the entire existing share capital of the Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd (held by Existing Promoters as well as public shareholders and other shareholders) existing as on the Transfer Date other than the Fresh Equity shall be deemed to stand cancelled and extinguished without any further act or deed therefore investment amounting to ₹ 39.83 Crores have been written off during the previous year through OCI against the provision made in earlier years (net impact is ₹ Nil).
- c) As per NCLT order dated October 16, 2024, East Coast Energy Private Limited is dissolved with immediate effect as per the procedure laid down under IBC, 2016. Equity investment shall be deemed to stand cancelled and extinguished without any further act or deed therefore investment amounting to ₹ 133.39 Crores have been written off during the previous year through OCI against the provision made in earlier years (net impact is ₹ Nil).
- d) Investment acquired through invocation of pledge shares(collaterals) has not been recognised as an investment
- e) Pursuant to NCLAT order, loan account of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited was restructured effective from September 30, 2023. As per the restructure scheme total loan was bifurcated between sustainable and unsustainable loan. Sustainable Loan amounting to ₹ 125.91 Crores carry an interest rate @8.5% (which is linked to PNB MCLR) and

unsustainable portion amounting to ₹ 86.14 Crores was converted into non convertible debentures with interest rate of 0.01% during earlier year.

- f) The loan account of Meenakshi Energy Private Limited was resolved under IBC which was effective from October 17, 2023. As per the said resolution plan, non convertible debenture amounting to ₹ 53.98 Crores were issued against the loan outstanding of ₹ 150.00 Crores which will be repaid in 5 yearly equal installment.
- g) The Parent Company had invested ₹ 150 Crore in Athena Energy Ventures Pvt. Ltd (AEVPL). Pursuant to fair value loss recognised in FY 2016-17, 2017-18 and FY 2025-26, the carrying value of its investment in (AEVPL) stood at NIL Crore. Following NCLT's order extinguishing all shareholdings, the Parent Company has written off the investment during the year.

Category wise investments as per Ind AS 109 Classification

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	93.45	93.48
Financial assets carried at amortised cost	36.30	43.09
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit & loss	45.14	64.21

Note No.7 - Non-current loans

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Secured , considered good (carried at amortised cost)		
Loan financing	3,191.50	4,612.19
Less: Impairment on financial instruments	(178.71)	(426.24)
Less: Current maturities transferred to 'other current financial assets' (refer note no. 17)	(946.37)	(1,064.06)
Total secured loans	2,066.42	3,121.89
Unsecured, considered good (carried at amortised cost)		
Loan to employees (including accrued interest)	1.02	0.93
Total unsecured loans	1.02	0.93
Total loans	2,067.44	3,122.82

Loans given to employees are measured at amortised cost.

The net carrying amount of loans is considered a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

Refer Note No. 47, 48 and 49 for details

Note No.8 - Non-current assets - Other financial assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposit	0.62	0.57
Derivatives assets carried at fair value through profit and loss	-	3.35
Total	0.62	3.92

Note No.9 - Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)-net

Particulars	(₹ in crore)	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a) Deferred tax liability on account of timing differences in:-		
Difference in book depreciation and tax depreciation	0.93	1.24
Special reserve under section 36(1)(viii) of Income-tax Act, 1961	105.10	105.10
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	0.28	2.51
Expense where taxable year and accounting year is different (IND AS Adjustments)	-	2.71
Unrealised gain on mutual fund	3.67	-
Sub-total (a)	109.98	111.56

Particulars	(₹ in crore)	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(b) Deferred tax asset arising on account of timing differences in:-		
Employee benefits	3.69	3.30
Impairment on financial instruments	47.71	112.85
Provision for diminution in value of unquoted non-current trade investments	16.26	20.08
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	2.60	2.00
Cash flow hedge reserve	-	1.92
Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account	(0.00)	0.13
Expenses not allowable on accrual basis	4.38	4.38
Lease liability	0.51	0.54
Income where taxable year and accounting year is different (IND AS Adjustments)	-	3.28
Provision for impairment for trade receivables/ advances and litigation	53.00	41.18
Sub-total (b)	128.15	189.66
Net deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets (b-a)	18.17	78.10

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset as they relate to the same governing laws.

Movement in deferred tax balances -asset/(liability)

31.03.2026

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Assets / (Liabilities) 01.04.2025	Recognised in profit and loss account Income / (Expenses) Continuing operation	Recognised in profit and loss account Income / (Expenses) Discontinued operation	Recognised in OCI Income / (Expenses)	Transferred to Discontinued operation (Assets) / Liabilities)	Assets / (Liabilities) 31.03.2026
Difference in book depreciation and tax depreciation	(1.24)	0.31	-	-	-	(0.93)
Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account	0.13	(0.13)	-	-	-	(0.00)
Special reserve under section 36(1)(viii) of Income-tax Act, 1961	(105.10)	-	-	-	-	(105.10)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(2.51)	2.23	-	-	-	(0.28)
Employee benefits	3.30	0.93	-	(0.54)	-	3.69
Expenses not allowable on accrual basis	4.38	-	-	-	-	4.38
Lease liability	0.54	(0.03)	-	-	-	0.51
Impairment on financial instruments	112.85	(65.14)	-	-	-	47.71
Provision for diminution in value of unquoted non-current trade investments	20.08	(3.82)	-	-	-	16.26
Income where taxable year and accounting year is different (IND AS Adjustments)	3.28	(3.28)	-	-	-	0.00
Unrealised gain on mutual fund	-	(3.67)	-	-	-	(3.67)
Expense where taxable year and accounting year is different (IND AS Adjustments)	(2.71)	2.71	-	-	-	(0.00)
Cash flow hedge reserve	1.92	(1.92)	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	2.00	0.60	-	-	-	2.60
Provision for impairment for trade receivables/ advances and litigation	41.18	11.82	-	-	-	53.00
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	78.10	(59.39)	-	(0.54)	-	18.18

31.03.2025

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Assets / (Liabilities) 01.04.2024	Recognised in profit and loss account		Recognised in OCI Income / (Expenses)	Transferred to Discontinued operation (Assets) / Liabilities)	Assets / (Liabilities) 31.03.2025
		Continuing operation	Discontinued operation			
Difference in book depreciation and tax depreciation	(1.42)	0.18	(16.78)	-	16.78	(1.24)
Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account	0.29	(0.16)	-	-	-	0.13
Special reserve under section 36(1)(viii) of Income-tax Act, 1961	(99.60)	(5.50)	-	-	-	(105.10)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(2.61)	0.10	-	-	-	(2.51)
Employee benefits	2.97	0.32	(0.20)	0.06	0.15	3.30
Expenses not allowable on accrual basis	4.38	-	-	-	-	4.38
Impairment on financial instruments	121.24	(8.39)	-	-	-	112.85
Provision for diminution in value of unquoted non-current trade investments	22.97	(2.89)	-	-	-	20.08
Income where taxable year and accounting year is different (IND AS Adjustments)	6.90	(3.62)	-	-	-	3.28

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Assets / (Liabilities) 01.04.2024	Recognised in profit and loss account		Recognised in OCI Income / (Expenses)	Transferred to Discontinued operation (Assets) / Liabilities)	Assets / (Liabilities) 31.03.2025
		Continuing operation	Discontinued operation			
Lease liability	0.60	(0.06)		-		0.54
Unabsorbed depreciation and business losses carried forward	-	-	5.26	-	(5.26)	-
Change in fair value of Mutual funds	(0.03)	0.03	-	-	-	-
Expense where taxable year and accounting year is different (IND AS Adjustments)	(5.65)	2.94		-		(2.71)
Cash flow hedge reserve	1.57	-		0.35		1.92
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	3.66	(1.66)		-		2.00
Provision for impairment for trade receivables/ advances and litigation	27.41	13.77		-		41.18
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	82.68	(4.94)	(11.72)	0.41	11.67	78.10

Note No.10 - Income tax assets (net)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Net advance tax (Advance tax less provision for income tax)	179.26	92.25
Total	179.26	92.25

Note No.11 - Other non-current assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Capital Advance		
-Unsecured, considered good	0.31	0.12
-Unsecured, considered doubtful	20.65	20.65
Less: Impairment provision on capital advances (refer note no. 55)	(20.65)	(20.65)
Total	0.31	0.12
Advances other than capital advances (Unsecured, considered good)		
Prepayments	0.02	0.47
Deferred payroll expenditure	0.15	0.14
Total	0.48	0.73

The deferred payroll expenditure represents benefits accruing to the employees. The same will be amortised on a straight line basis over the remaining period of the loan.

Note No.12 - Current investments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Quantity as at		₹ in crore as at	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Investment in mutual funds				
Designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Unquoted investment				
-Union Asset Management Company Pvt Ltd	2,57,117	-	68.34	-
-LIC Mutual Fund	4,11,665	-	51.87	-
-Nippon India Mutual Fund	3,36,158	-	24.39	-
-SBI Mutual Fund	77,973	1,48,494	49.60	60.23
-Canara Robeco Mutual Fund	2,94,634	3,24,464	97.31	100.85
- Aditya Birla Sunlife Mutual Fund-growth	22,23,426	-	98.95	-
- Axis Liquid Fund-direct growth	3,07,08,522	-	150.09	-
- Baroda BNP Paribas Liquid fund-direct-growth option	22,716	-	7.21	-
- Edelweiss Mutual Fund	1,75,148	-	51.69	-
- Mirae Asset Mutual fund	3,28,321	-	95.55	-
- Bank of India Mutual Fund	1,73,515	-	55.07	-
Total			750.07	161.08
Grand Total			750.07	161.08
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof			-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments and market value thereof			750.07	161.08

Note No.13 - Trade receivables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Trade receivables-unsecured		
- Considered good	4,380.55	4,762.01
- Credit impaired	91.99	75.45
	4,472.54	4,837.46
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful debts	91.99	75.45
Total trade receivables	4,380.55	4,762.01

- a) All amounts are short term. The net carrying amount of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of their fair value.
- b) Trade receivables are hypothecated to the banks for availing the fund based and non-fund based working capital facilities.
- c) Trade receivables include an amount of ₹ 16.23 Crore due from Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB), now TANGEDCO, towards compensation claim. Sole arbitrator gave an Award against the Parent company which had been set aside by Single Judge of Madras High Court giving an option to the Parent Company to invoke the Arbitration afresh to recover its dues. Meanwhile, TNEB filed an Appeal in Madras HC against the order of the single judge and the Hon'ble Madras High court on 28.04.2026 had dismissed the Appeal of TANGEDCO for non prosecution. The management assessed that the chances of a decision in favor of the Parent Company is high as the compensation amount has not been paid by TNEB in terms of the Agreement.
- d) Trade receivables include ₹ NIL Crore (March 31, 2025 ₹ 100.78 Crore) of bills of exchange drawn on state utilities (customers) and discounted with banks based on arrangements between the Parent Company, banks and state utilities.
- e) Refer note no. 49 for ageing of trade receivables as on 31.03.2026 and 31.03.2025.
- f) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Note No.14 - Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Cash on hand- Staff Imprest	0.03	0.03
Balances with banks:-		
- in current accounts	275.31	265.14
- Deposits with original maturity upto three months	-	1,444.65
Total	275.34	1,709.82

Note No.15 - Other bank balances

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months (refer note (a) below)	3,240.09	1,199.97
Deposit in T-bills	365.95	316.94
Deposit with non-convertible bond	5.49	-
Earmarked balances with banks for		
-Unspent Corporate Social Responsibilities account balance	2.39	14.58
-Unclaimed interest on debentures (refer note (b) below)	28.90	30.19
-Unpaid dividend account balance (refer note (b) below)	2.57	2.50
Total	3,645.39	1,564.18

- (a) includes ₹ 51.72 Crore (March 31, 2025 ₹ 45.46 Crore) held under lien.

- (b) There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as at year end.

Note No.16 - Current loans

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to employees	0.35	0.36
Total loans	0.35	0.36

Loans and advances due from directors, related parties, KMPs and promoters - NIL.

Note No.17 - Other current financial assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Secured, considered good (carried at amortised cost)		
Current maturities of long term loan financing (refer note no. 7)	946.37	1,064.06
Unsecured, considered good (carried at amortised cost)		
Security deposits	10.10	11.14
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Security deposits	2.58	2.58
Other receivables	0.39	0.39
Total	959.44	1,078.17
Less: Provision for impairment	2.97	2.97
Total	956.47	1,075.20

Note No.18 - Other current assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Open access advances	31.43	39.52
Prepayments	1.64	2.24
Balances with government authorities	2.30	2.73
Advance to suppliers	24.93	28.52
Other advances	6.71	6.71
Deferred payroll expenditure	0.03	0.04
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposit	66.44	11.18
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Advance to suppliers	8.58	6.30
Other advances	20.48	20.48
Open access advances	17.06	17.06
Gross total	179.60	134.78
Less: Impairment allowance for current assets considered doubtful	46.12	43.84
Total	133.48	90.94

Note No.19 - Share capital

a) Equity share capital

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Authorised		
75,00,00,000 equity shares of ₹10/- each (March 31, 2025, 75,00,00,000 equity shares of ₹10/- each)	750.00	750.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
29,60,08,321 equity shares of ₹10/- each (March 31, 2025, 29,60,08,321 equity shares of ₹10/- each)	296.01	296.01

f) Shareholding of Promoter

Shares held by promoters at the end of the Year

Promoter's Name	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025		% Change during the Year
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	
NTPC Limited	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	NIL
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	NIL
Power Finance Corporation Limited	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	NIL
NHPC Limited	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	1,20,00,000	4.0539%	NIL
Total	4,80,00,000	16.2156%	4,80,00,000	16.2156%	

b) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at end of the year

Particulars	Shares (Nos.)	
	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	29,60,08,321	29,60,08,321
Issued during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	29,60,08,321	29,60,08,321

c) Terms and rights attached to each share.

The Parent Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value ₹10/- per share. The holders of the equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their share holding at the meetings of shareholders.

d) Dividend

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Paid during the year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
(i) Dividend paid and recognized during the year		
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2025 of ₹ 6.70 (March 31, 2024: ₹ 7.80) per fully paid share.	198.33	230.89
Interim dividend for the year ended March 31, 2025 of ₹ 5.00 per fully paid share.	148.00	-
Interim dividend for the year ended March 31, 2026 of ₹ 3.00 per fully paid share. (refer note (ii) below)	88.80	-
Total	435.13	230.89
(ii) Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period		
The Board of the parent company in its meeting held on May 19, 2026, has recommended the final dividend @ 55% (₹ 5.50 per equity share) for FY 2025-26 on 29,60,08,321 fully paid-up equity share of ₹ 10 each.		
The Board of the parent company had also approved interim dividend of ₹ 3.00 per equity share for FY 2025-26 in its meeting held on February 14, 2026 and the same had already been paid by the Company.		

e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company - NA

Note No.20 - Other equity

(₹ in crore)		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Securities premium account	1,649.47	1,649.47
General reserve	1,578.46	1,458.98
Contingency reserve	1.05	1.05
Retained earnings	1,700.51	1,843.62
Impairment Reserve	177.89	177.89
Statutory reserve (in terms of Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1961)	361.56	320.05
Special reserve (in terms of Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income tax Act, 1961)	271.32	271.32
Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account	(0.01)	-
Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income (FVOCI-Equity Investment Reserve)	(56.10)	(208.92)
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	-	(3.69)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	0.61	(0.67)
Total	5,684.76	5,509.10

(₹ in crore)		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Reserves & surplus		
(i) Securities premium account		
Opening balance and closing balance	1,649.47	1,649.47
Sub total (i)	1,649.47	1,649.47
(ii) General reserve		
Opening balance	1,458.98	1,204.09
Add: Transferred from retained earnings	119.48	254.89
Sub total (ii)	1,578.46	1,458.98
(iii) Contingency reserve		
Opening balance and closing balance	1.05	1.05
Sub total (iii)	1.05	1.05
(iv) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	1,843.62	1,558.74
Add: Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	0.23	(0.38)
Less: Transferred to statutory reserve u/s 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	(41.51)	(28.21)
Less: Transferred to special reserve u/s 36(1)(vii) of the Income tax Act, 1961	-	(14.19)

(₹ in crore)		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Add: Transfer to retained earnings on disposal/derecognition of investments	(152.85)	(86.69)
Add: Profit for the year	605.63	900.25
Deductions during the year:		
Less: Dividend paid	(435.13)	(230.89)
Less: transferred from Other Comprehensive Income A/c- Adjustment on account of assets classified as held for sale	-	(0.12)
Less: Transfer to general reserve	(119.48)	(254.89)
Sub total (iv)	1,700.51	1,843.62
(v) Statutory reserve (in terms of Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)		
Opening balance	320.05	291.84
Add/(Less): Transferred from Retained Earnings	41.51	28.21
Sub total (v)	361.56	320.05
(vi) Special reserve (in terms of Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income tax Act, 1961)		
Opening balance	271.32	257.13
Add/(Less): Transferred from Retained Earnings	-	14.19
Sub total (vi)	271.32	271.32
(vii) Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account		
Opening balance	-	(0.11)
Add/(Less): Effect of foreign exchange rate variations during the year (net)	(0.01)	0.01
Add/(Less): Amortisation for the year	-	0.10
Sub total (vii)	(0.01)	-
(viii) Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income (FVOCI-Equity Investment Reserve)		
Opening balance	(208.92)	(290.03)
Fair value gain/(loss) on equity investments for the year	(0.03)	(5.58)
Less : transfer to retained earning on disposal of investment	152.85	86.69
Sub total (viii)	(56.10)	(208.92)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(ix) Impairment Reserve		
Opening balance and closing balance	177.89	177.89
Sub total (ix)	177.89	177.89
(x) Cash flow hedge reserve		
Opening balance	(3.69)	(3.01)
Add/(Less): MTM of derivatives instruments	-	0.77
Add/ (Less): Amount reclassified to profit and loss	3.69	(1.68)
Add/(less): Tax impact	-	0.23
Sub total (x)	-	(3.69)
Total Reserves & surplus (i) to (x)	5,684.15	5,509.77
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		
Opening balance	(0.67)	(1.15)
Add/(Less): during the year	1.28	0.36
Less: Adjustment on account of assets classified as held for sale	-	0.12
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)	0.61	(0.67)
Grand Total	5,684.76	5,509.10

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares/securities. This amount is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the relevant statutes

General Reserve

General Reserve is a free reserve which is created from retained earnings. The Company may pay dividend and issue fully paid-up bonus shares to its members out of the general reserve account, and company can use this reserve for buy-back of shares.

Contingency Reserve

General Reserve is a free reserve which is created from retained earnings. The Group may use it to meet any contingency.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings comprise of the Group's undistributed earnings after taxes.

Statutory reserve (in terms of Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)

This reserve is maintained in accordance with the provisions of Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1961. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the relevant statute.

Special reserve (in terms of Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income tax Act, 1961)

This reserve is maintained in accordance with the provisions of Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income tax Act, 1961. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the relevant statute.

Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account

Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account comprises of the unamortised loss/gain on long term foreign currency monetary items (expect derivative financial instruments), for which the Previous GAAP policy is carried forward.

FVOCI-Equity Investment Reserve

The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within FVTOCI reserve within equity. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

Impairment Reserve

This reserve is maintained in accordance with the RBI Circular on Implementation of Ind AS dated March 13, 2020. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the relevant statute. (Refer Note No. 48)

Cash flow hedge reserve

The Group uses hedging instruments as part of its management of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated with its foreign currency borrowings. To the extent these hedges are effective; the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve. Amounts recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified to profit or loss when hedged item affects profit or loss.

Note No.21 - Non-current borrowings

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Secured		
Term Loans		
From banks	945.25	1,758.48
Total *	945.25	1,758.48

*The funds borrowed from banks and financial institutions have been utilised for the purpose for which funds were taken.

- These borrowings are carried at amortised cost.
- Additional information on borrowings.

A Loans taken by subsidiary company - PTC India Financial Services Limited (PFS)

Non-current borrowings

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Secured		
Infrastructure Bonds (i)	-	-
Debentures (ii)	-	-
External commercial borrowings from financial institutions (iii)	-	-
Term Loans		
From banks (iv)	945.25	1,758.48
Total	945.25	1,758.48

Current borrowings / current maturity of long term borrowings

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
From banks		
Secured (iv)	803.34	1,005.08
Debt security		
Infrastructure bonds (i)	8.58	8.69
Debentures (ii)	-	72.56
Total current borrowings	811.92	1,086.33

(i) Infrastructure bonds

17,165 (March 31, 2025: 17,373) privately placed 9.15% secured redeemable non-convertible long-term infrastructure bonds of ₹ 5,000 each (Infra Series 2) amounting to ₹ 8.58 Crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 8.69 Crores) allotted on March 30, 2012 redeemable at par in 5 to 15 years commencing from March 30, 2017 are secured by way of first charge on the receivables of the assets created from the proceeds of infrastructure bonds and other unencumbered receivables of PFS to provide the 100% security coverage. During the year, PFS has repaid ₹ 0.11 Crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 0.10 Crores) under buyback scheme exercised by eligible holders of infrastructure bonds of Options III and IV in FY2025-26 as per terms of Infra Series 2."

(ii) Debentures

NIL (March 31, 2025: 2,135) privately placed 9.62% secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹ NIL each (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 3,40,000 each) (Series 4) amounting to ₹ NIL Crores (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 72.59 Crores) were allotted on June 03, 2015 redeemable at par in 3 tranches divided in 33% of face value on May 28, 2019, 33% of face value on May 28, 2021 and balance 34% of face value on May 28, 2025.

(iii) External commercial borrowings

External Commercial Borrowings ("ECB") carried interest ranging from O/N SOFR+CAS+1.90% p.a during FY 2025-26. The loan was repayable in 32 equal quarterly instalments as per the due dates specified in the respective loan agreements and stands fully repaid as on March 31, 2026. The borrowings are secured by way of first ranking exclusive charge on all present and future receivables of the eligible loan assets of PFS created by the proceeds of ECB. During the year ended March 31, 2026, repayments of ECB loan have been made amounting to USD 25,00,000 (₹ 16.72 Crores)."

(iv) Term loan from bank

Term loans from banks carry interest ranging from 8.85% to 10% p.a. The loans carry various repayment schedules according to their respective sanctions and thus are repayable in 16 to 48 quarterly instalments. The loans were secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of loan assets of PFS by way of hypothecation (other than assets created/ to be created in favour of specific lenders) so that lenders should have at least 100%/110%/111% security coverage on its outstanding loan at all times during the currency of the loan.

B Loans taken by Parent company - PTC India Limited (Parent Company)

(i) Current borrowing

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
From bank:		
Secured		
- Bill discounting	-	100.78
Total	-	100.78

(ii) Detail of borrowings

Name of Bank	Nature of Security	As at 31.03.2026 (%)	As at 31.03.2025 (%)	As at 31.03.2026 (in Crore)	As at 31.03.2025 (in Crore)
Bank of Baroda (Bill discounting)	First Pari-Passu charge on book debts / receivables of the company, present and future	-	7.67%	-	100.78

(i) There has been no default in repayment of any loan and interest thereon.

(ii) Quarterly returns/statements of current assets filed by the Group during the year FY 2025-26 with banks/financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts

Note No.22 - Non-current lease liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Lease obligations (refer note no 43)	5.70	11.65
Total	5.70	11.65

Note No.23 - Non-current Other financial liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Deferred processing/upfront fees	5.50	0.55
Total	5.50	0.55

The carrying values of the financial liabilities disclosed above are considered to be a reasonable approx. of their fair values.

Note No.24 - Non-current provisions

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Provision for employee benefits*	15.67	13.74
Provision for litigation**	70.02	41.87
Total	85.69	55.61

*Disclosures required by Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' is made in Note No. 44.

** for movement in provision for litigation, (refer note no. 57(f)).

Note No.25 - Current borrowings

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
From banks		
Secured		
- Bill discounting	-	100.78
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	811.92	1,086.33
Total	811.92	1,187.11

For additional information on borrowings refer Note No. 21.

These borrowings are carried at amortised cost

Note No.26 - Lease liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Lease obligations (refer note no 43)	5.95	5.19
Total	5.95	5.19

Note No.27- Trade payables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Trade payables - micro & small enterprises (Refer note No. 57 (e))	0.18	0.98
Trade payables - Others than micro and small enterprises	3,532.75	2,937.83
Total	3,532.93	2,938.81

The carrying values of trade payables disclosed above are considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

Refer note no 49 for ageing of trade payables as on 31.03.2026 and 31.03.2025.

Note No.28 - Other current financial liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unpaid dividend (Refer note 'a' below)	2.57	2.50
Unclaimed interest on debentures	28.90	30.19
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	15.73	16.69
Unspent CSR expenses (refer note no. 56)	7.57	24.57
Income received in advance	6.98	6.44
Other payables		
-Security deposits received	4.40	4.61
-Payable to employees	13.25	12.61
Total	79.40	97.61

(a) Unpaid dividends are the amounts which have not been claimed by the investors. There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as at year end.

(b) The carrying values of financial liabilities disclosed above are considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

Note No.29 - Other current liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Contract liabilities (Advance received from customers)	53.43	66.55
Other advances	-	1.38
Statutory dues	45.57	13.57
Total	99.00	81.50

Note No.30 - Current provisions

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Provision for employee benefits	0.82	0.92
Total	0.82	0.92

Disclosures required by Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' is made in Note No. 44

Note No.30A - Current tax liabilities (net)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Current tax (net of advance tax)	-	9.48
Total	-	9.48

Note No.31 - Revenue from operations

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Income from Operations		
Sale of electricity	16,182.60	14,971.70
Revenue from power supply of agency nature		
Sale of electricity of agency nature	20,448.79	19,382.16
Purchase of power of agency nature	(20,415.52)	(19,350.59)
Interest income from		
-Long financing	401.84	539.03
-Debentures	3.45	3.56
Total income from operation - A	16,621.16	15,545.86
Other operating income		
Interest on fixed deposits	45.56	67.82
Fee based income	4.14	4.32
Sale of services (consultancy)	44.57	50.35
Interest on non-convertible bond	0.22	-
Interest income on other financial assets	0.06	0.05
Gain on fair value changes	35.66	3.47
Interest on T-bills	19.42	7.62
Total other operating income - B	149.63	133.63
Total (A+B)	16,770.79	15,679.49

Note No.32 - Other income

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Surcharge on sale of power (refer note No.57(b))	181.03	561.17
Interest from financial assets at amortised cost		
-Deposit with banks	159.46	17.84
-Interest income on other financial assets at amortised cost	0.14	0.13
-Interest on Income tax refund	11.41	7.34
Other non-operating income		
- Profit on sale/redemption of unquoted investments in mutual funds (net)	5.79	10.72
- Liabilities no longer required written back	8.59	0.13
- Foreign exchange gain (net)	(0.17)	(0.01)
-Gain on power derivatives for trading purpose	0.09	-
- Miscellaneous income	0.64	0.41
Total	366.98	597.73

Note No.33 - Purchases

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Purchases of electricity	15,803.65	14,599.50
Total	15,803.65	14,599.50

Note No.34 - Operating expenses

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Expenses related to consultancy business		
Advisory / professional expenses	3.25	3.35
Operation & maintenance expenses	3.14	8.69
Total	6.39	12.04

Note No.35- Employee benefit expense

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Salaries and wages	80.54	76.90
Contribution to provident fund	2.49	2.17
Gratuity	1.66	1.63
Staff welfare expenses	5.70	4.28
Total	90.39	84.98

Disclosures as per Ind AS 19 in respect of provision made towards various employee benefits are made in Note No. 44.

Note No.36 - Finance costs

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Surcharge expenses (refer note No.57(b))	76.56	293.48
Interest expenses on:		
- On Infra bonds	2.06	1.93
- On Debentures	1.12	7.18
- On Loans from banks/ financial institutions (refer note no 49)	219.99	334.92
- On External commercial borrowings	0.38	1.97
- lease liabilities (Refer Note No.43)	1.17	1.66
- Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	0.98	0.91
Other borrowing costs:		
- Other charges on term loans and other borrowings	1.33	0.44
- Loss/amortisation of foreign currency transactions/ translation	6.10	(0.58)
-Interest for income tax	0.67	-
Total	310.36	641.91

Note No 37-Impairment on financial instruments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Impairment loss on loans	(138.00)	0.79
Impairment loss on others	(13.03)	(11.85)
Total	(151.03)	(11.06)

(Refer note 49)

Note No.38 - Other expenses

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Rent	2.08	0.57
Repairs & maintenance to building	2.34	2.43
Repairs to machinery - wind mill	2.82	2.67
Insurance	0.64	0.44
Rates and taxes	1.99	2.16
Payment to auditors (refer note (a) below)	0.89	0.79
Legal & professional charges	8.44	9.57
Consultancy expenses	14.77	11.03
Advertisement	0.29	0.42
Communication	1.46	1.16
Business development	4.03	4.00
Travelling and conveyance expenses	5.58	5.72
Printing & stationery	0.38	0.28
Fees & expenses to directors	2.01	2.30
Repair & maintenance - others	1.78	1.71
Bank charges	9.14	7.60
EDP expenses	1.49	1.25
Books & periodicals	0.04	0.07
Water & electricity expenses	1.14	1.28
Bad debts / advances written off	0.05	-
Impairment allowance for doubtful debts / advances	18.82	23.82
Security expenses	0.73	0.65
Property tax	0.09	0.09
Loss/ (Profit) on sale of fixed assets (net)	0.06	-
Corporate social responsibilities expenses (CSR) (refer note no. 56)	13.09	14.82
Provision for litigation (refer note no. 57(f))	40.12	32.43
Application fee / tender fee	1.70	0.65
Miscellaneous expenses	2.75	4.26
Total	138.72	132.17

a) Details in respect of payment to auditors

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
As auditor		
Statutory audit fee*	0.70	0.59
Tax audit fee	0.04	0.04
Reimbursement of expenses	0.06	0.07
In other capacity		
Other services (certification)	0.09	0.09
Total	0.89	0.79

* Remuneration is inclusive of GST.

Further, Audit fee for FY 2025-26 includes remuneration (inclusive of GST) of ₹ 0.06 crore paid to the Statutory Auditors of the Parent Company for additional time devoted in respect of audit of FY 2024-25.

Note No.39 - Exceptional items income/(expenses)

(₹ in crore)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Profit on Sale of Subsidiary Company (Net of costs to sell)	-	305.96
impact of New Labour Code - gratuity & leave (refer note no.(a) below)	(5.63)	-
Surcharge Income(refer note no.(b) below)	1,492.36	-
Surcharge expenses(refer note no.(b) below)	(1,491.08)	-
Total	(4.35)	305.96

- (a) On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes i.e. the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively, the "Labour Codes"), consolidating 29 erstwhile labour laws. Subsequently, the Ministry of Labour & Employment issued draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of the financial implications arising from changes in the regulatory framework. The code, amongst other things, introduced changes, including a uniform definition of wages and enhanced benefits relating to leaves.

Based on management's assessment of the impact of the notified provisions of the Labour Codes, supported by FAQs, the Group has recognised an additional expense of ₹ 5.63 Crore towards gratuity and compensated absences due to change in cost of past services.

The Group continues to monitor the developing regulatory scenario and further clarifications from the Government in respect of other aspects of the Labour Codes. Any additional impact arising from such developments will be assessed and appropriately accounted for as and when such rules are notified or clarifications are issued.

- (b) In pursuant of orders of Court(s)/ APTEL/ CERC, the Group has recognized surcharge income of ₹ 1,492.36 Crore for the year ended March 31, 2026 on tariff revision/ additional cost/ O&M Charges etc.. Out of the aforesaid amount, the Group has recognized surcharge expense of ₹ 1491.08 Crore for the year ended March 31, 2026 paid / payable to its suppliers as per provisions of power purchase agreements/ orders.

Note No.40 - Contingent liabilities and commitments

(₹ in crore)		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
1. Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)		
a) Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debt: (Refer Note (i) below)	505.62	579.11
b) Income tax liability that may arise in respect of matters in appeal preferred by the department/ Group (Refer Note (ii))	80.95	275.71
c) Customs duty liability that may arise in respect of matters in appeal (Refer Note (ii))	17.16	17.16
d) Service tax liability that may arise in respect of matters in appeal (Refer Note (ii))	104.22	104.22

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
2. Commitments		
a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	0.85	0.26
b) Loan financing	978.06	256.88

Notes

- i) Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debt include:

- a) The Parent Company had filed an appeal with the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 2014 against the Hon'ble APTEL's Order dated April 4, 2013, which required the Parent Company to pay the compensation of ₹ 41.70 Crore (along with simple interest @ 6% p.a.) to the power supplier due to the non-offtake of power by the Parent Company as per the "Take or Pay" clause of the arrangement. As per the Court's directions, the Parent Company deposited ₹ 20.85 Crore (50% of the compensation, against which provision existed for ₹ 20.48 crore) with the supplier in April 2013. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated October 27, 2014 admitted the case and directed the parties to maintain status quo.
- b) Pursuant to dispute with one of the suppliers, the supplier agreed to pay the long term open access (LTA) charges but subsequently refuted its liability to pay the same. The Central Transmission Utility (CTU) raised a claim of ₹ 31.68 Crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 31.68 crore) on the Parent Company towards the outstanding LTA charges. However subsequently the Parent Company surrendered the long term open access. The claim of CTU is being contested before Appellate Tribunal of Electricity, which has granted a stay on the order of CERC, which had earlier allowed the claim of CTU.
- c) The Parent Company had a PPA of 1200 MW of power with one of its suppliers, out of which 840 MW was to be sold on long term basis, 216 MW on Merchant trade basis and 144 MW was the free power of the home state. For sale of 840 MW on long term basis, the Parent Company had PSAs with four DISCOMS. However there was considerable delay on account of certain Force Majeure Events and two DISCOMS illegally terminated the said PSAs and refused to off-take power under the PSAs. The Parent Company had relinquished Long Term Open Access (LTA) in respect of these two DISCOMS.

Though the Parent Company took the LTA but it was agreed that it was being taken on behalf of DISCOMS which were liable to pay the transmission charges. However, PGCIL claimed charges of ₹ 209.51 Crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 209.51 crore) from the Parent Company against relinquishment of LTA along with relinquishment charges for Merchant Power and Free Power computed as per formula approved by CERC. The formula approved by CERC is under challenge in APTEL. As per PSAs, the liability for payment of transmission charges was of DISCOMS. In case of one of Discoms, CERC held that the termination of PPA by the Discom was illegal and the Parent Company has to pay to CTU and the Discom is liable to reimburse the same to the Parent Company. Liability towards relinquishment charges regarding the merchant power on the Parent Company is being contested in APTEL. The cases relating to other DISCOMS are pending before CERC.

In respect of Free Power, CERC held that the Parent Company is liable to pay to PGCIL and the amount paid will be reimbursed by Energy and Power Department of Sikkim. The Parent Company has filed an appeal against CERC order in APTEL.

d) One of the suppliers provided power to the Parent Company from another source. The customer did not pay to the Parent Company for power supplied from the another source. Further, the customer also deducted compensation from the Parent Company for short supply of power by not considering power supplied from the another source. Consequently, the Parent Company also deducted the corresponding amounts from the supplier. This deduction was challenged by the supplier before TNERC which directed the Parent Company to pay ₹ 19.87 Crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 19.87 crore) against the principal amount including interest. The Parent Company has filed Appeal in APTEL against the order of TNERC.

e) The Resolution Professional (RP) had filed a claim against the Parent Company to refund ₹ 136.66 Crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 136.66 crore) pleading that the amount has been deducted by the Parent Company from the bills of the supplier. NCLT, Hyderabad dismissed the RP's claim but held that the Parent Company should have not invoked the Bank Guarantee (BG) of ₹ 27 Crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 27 crore) from the supplier and the same is to be returned by the Parent Company along with penal interest.

The Parent Company filed Appeal in NCLAT Chennai against the NCLT order regarding BG. Further, the financial creditors of the suppliers also filed the appeal against the NCLT order.

The Parent Company is of view that that deductions from bills were as per the agreements and it was well within its rights to make the deductions.

Though, Parent Company has a strong ground in Appeal before NCLAT, as an abundant caution, the Parent Company had created a provision of ₹ 27 Crore against the amount of BG invoked in FY 2024-25.

f) One of the customers of the Parent Company filed a petition at Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) against the Parent Company and its supplier to pay the additional costs of ₹ 34.63 crore (March 31, 2025, ₹ 34.63 crore) incurred by it (the customer) due to breach and unilateral withdrawal of power. In the opinion of the Parent Company, it had fulfilled all its obligations under the agreement and applicable regulations.

g) The Parent Company has filed an Appeal against the order of APTEL whereby the order passed by the CERC was set aside and held that the Parent Company is liable to pay the transmission charges of ₹ 33 Crore from the date of commissioning of Pooling Station of PGCIL (01.11.2011) till the date of commissioning of Hydro Power Plant of the generator (24.05.2012) disregarding the fact that the transmission lines of PGCIL were preponed at the behest of the generator and became operational from 01.11.2011, but the project of generator did not commence operation until 24.05.2012 for reasons attributable to the generator itself and thus, the Parent Company could not be made liable to pay transmission charges for a period prior to the commissioning of the project. The Parent Company has filed appeal against the APTEL order at Hon'ble Supreme Court, which has granted a stay on the order of APTEL.

h) The Petitioner has claimed an amount of ₹ 19.05 crores from the Parent Company on account of supply of power to DISCOMs and also towards the open access charges. The Parent Company is of the view that it has strong ground to defend the claim.

i) Other claims against the Parent Company not acknowledged as debts ₹ Nil crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 125.54 crore).

j) In two cases, the suppliers have raised various issues concerning interpretation of various clauses of PPAs. The suppliers have filed the Petition before CERC. As the issues are at initial stage and still pending before CERC, the measurement of financial effects of the same is impracticable as on date. Further, in the opinion of the Parent Company, it had fulfilled all its obligations under the agreement and regulations.

k) There are various cases at various forums in respect of the determination/ revision of tariff/compensation/change in law. In such cases there is no likely liability on the Parent Company as the payment will be pass-through.

ii) Disputed income tax/ custom duty/service tax pending before various forums/ authorities amount to ₹ 202.33 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 397.09 crore). Many of income tax matters were adjudicated in favour of the Group but are disputed before higher forums/ authorities by the concerned departments.

In respect of service tax, the dispute pertains to applicability of service tax on compensation received by the Parent Company which is passed by it to generators/discoms. Further, the Parent Company is only acting as an intermediary in the transactions and generators/discoms are the ultimate beneficiary of the compensation received. The Parent Company has filed a writ against the Order of the Commissioner, CGST in Delhi High Court. Further, the Ministry of Finance has issued Circular No. 178/10/2022-GST dated August 03, 2022 clarifying that Service tax/ GST is not applicable on compensation since the compensation is not by way of consideration for any other independent activity; it is just an event in the course of performance of that contract. Therefore, the Parent Company believes that it has good grounds on merits to defend itself.

Commissioner of Customs, Guntur passed an order confirming duty demand stating that coal imported by the Parent Company had CV (Or m, mmf basis) and VM (on dry, mmf basis) more than 5833 kcal/kg and 14% respectively with reference to the certain vessels and fell under the category of bituminous instead of steam coal. The appeal was filed before CESTAT, Bangalore including stay application for deposit of duty. CESTAT has granted the stay and directed to deposit 50% of the differential duty, along with interest The Parent Company has paid a deposit amounting to ₹ 6.45 crore against custom duty/interest in July, 2015 which is subject to the outcome of the appeal.

iii) Pending resolution of the respective proceedings, it is not practicable for the Group to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above as it is determinable only on receipt of judgements/decisions pending with various forums/authorities.

iv) Amount above does not include the contingencies the likelihood of which is remote.

A. Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (property, plant & equipment and intangible assets) and not provided for is as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	0.85	0.36
Total	0.85	0.36

B. Restrictions on disposal of investment

In respect of investments in the Companies, the Group has restrictions for their disposal as at March 31, 2026 as under:

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Company	Period of restrictions for disposal of investments as per related agreements	Carrying amount	
		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
RS India Global Energy Limited (RSIGL)	In line with the settlement agreement and subject to fulfilment of conditions thereon, shares of RSIGL held by the Company is freely transferrable to promoter and / or promoter entities of RSIGL.	-	-
Total		-	-

Note No.41 - Earning per equity share

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Opening equity shares (in number)	29,60,08,321	29,60,08,321
Equity shares issued during the year (in number)	-	-
Closing equity shares (in number)	29,60,08,321	29,60,08,321
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for basic earnings/ diluted earnings (in number)	29,60,08,321	29,60,08,321
Net profit from continuing operations attributable to the owners of the parent company#	605.63	777.74
Net profit from discontinued operations attributable to the owners of the parent company##	-	122.51
Net profit from continuing and discontinued operations attributable to the owners of the parent company	605.63	900.25
Basic earnings per share (amount in ₹)		
From continuing operations	20.46	26.27
From discontinued operation	-	4.14
Total basic earnings per share	20.46	30.41
Diluted earnings per share (amount in ₹)		
From continuing operations	20.46	26.27
From discontinued operation	-	4.14
Total diluted earnings per share (amount in ₹)	20.46	30.41
Face value per share (amount in ₹)	10.00	10.00

There have been no other transactions involving equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

#includes exceptional income (net of tax expense) of ₹ 3.23 Crore (March 31, 2025 ₹ 241.72 Crore) (net of tax expense) refer note no. 39.

The results of discontinued operation for the year ended March 31, 2025 does not include depreciation of ₹ 84.55 Crore on non-current assets which was part of disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105.

Note No.42 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 12 'Income taxes'

(a) Income tax expense

i) Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Current tax expense		
Current tax	178.30	265.85
Income tax earlier year	(29.49)	(7.77)
Total	148.81	258.08
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (refer note no. 9)	59.39	4.94
Total	208.20	263.02

ii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income- Income/ (Expense)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Remeasurement on defined benefit plans	(0.54)	0.06
Cash flow hedge reserve	-	0.35
Total	(0.53)	0.41

iii) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Profit Before Share of Profit/(Loss) of Associates and Tax	924.60	1,114.33
Tax using the Group's domestic tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2025 - 25.168%)	232.70	280.46
Tax effect of:		
Income tax earlier year	(29.49)	(7.77)
Non-deductible tax expenses/Tax-exempt income adjustments	(3.05)	3.96
Income taxable at special rate	-	(33.25)
Reversal carried forward losses/Change in rates	-	(10.35)
Provision already held against credit impaired trade receivable/advance	7.09	-
Others/ IND AS adjustments	0.95	29.97
Tax Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	208.20	263.02
Effective Tax Rate	22.52%	23.60%

(b) Unrecognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

(i) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

There is no unrecognised deferred tax liability

(ii) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized on provision for decrease in fair value of investments through FVOCI where there is no certainty of its realisation against future taxable income.

Note No.43 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 116 'Leases'

Group as a lessee

The Group as a lessee has entered into lease contracts, which includes lease of land, office space and office equipments.

The Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and movement during the year for continuing operations.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Opening balance	16.84	22.16
Finance cost during the year	1.17	1.66
Payment made during the year	(6.36)	(6.48)
Adjustment due to modification of lease terms	-	(0.50)
Closing balance	11.65	16.84

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss for continuing operations:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	5.18	5.46
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1.17	1.66
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in rent expense)	2.08	0.57
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in printing & stationary / rate & taxes)	0.60	0.57
Total amount recognised in profit or loss for the year	9.03	8.26

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities for continuing operations is as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Less than one year	5.95	5.19
Between one and five years	4.99	10.94
More than five years	0.71	0.71
Total	11.65	16.84

Note No.44 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 19 'Employee benefits'

(i) Defined contribution plans:

A. Provident fund

The Group pays fixed contribution to appropriate authorities. The contributions to the fund for the year are recognized as expense and are charged to the profit or loss. An amount of ₹ 2.49 crore for continuing operations, (March 31, 2025: ₹ 2.17 crore) for the year is recognised as expense on this account and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B. National Pension System (NPS)

The Group pays fixed contribution to NPS to the appropriate authorities. The contributions to the NPS for the year are recognized as expense and are charged to the profit or loss. An amount of ₹ 1.80 crore for continuing operations (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1.24 crore) for the year is recognised as expense on this account and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Defined benefit plans:

A. Gratuity-Funded

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has rendered continuous service of five years/one year or more, as the case may be, is entitled to gratuity at 15 days salary (15/26 X last drawn wages) for each completed year/ pro rata, as the case may be, of service subject to a maximum of ₹ 0.20 crore on superannuation, resignation, termination, disablement or on death.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity and the amounts recognised in the Group's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Net defined benefit (asset)/liability :		
Non-current	(0.09)	0.91
Total	(0.09)	0.91

Movement in net defined benefit (asset)/liability

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Defined benefit obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit(asset) / liability	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Opening balance	12.89	11.99	11.98	11.58	0.91	0.41
Included in profit or loss:						
Current service cost	1.60	1.61	-	-	1.60	1.61
Interest cost (income)	0.87	0.88	(0.81)	(0.86)	0.06	0.02
Past service cost*	2.35	-	-	-	2.35	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	4.82	2.49	(0.81)	(0.86)	4.01	1.63
Included in OCI:						
Financial assumptions	(0.83)	0.36	0.10	0.08	(0.73)	0.44
Experience adjustment	(1.36)	(1.15)	-	-	(1.36)	(1.15)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(2.19)	(0.79)	0.10	0.08	(2.09)	(0.71)
Other						
Expenses for employee on deputation / transferred	0.03	0.33	-	-	0.03	0.33
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	2.95	0.48	(2.95)	(0.48)
Benefits paid	(0.66)	(1.13)	(0.66)	(0.86)	-	(0.27)
Closing balance	14.89	12.89	14.98	11.98	(0.09)	0.91

*Past service cost of ₹ 2.35 crore has been shown as exceptional item (refer note no.39)

B. Post-Retirement Medical Benefits (PRMB)-Non-funded

The Group has Post-Retirement Medical Facility Benefits (PRMB), under which the eligible retired employees and their spouses are provided medical facilities and an out-patient subject to a ceiling fixed by the Group. The liability for the same is recognised annually on the basis of actuarial valuation.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the PRMB and the amounts recognised in the Group's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Net defined benefit (asset)/liability :		
Non-current	2.24	2.38
Current	0.16	0.15
Total	2.40	2.53

Movement in net defined benefit (asset)/liability

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Defined benefit obligation	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Opening balance	2.53	1.60
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	0.01	0.01
Interest cost	0.18	0.11
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	0.19	0.12
Included in OCI*:		
Financial assumptions	(0.12)	0.65
Experience adjustment	0.06	0.25
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.06)	0.90
Contributions paid by the employer		
Benefits paid	(0.26)	(0.15)
Expenses for employee on deputation / transferred	-	0.06
Closing balance	2.40	2.53

* excluding an expense of NIL (March 31, 2025, ₹ 0.09 Crore) for discontinued operations .

C. Plan assets

Plan assets comprise the following

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Net defined benefit (asset)/liability :		
Insurer Managed Funds	99.75%	99.69%
Current Bank Account	0.25%	0.31%
Total	100%	100%

Actual return on plan assets is ₹ 0.82 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 0.91 crore).

D. Defined benefit obligations

i. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date:

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Discount rate	7.70%	6.93%
Expected return on plan assets- Gratuity	7.70%	6.93%
Salary escalation rate	9.00%	9.00%
Retirement age	60	60
Withdrawal rate	1-3%	1-3%
In service mortality	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)

The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. Further, the expected return on plan assets is determined considering several applicable factors mainly the composition of plan assets held, assessed risk of asset management and historical returns from plan assets.

ii. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:-

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	31.03.2026		31.03.2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase*	Decrease*
*Discount rate (0.50% movement) (₹ in crore)	(0.74)	0.80	(0.78)	0.77
*Salary escalation rate (0.50% movement) (₹ in crore)	0.70	(0.66)	0.72	(0.67)

*excluding discontinued operations

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. This analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

E. Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Group is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

a) Asset volatility

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. Most of the plan asset investments are in fixed income securities with high grades and in government securities. These are subject to interest rate risk and the fund manages interest rate risk with derivatives to minimize risk to an acceptable. The equity securities are expected to earn a return in excess of the discount rate and contribute to the plan deficit. Any deviations from the range are corrected by rebalancing the portfolio. The Group intends to maintain the above investment mix in the continuing years.

b) Changes in discount rate

A decrease in discount rate will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' assets holdings.

The Group actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the employee benefit obligations. The Group has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods.

F. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31.03.2026					
Gratuity	0.76	0.26	1.25	12.62	14.89
Post-retirement medical benefits (PRMB)	0.16	0.16	0.77	1.31	2.40
31.03.2025					
Gratuity	0.36	0.60	0.87	11.06	12.89
Post-retirement medical benefits (PRMB)	0.15	0.15	0.71	1.52	2.53

G. Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans (Gratuity and PRMB) for the year ending March 31, 2027 are ₹ 2.30 crore.

H. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is as under:-

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Gratuity (in years)	15.30 to 18.23	15.66 to 18.73
Post-retirement medical benefits (PRMB)- (in years)	3.82	2.37

Note No.45 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 24 'Related Party Disclosures'

a) List of Related parties:

i) Associates:

- 1 R.S. India wind energy Private Limited
- 2 Varam Bio Energy Private Limited
- 3 Hindustan Power Exchange Limited (Formerly known as Pranurja Solutions Limited)

ii) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):

A) Whole time directors

- 1 Dr. Rajib Kumar Mishra (ceased to be a director w.e.f. 12th June 2024)
- 2 Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar (appointed w.e.f 18th January, 2024).
- 3 Mr. Harish Saran (ceased to be a director w.e.f. 6th June 2025)
- 4 Shri Dilip Srivastava Director (Finance) and CFO of PFS (Appointed w.e.f. 28/03/2025)
- 5 Shri Mahendra Lodha Director Finance and CFO of PFS (w.e.f. 14.06.2023) MD&CEO (Add. In Charge, pursuant to RBI direction) (w.e.f. 20.06.2023) (ceased to be a director w.e.f. July 27, 2024)
- 6 Shri Balaji Rangachari MD&CEO of PFS (Appointed w.e.f. 12/07/2024)
- 7 Shri Sanjeev Kumar Director (Operations) (Appointed w.e.f. 10/06/2025)

B) Independent directors

- 1 Ms. Mini Ipe (appointed as a director w.e.f. 7th December, 2024)
- 2 Shri Prakash Mhaske (appointed as a director w.e.f. 16th January 2023)
- 3 Ms. Rashmi Verma (appointed as a director w.e.f. 13th April, 2023)
- 4 Shri Arabandi Venu Prasad (appointed as a director w.e.f. 6th May, 2024)
- 5 Shri Narendra Kumar (appointed as a director w.e.f. 13th April, 2023)
- 6 Shri Jayant Dassgupta (appointed as a director w.e.f. 13th April, 2023)
- 7 Smt. Seema Bahuguna ceased to be a director (w.e.f. 26th September 2025)
- 8 Shri Manas Ranjan Mohanty appointed as a director (w.e.f. 18/06/2024)

- 9 Shri P Ramana Murthy appointed as a director (w.e.f. 19/12/2025)
- 10 Shri Devendra Swaroop Saksena (ceased to be a director w.e.f. 30th July 2024)
- 11 Shri Ramesh Narain Misra (ceased to be a director w.e.f. 7th December 2024)
- 12 Shri Naveen Bhushan Gupta ceased to be a director (w.e.f. 26th September 2025)
- 13 Mrs P V Bharathi ceased to be a director (w.e.f. 26th September 2025)
- 14 Shri Sukh Dev Singh (appointed as a director w.e.f. 11th November, 2025)

C) Chief financial officer & Company Secretary

- 1 Shri Pankaj Goel Chief financial officer (PTC)
- 2 Shir Rajiv Maheshwari Company Secretary (PTC)
- 3 Shri Abhinav Goyal Interim CFO (Appointed w.e.f. 30/08/2024 & Ceased w.e.f. 28/03/2025) (PFS)
- 4 Shri Manohar Balwani Company Secretary (Appointed w.e.f. 01/12/2025) (PFS)
- 5 Smt. Shweta Agrawal Company Secretary (ceased w.e.f. 30/11/2024) (PFS)
- 6 Shri Devesh Singh Chief Risk Officer (PFS)

iii) Promoter

- 1 NTPC Limited.
- 2 Power Grid Corporation of India Limited.
- 3 Power Finance Corporation Limited
- 4 NHPC Limited

iv) Promoter Group

- 1 PFC Consulting limited
- 2 Energy Efficiency Services Limited

v) Other Related Parties

- 1 PTC Foundation
- 2 PTC India Gratuity Trust
- 3 PTC Financial Employees Gratuity Trust

b) i) Transactions with the related parties are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Name of Related Party	Influence	Nature of Transaction	Year ending March 31, 2026	Year ending March 31, 2025
NTPC Limited.	Promoter	Director sitting fees to nominee directors	0.06	0.06
		Dividend paid	17.64	9.36
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited.	Promoter	Director sitting fees to nominee directors	0.04	0.08
		Dividend paid	17.64	9.36
		Services received (wheeling charges)	0.11	-
Power Finance Corporation Limited	Promoter	Director sitting fees to nominee directors	0.03	0.05
		Consultancy income earned	0.75	0.58
		Dividend paid	17.64	9.36
NHPC Limited	Promoter	Director sitting fees to nominee directors	0.05	0.07
		Dividend paid	17.64	9.36
Shri Narendra Kumar	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.08	0.10
		Dividend paid	0.12	0.15
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.0020	0.01
Smt. Seema Bahuguna	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.15	0.27
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.0004	-
Shri Manas Rajan Mohanty	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.36	0.19
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.0004	0.002
Shri Arabandi Venu Prasad	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.06	0.09
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.0020	0.01
Ms. Mini Ipe	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.25	0.03
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.0024	0.0005
Shri Prakash Mhaske	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.14	0.16
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.01	0.02
Shri Sukh Dev Singh	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.01	-
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.0007	-
Shri Ramesh Narain Misra	Independent director	Director sitting fee	-	0.11
		Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.003
Shri Pikkili Ramana Murty	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.07	-
Ms. Rashmi Verma	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.18	0.15
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.0038	0.01
Shri Devendra Swaroop Saxena	Independent director	Director sitting fee	-	0.05
		Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.02
Shri Jayant Dassgupta	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.14	0.15
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.0014	-
Smt. P V Bharathi	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.21	0.39
Shri Naveen Bhushan Gupta	Independent director	Director sitting fee	0.21	0.35
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.0026	-
Energy Efficiency Services Limited	Promoter Group	Consultancy Income for services rendered	4.19	14.35
		Impairment provision/ written off made by the Company against the receivable/ Debit notes raised on the parent Company by the party	13.05	21.60

(₹ in crore)

Name of Related Party	Influence	Nature of Transaction	Year ending March 31, 2026	Year ending March 31, 2025
PFC Consulting limited	Promoter Group	Consultancy Income earned	2.89	2.89
		Consultancy charges	-	0.44
		Prapti Portal Usage Fee incurred by the Parent Company	0.41	-
		Registration Fee for Prapti Portal Usage incurred by the Parent Company	0.01	-
		Application/ tender fee incurred by the Parent Company	0.87	0.40
PTC India Gratuity Trust	Post employment benefit plan	Contribution paid	1.79	-
PTC Financial Employees Gratuity Trust	Post employment benefit plan	Contribution paid	1.16	0.48
PTC Foundation	Controlled Trust	Contribution for CSR	13.97	5.27
		Recovery of cost of employees on deputation in Controlled trust	0.62	0.61
		Recovery of expenses on behalf of Controlled trust	-	0.0004
		Transfer of assets	-	0.01

(₹ in crore)

Compensation to Key management personnel	Influence	Year ending March 31, 2026	Year ending March 31, 2025
Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar	Whole time director		
- Short term employee benefits		1.60	1.03
- Defined benefits plans		0.04	0.02
- Other long term benefits		0.07	0.03
Total Compensation paid		1.71	1.08
- Dividend paid		0.0004	0.0002
Dr. Rajib Kumar Mishra	Whole time director		
- Short term employee benefits		-	1.02
- Other long term benefits		-	0.03
Total Compensation paid		-	1.05
Dr. Sanjeev Kumar	Whole time director		
- Short term employee benefits		0.66	-
- Defined benefits plans		0.02	-
- Other long term benefits		0.04	-
Total Compensation paid		0.72	-
Shri Balaji Rangachari	Whole time director		
- Short term employee benefits		1.39	0.84
- Defined benefits plans		0.06	0.02
- Other long term benefits		0.09	0.03
- Purchase of Fixed assets		-	0.01
Total Compensation paid		1.54	0.90
Shri Mahendra Lodha	Whole time director		
- Short term employee benefits		-	0.30
- Other long term benefits		-	0.02
Total Compensation paid		-	0.32

(₹ in crore)

Compensation to Key management personnel	Influence	Year ending March 31, 2026	Year ending March 31, 2025
Shri Dilip Srivastava	Whole time director		
- Short term employee benefits		0.84	0.01
- Defined benefits plans		0.01	-
- Other long term benefits		0.05	-
Total Compensation paid		0.90	0.01
Shri Harish Saran	Whole time director		
- Short term employee benefits		0.74	0.24
- Defined benefits plans		-	0.01
- Other long term benefits		-	0.01
Total Compensation paid		0.74	0.26
Shri Pankaj Goel	Chief Financial Officer		
- Short term employee benefits		1.57	
- Defined benefits plans		0.004	1.39
- Other long term benefits		0.09	0.04
Total Compensation paid		1.66	0.06
- Dividend paid		0.004	0.002
Shri Rajiv Maheshwari	Company Secretary		
- Short term employee benefits		1.12	0.95
- Other long term benefits		0.12	0.08
Total Compensation paid		1.24	1.03
Shri Manohar Balwani	Company Secretary		
- Short term employee benefits		0.41	0.10
Total Compensation paid		0.41	0.10
Shri Abhinav Goyal	Interim CFO		
- Short term employee benefits		-	0.37
Total Compensation paid		-	0.37
Shri Devesh Singh	Chief Risk Officer		
- Short term employee benefits		0.76	0.70
- Other long term benefits		0.03	0.03
Total Compensation paid		0.79	0.73
Smt Shweta Agrawal	Company Secretary		
- Short term employee benefits		-	0.39
- Other long term benefits		-	0.02
Total Compensation paid		-	0.41

(figures are inclusive of GST, wherever applicable)

ii) Equity investment (net of loss) as at the balance sheet date without provision for impairment loss

(₹ in crore)

Name of the company	Relationship	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
R.S. India Wind Energy Private Limited	Associate	47.37	47.37
Varam Bio Energy Private Limited (refer note no.5)	Associate	-	4.39
Hindustan Power Exchange Limited (Formerly known as Pranurja Solutions Limited)	Associate	16.26	15.21

iii) Investment in debentures at the balance sheet date without considering provision for impairment loss

(₹ in crore)

Name of the company	Relationship	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Varam Bio Energy Private Limited (refer note no.5)	Associate	2.12	4.29

iv) Provision for impairment loss

(₹ in crore)

Name of the company	Relationship	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
R.S. India Wind Energy Private Limited (equity shares)	Associate	47.37	47.37
Varam Bio Energy Private Limited (equity shares)	Associate	-	4.39
Varam Bio Energy Private Limited (debentures)	Associate	2.12	4.29
Energy Efficiency Services Limited-Trade receivable	Promoter Group	31.74	18.69

v) Balance Outstanding *

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Relationship	Nature	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Power Finance Corporation Limited	Promoter of parent company	Trade receivables	0.33	0.20
PFC Consultancy limited	Promoter Group	Trade receivables	9.10	10.81
Energy Efficiency Services Limited	Promoter Group	Trade receivables	59.26	58.78
Shri Devesh Singh #	Chief Risk Officer	Car loan	0.03	0.04
PTC India Gratuity Trust	Post retirement benefit plan	Contribution	0.09	(0.80)
PTC Financial Employees Gratuity Trust	Post retirement benefit plan	Contribution	-	(0.11)
Director sitting fee payable	Promoters/Independent directors	Sitting fee payable	(0.04)	(0.145)
Reimbursement payable	Promoters/Independent directors	Reimbursement of expenses	(0.002)	(0.001)

* Balance receivables / (payable)

Shri Devesh Singh

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Influence	Nature of Transaction	Year ending March 31, 2026	Year ending March 31, 2025
Beginning of the year	Chief Risk Officer	Car loan as per company's HR policy	0.04	0.05
Loan repayments received			0.01	0.01
End of the year			0.03	0.04
Maximum outstanding balance during the year			0.04	0.05

The interest amount will be recovered after the recovery of principal.

vi) Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties

- Transactions with the related parties are made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.
- Outstanding balances of related parties, if any, at the year-end, are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs through banking transaction. For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Group has recorded ₹ 13.05 Crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 16.17 crore) on account of impairment against receivable from 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.

Note No.46 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'

As required by Ind AS 36, an assessment of impairment of assets was carried out and based on such assessment, the Group has accounted impairment losses as below:

In the year 2014-15, based on an independent investigation into the affairs of R. S. India Wind Energy Private Limited (Associate), PFS had concluded that in earlier years, the Associate and its promoters had misrepresented various facts to it and induced it to make investments aggregating ₹ 61.12 Crores in the Associate. PFS had filed a criminal complaint against the Associate and its promoters. Subsequently with approval of its Board, PFS signed Settlement Agreement with RS India group on 29th July 2019. As per the terms of Settlement Agreement, PFS filed the application with NCLT for withdrawal of the petition against RS India group. Subsequently,

NCLT vide its order dated 29th July 2021, disposed the petition as withdrawn. Pending outcome thereof, PFS has fully provided for the diminution in value of investment held in this Associate.

Note No 47 - Fair Value Measurements

(a) Financial instruments by category

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	31.03.2026			31.03.2025		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Investments						
- Equity instruments/ security receipts	45.14	93.45	36.30	64.21	93.48	43.09
- Mutual Funds	750.07	-	-	161.08	-	-
Derivative assets	-	-	-	3.35	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	4,380.55	-	-	4,762.01
Cash and bank balances	-	-	3,920.73	-	-	3,274.00
Loans	-	-	2,067.79	-	-	3,123.18
Other financial assets	-	-	957.09	-	-	1,075.77
Total	795.21	93.45	11,362.46	228.64	93.48	12,278.05
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	1,757.17	-	-	2,945.59
Trade payables	-	-	3,532.93	-	-	2,938.81
Lease liabilities	-	-	11.65	-	-	16.84
Other financial liabilities	-	-	84.90	-	-	98.16
Total	-	-	5,386.65	-	-	5,999.40

Details of assets pledged as collateral/security

The carrying value of financial assets that the company has provided as collateral for obtaining borrowings and other facilities from the bankers as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Financial Assets		
Trade receivable	4,472.54	4,837.46
Fixed deposits with banks	51.72	45.46
Loans	3,191.72	4,612.36

(b) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

(₹ in crore)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value- recurring fair value measurement As at 31.03.2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments in unquoted equity instruments	-	-	138.59	138.59
Investments in mutual funds	-	750.07	-	750.07
Total	-	750.07	138.59	888.66

(₹ in crore)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value- recurring fair value measurement As at 31.03.2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments in unquoted equity instruments	-	-	157.69	157.69
Derivative instruments	-	3.35	-	3.35
Investments in mutual funds	-	161.08	-	161.08
Total	-	164.43	157.69	322.12

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for the periods ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 :

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Equity Investments	
	Year ending 31.03.2026	Year ending 31.03.2025
Opening balance	157.69	182.08
Gains/(losses) recognized in profit or loss	1.36	1.36
Gains/(losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	(0.03)	(5.58)
Disposal/acquisition	(20.43)	(20.17)
Closing balance	138.59	157.69

There are no financial liabilities measured at fair value on recurring basis. There were no transfers between the 3 levels in the reporting periods.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset and paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes investments in quoted equity instruments. Quoted equity instruments are valued using quoted prices at stock exchanges.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. This level includes mutual funds which are valued using the closing NAV and derivative instruments.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unquoted equity instruments included in level 3.

There have been no transfers in either direction for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31 2025.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow/net adjusted asset value/book value analysis/sale price observable in the market.
- The Group's foreign currency and interest rate derivative contracts are not traded in active markets. Fair valuation of such instruments are provided by the dealer who are recognised banks and use widely acceptable techniques. The effects of non-observable inputs are not significant for foreign currency forward contracts.
- The Group performs valuations in consultation with third party valuation specialists for complex valuations. Valuation techniques are selected based on the characteristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximizing the use of market-based information.
- Security receipts are valued with Reference to sale price observable in the market on the basis of external rating provided by credit rating agencies.
- Trade receivables, Cash and Cash equivalents, other bank balances, other current financial Assets, current borrowings, trade payables and other current financial liabilities: approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-Term maturities of these instruments.

-Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of all the amounts that the Group could have realized or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. as such, the fair value of the financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each Year end.

Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

Except as detailed out in the following table, the management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial Liabilities				
Infrastructure Bonds	8.58	8.58	8.69	8.69
Debentures	-	-	72.56	74.79

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy			
	As at 31.03.2026			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost				
Infrastructure Bonds	-	-	8.58	8.58

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy			
	As at 31.03.2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost				
Infrastructure Bonds	-	-	8.69	8.69
Debentures	-	-	74.79	74.79

c) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset and paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:-

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments, as described below:

- i) Security receipts are valued with reference to sale price observable in the market on the basis of external rating provided by credit rating agencies.
- ii) The Group's foreign currency and interest rate derivative contracts are not traded in active markets. Fair valuation of such instruments are provided by the dealer who are recognised banks and use widely acceptable techniques. The effects of non-observable inputs are not significant for foreign currency forward contracts.

The Group performs valuations in consultation with third party valuation specialists for complex valuations. Valuation techniques are selected based on the characteristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximizing the use of market-based information.

Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, other current financial assets, current borrowings, trade payables and other current financial liabilities: Approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of all the amounts that the Group could have realized or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. as such, the fair value of the financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each year end.

Note No.48 . Comparison between ECL as per Ind AS 109 and provision as per RBI norms as at March 31, 2026

(₹ in Crore)

Asset classification as per RBI norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross carrying amount as per Ind AS	Loss allowance (provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net carrying amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	2,780.64	13.91	2,766.73	12.55	1.36
	Stage 2	222.95	23.87	199.08	3.66	20.21
Subtotal		3,003.59	37.78	2,965.81	16.21	21.57
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
More than 3 years	Stage 3	187.91	140.93	46.98	93.96	46.97
Subtotal for doubtful		187.91	140.93	46.98	93.96	46.97
Loss	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for NPA		187.91	140.93	46.98	93.96	46.97
Total	Stage 1	2,780.64	13.91	2,766.73	12.55	1.36
	Stage 2**	222.95	23.87	199.08	3.66	20.21
	Stage 3	187.91	140.93	46.98	93.96	46.97

Note: (i) ₹ 273.71 crore (being the excess of provision required as per IRACP norms and ECL Provision required under INDAS 109) has been recognised as "Impairment Reserve" in the Balance Sheet. Accordingly no additional provision has been created during the year. Out of total provision, Group's share of ₹ 177.89 Crore has been shown as Impairment Reserve and remaining balance is included in Non-controlling Interests. (Refer Note No. 20)

** During February, 2026, the outstanding dues of one of the borrowers, M/s Kundli Manesar Expressway Ltd became overdue for more than 90 days. As on March 31,2026, all dues of M/s Kundli Manesar Expressway Ltd has been realized and nil amount is over due as at end of the financial year 2025-26. Accordingly, the loan has been shown as stage 2, although considering the historical and significant increase in credit risk nature of the account, a high provisioning has been created and maintained as on March 31,2026.

Note No.48 . Comparison between ECL as per Ind AS 109 and provision as per RBI norms as at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crore)

Asset classification as per RBI norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross carrying amount as per Ind AS	Loss allowance (provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net carrying amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	3,792.73	63.72	3,729.01	15.17	48.55
	Stage 2	188.45	14.05	174.40	0.75	13.30
	Stage 3	280.55	115.04	165.51	187.39	(72.35)
Subtotal		4,261.73	192.81	4,068.92	203.31	(10.50)
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Doubtful - upto 1 year	Stage 3	134.59	83.12	51.47	89.57	(6.45)
More than 3 years	Stage 3	4.78	4.78	-	4.78	-
Subtotal for doubtful		139.37	87.90	51.47	94.35	(6.45)
Loss	Stage 3	211.09	145.53	65.56	211.09	(65.56)
Subtotal for NPA		350.46	233.43	117.03	305.44	(72.01)
Total	Stage 1	3,792.73	63.72	3,729.01	15.17	48.55
	Stage 2	188.45	14.05	174.40	0.75	13.30
	Stage 3	631.01	348.47	282.54	492.83	(144.36)

Note: (i) ₹ 273.71 crore (being the excess of provision required as per IRACP norms and ECL Provision required under INDAS 109) has been recognised as "Impairment Reserve" in the Balance Sheet. Accordingly no additional provision has been created during the year. Out of total provision, Group's share of ₹ 177.89 Crore has been shown as Impairment Reserve and remaining balance is included in Non-controlling Interests. (Refer Note No. 20)

(ii) The loan asset classified in stage III, under standard assets, amounting to ₹ 280.55 Crores pertain to the borrower which has been overdue for more than one year however, in accordance with judicial pronouncement related this asset/ account, the account is not classified as NPA as at March 31, 2025. PFS has considered the overdue status, together with fair value of secured amount, for calculating the corresponding ECL provision amounting to ₹ 115.04 Crores and Impairment reserve amounting to ₹ 72.35 Crores as at March 31, 2025.

Note No.49 . Financial Risk Management

The Parent Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade payables, borrowings and other payables including financial obligations. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Parent Company's operations. The Parent Company's principal financial assets are trade & other receivables, current investments and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

This note presents information about the sources of financial risk and the Parent Company's exposure to the risks, its objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

Sources of Risks : The sources of risks (not exhaustive) which may impact trading business and identified by the Parent Company are listed as under:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis Credit rating	Investment policy for bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit/ bank guarantee.
Contractual Liabilities	Open Positions / Take or Pay / Payment Security / Performance Security; Where PTC is taking an open position i.e. sale or purchase position without matching back to back arrangement or payment security to seller without receiving the same from counter party	Standalone position (each transaction) and Cumulative (all transactions) Analysis of open positions	Open position are taken based on client's past transaction behaviour. Regular reporting / monitoring of such positions.
Legal Positions / Litigation Matters	Disputes in trading business lead to litigation	Estimation of likely financial impact of outcomes in the legal matters	Resolved at Electricity Regulatory Commissions (ERCs) / the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (ATE) and Courts of Law.
Market Reputation of Counterparty	Doing business with organisations having bad market position or creditworthiness	Estimation of change in market value	Consideration of information of clients available in public domain
Information Integrity	Lack of data integrity, deficiencies in database management.	Estimation of financial impact	IT Policy implemented. IT systems are secured with best practices.
Accounting Frauds	Business scandals arising out of misusing or misdirecting of funds, overstating revenues, understating expenses etc.	Estimation of financial impact	Internal and external audit by competent auditors
Compliance	Risk of loss of reputation or loss of revenue, if penalty is imposed by an Authority on account of even an inadvertent non-compliance.	Estimation of financial impact	Regular monitoring and updation of compliance check list
Regulatory Action	change in policy and regulations impacting PTC's business	Estimating business impact	Regular monitoring of the regulatory environment and triggering responses as and when risk appears to arise.
Liquidity risk	Inability to raise funds quickly when needed.	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines. Monitoring of receivables and exposure limits
Market risk – Foreign currency risk	- Future commercial transactions - Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (₹)	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Foreign currency risk management policy. Hedging mechanism
Market risk – Equity price risk	Investments in equity securities	Sensitivity analysis. IRR expectation	invested as per strategic decisions made by the Board. Nominee in the board of investee company, where feasible
Market risk – Net asset value	Investments in mutual funds	Sensitivity analysis	Investment limits, performance ratings etc.

Risk management framework

The Parent Company's business activities make risk an integral and unavoidable component of business. The Parent Company manages risks in a proactive and effective manner and has taken adequate measures to address such concerns by developing adequate systems and practices. The Parent Company has formulated a detailed framework in the form of Risk Management Policy for identification of internal and external risks including financial, operational, sectoral, sustainability (particularly, ESG related risks), information, cyber security risks etc.

Governance Framework

In order to institutionalize the risk management process in the Parent Company, there is a detailed governance framework elaborated in the Risk Management Policy (RMP). A cross functional team approach has been followed to establish

a workable and business focused Risk Management process. The Governance framework of the Risk Management process is constituted by three layers of authority:

- Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee
- Executive Management Team
- Functional Head(s)

The process of escalation to and monitoring of risks by the three layers in the Governance framework is built around the following key facilitating roles. A cross functional team approach has been followed to establish a workable and business focused risk management process in the PTC Group.

- i) Chief Risk Officer
- ii) Risk Owners (Either Functional Head or Vice President level functionaries reporting to Functional Heads)

Roles and Responsibilities

Board, Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee: Terms of reference of Risk Management Committee, inter-alia, include the following:

- (i) To formulate, review and monitor risk management policy;
- (ii) To implement, monitor and review the risk management framework, the risk management plan and related matters;
- (iii) To ensure that appropriate methodology, processes and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate risks; and
- (iv) Any other matter as the Audit Committee may deem appropriate after approval of the Board of Directors or as may be directed by the Board of Directors from time to time.

Chief Risk Officer (CRO): The CRO provides inputs and insights in the establishment, monitoring and structuring risk management process and further monitors its compliance in accordance with relevant provisions of the policy. CRO coordinates between the Risk Management Committee and Executive Management Team to establish an advance / proactive risk reporting system, based on ethical principles, so that risks are understood in a simple and transparent manner.

Executive Management Team: The CEO, Whole Time Directors and other Functional heads of respective Business Units / Functions constitute the Executive Management Team. By virtue of their roles, they are the best equipped to have knowledge and understanding of their respective business functions. Hence, they constitute the first layer of risk review and escalation by risk owners.

Risk Management Group or RMG: Members of the Risk Management Group, supporting the CRO, monitor effective implementation and compliance of the risk management policy. They coordinate among various managerial levels of PTC and the Group Companies to establish processes and ensure smooth and timely flow of information.

Risk Owners: Risk Owners have been given the ownership of risks. Risk owners constitute a cross functional team that works closely to deploy an active risk management process. Risk Owner shall a) initiate identification and assessment of new risks; b) develop early warning indicators and mitigation plans; c) evolve risk responses; d) update and maintain Risk Register for their area of functioning; and e) work as an extension of Risk Management Group in the Business Unit / Function in managing and reporting risks.

The RMG meets as and when needed. Risks are regularly monitored through reporting of key performance indicators and tools like Risk Matrix at transaction level. Outcomes/exceptions and aggregate level reports are submitted for information to the top management and if required, to the Board.

Guiding Principles for PTC India's Subsidiaries :

The Parent Company recommends adoption of the following risk management template for its subsidiaries:

- (a) Formulate a risk management policy
- (b) Ensure independence of Risk Management function
- (c) Ensure compliance with applicable regulations
- (d) Create a risk management framework.

The guiding principles for risk management at subsidiaries, to ensure value creation & protection for the group are:

- (a) Ensure governance (Ensure that the Board of Directors provides the oversight of the risk management activities and establish a risk governance structure)
- (b) Analyze business context (Analyze the internal and external business environment to consider potential impact and likelihood of risks)
- (c) Assess performance (Identify, prioritise and mitigate risks)
- (d) Assess changes and pursue improvement in risk management
- (e) Communicate risk information (Communicate risk information such as desired risk culture, risk management policy, and procedures to relevant stakeholders).

Risk Management by PFS

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Loan receivables, Cash and bank balances, trade receivables, derivative financial instruments, other financial assets measured at amortised cost	Expected loss analysis	Credit risk analysis, diversification of customers/asset base, credit limits and collateral.
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - foreign exchange	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting	Derivative contracts/hedging
Market risk - interest rate	Non-current borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate swaps
Market risk - security price	Investments in equity securities	Sensitivity analysis	Portfolio diversification, exposure limits

The Board of PFS has the overall responsibility of risk management of PFS which take care of managing overall risk in the organization. In accordance with the RBI guidelines to enable NBFCs to adopt best practices and greater transparency in their operations, the Board of Directors of PFS has constituted a Risk Management Committee to review risk management in relation to various risks, namely market risk, credit risk and operational risk including Asset Liability Management.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group has an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of short, medium and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves/ marketable securities/banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The treasury department is responsible for managing the short term and long term liquidity requirements. Short term liquidity situation is reviewed daily by Treasury. The Board of directors has established an investment policy by taking into account liquidity risk as well as credit risk. The treasury department operates in line with such policy. Long term liquidity position is reviewed by the Board of Directors and appropriate decisions are taken according to the situation.

Commercial department/ Finance department monitor net liquidity position by monitoring the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables.

Typically the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses and payments to trade payables including the servicing of financial obligations, this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

(i) **Financing arrangements**

The Group had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Cash credit	250.00	350.00
Short term loans	1,850.00	1,649.22
Total	2,100.00	1,999.22

(ii) **Maturities of financial liabilities**

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, based on contractual cash flows:

March 31, 2026

(₹ in crore)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Contractual cash flows				
	Less than 1 year	1-3 year	3-5 year	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	811.92	738.95	165.39	40.91	1,757.17
Finance lease obligations	5.95	4.99	-	0.71	11.65
Trade and other payables	3,612.33	5.50	-	-	3,617.83

March 31, 2025

(₹ in crore)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Contractual cash flows				
	Less than 1 year	1-3 year	3-5 year	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	1,187.11	1,332.70	324.51	101.27	2,945.59
Finance lease obligations	5.19	10.94	-	0.71	16.84
Trade and other payables	3,036.42	0.55	-	-	3,036.97

(iii) **Trade payable ageing schedule**

March 31, 2026

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	0.18	-	-	-	0.18
Undisputed dues- Other than MSME	2,270.20	29.29	10.20	200.41	2,510.10
Disputed dues- Others	40.81	284.20	56.94	640.70	1,022.65
Total	2,311.19	313.49	67.14	841.11	3,532.93

March 31, 2025

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	0.98	-	-	-	0.98
Undisputed dues- Other than MSME	1,676.04	14.62	32.24	186.55	1,909.45
Disputed dues- Others	299.95	57.58	144.80	526.05	1,028.38
Total	1,976.97	72.20	177.04	712.60	2,938.81

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. Credit risk arises principally from trade receivables, investment in debt securities, loans & advances (including loan financing), cash & cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Credit risk management policy provides for identification and assessment of credit risk, assessment and management of portfolio credit risk, and risk monitoring and control. The issues relating to the establishment of exposure limits for various categories, for example, based on geographical regions, fuel specific, industry and rating are also covered. The policy also deals with rating models aiming at high quality, consistency and uniformity in the appraisal of proposals. The group has established for its NBFC subsidiary various internal risk management process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, including regular collateral revisions. Counterparty limits are established by the use of a credit risk classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. Risk ratings are subject to regular revision. The credit quality review process aims to allow the Company to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective actions.

The Group has Risk Governance System. To determine whether operations are within the risk appetite of the organization at any given time, the following parameters are reported to the appropriate layer of the Risk Governance system, and in particular to the Board of Directors and Audit Committee periodically:-

For Marketing – a) Short Term: List of all open positions and periods involved in each such position; this is reported on a periodic basis to ensure timely corrective action in case of exigency.

b) Long-Term: List of all agreements where take-or-pay liability was taken by PTC and periods involved in each such position; this is reported on at least a periodic basis to ensure timely corrective action in case of exigency.

Trade receivables

Parent Company primarily sells electricity to bulk customers comprising mainly state power utilities owned by State Governments generally with security mechanism in the form of Letters of Credit. PTC has no experience of significant impairment losses in respect of trade receivables in the past years.

For purchase of power through Power Exchange(s), for clients other than state owned power utilities, PTC either takes payments from the parties on advance basis or ensures security mechanism in the form of Bank Guarantee/ Letter of Credits. Transactions with state owned power utilities are generally made without security mechanism, however transactions being with state owned power utilities, the risk is insignificant.

Investments in marketable securities

The Group invests in marketable securities to churn its short term working capital funds.

The Board of directors has established an investment policy by taking into account liquidity risk as well as credit risk. The investment policy prescribes guidelines for investible funds on fulfilment of certain conditions i.e investment in AMC who invest as per SEBI Guidelines, limit of investment in single AMC, performance rating etc. The Group's treasury department operates in line with such policy. The treasury department actively monitors the return rate and maturity period of the investments. The Group has not experienced any significant impairment losses in respect of any of the investments.

Loans & advances

The Group has given open access advances and security deposits. There is insignificant risk in case of open access advances paid on account of state owned power utilities. In case of open access advances are paid on account of generators, the Group generally takes irrevocable undertaking from the generators to adjust the amounts against their running accounts in case of default. The Group has no experience of significant impairment losses in respect of open access advances in the past years.

Credit risk related to borrower's are mitigated by considering collateral's from borrower's. PFS closely monitors the credit-worthiness of the borrowers through internal systems and project appraisal process to assess the credit risk and define credit limits of borrower, thereby, limiting the credit risk to pre-calculated amounts. These processes include a detailed appraisal methodology, identification of risks and suitable structuring and credit risk mitigation measures. PFS assesses increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis for loan receivables amounts that become past due and default is considered to have occurred when amounts receivable become one year past due.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group held cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 275.34 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1709.82 crore). The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks with high credit ratings.

Deposits with banks and financial institutions

The Group held deposits with banks and financial institutions of ₹ 3240.09 Crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 2644.62 Crore). In order to manage the risk, the Group makes these deposit with high credit rating as per investment policy of the Group. Deposits with banks and financial institutions includes cash & cash equivalent, as mentioned above, of ₹ NIL crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1445.65 Crore).

i) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

(₹ in crore)		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Non-current investments	174.89	200.78
Non-current loans	2,067.44	3,122.82
Current investments	750.07	161.08
Cash and cash equivalents	275.34	1,709.82
Other bank balances	3,645.39	1,564.18
Current loans	0.35	0.36
Other current financial assets	956.47	1,075.20
Other non-current financial assets	0.62	3.92
Total	7,870.57	7,838.16
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Trade receivables	4,380.55	4,762.01
Total	4,380.55	4,762.01

Expected credit loss for loans

Significant increase in credit risk and credit impaired financial assets

The Group considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase based on the staging criteria, which is aligned with ECL policies of the Group.

As per ECL policy, stage 2 contains all loan assets that are not defaulted as at reporting date, but have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (i.e. two notch downgrade in internal/ external risk rating or loan account with overdue of more than 30 days) or classified as high risk as per internal risk assessment.

Definition of default

The Group defines a financial instrument as in default, any borrower whose contractual payments are due for more than 90 days is termed as default, which is in line with RBI guidelines

Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

Probability of default (PD) computation model

Probability of Default is the likelihood that the borrower will not be able to meets its obligations as and when it falls due.

Transition Matrix Approach was used for estimation of PD. ICRA's one-year transition matrix was used as the base probability of default matrix.

Stage 1: 12-month PDs are taken directly from one-year transition matrix and so, Point in Time (PIT) conversion is not done, as it is already giving PIT PDs.

Stage 2: PD for second year onwards is estimated using Matrix Multiplication Approach.

Stage 3: As the accounts classified into stage 3 are non-performing assets so probability of default is assumed to be 100%.

Loss given default (LGD) computation model

Loss Given Default is the percentage of total exposure which the borrower would not be able to recover in case of default.

'Workout LGD approach has been used for LGD estimation.

'LGD= (Economic loss + Cost of Recovery)/EAD.

For loans under stage I and stage II, the management has determined the value of secured portion, on the basis of best information available with the Group, including value of assets/ projects in the available balance sheets of the borrowers, technical and cost certificates provided by the experts and valuation exercise performed by external professionals either appointed by the Group or consortium of lenders, including the Group.

The conclusive assessment of the impact in the subsequent period, related to expected credit loss allowance of loan assets, is dependent upon the circumstances as they evolve, including final settlement of resolution of projects/ assets of borrowers under IBC.

Basis of calculating loss rates

First step involved in ECL computation is staging of the assets into three categories. Staging of the financial assets depend on the deterioration of the credit quality of the assets over its lifetime. Performing assets fall under Stage I, Underperforming assets fall under Stage II and Impaired assets(non-performing) fall under Stage III.

The following points were considered for stage wise classification of credit exposures:

1. Stage III exposures were exposures where actual default events have occurred i.e. all credit exposures classified as Doubtful or Sub-Standard, or where significant deterioration in credit quality is envisaged.
2. Stage II exposure were exposures which were not considered impaired asset but were classified as 'Stressed Accounts' or were flagged as High-Risk Category.
3. All other accounts not meeting the first two criteria were classified as Stage I accounts.

Quantitative and qualitative factors considered along with quantification i.r.t loss rates

Impact of specific risk factors was taken into account while staging of accounts and computation of PD. External credit rating was also used for staging criteria. The industry of the borrower was also considered for classification of the borrower. If a borrower belonged to an industry under stress, then the borrower was classified as stage 2 or 3 account.

For computation of loss given default, haircuts on collateral, based on subjective parameters were used.

- Sector/Sub-sector

- Source of Power Generation

- PPA Status

- COD Status

Forward looking information incorporated in ECL models

The PDs are derived using the relationship of historic default rates of the portfolio and respective macroeconomic variable (GDP growth rate). Worst, Mild and Best scenarios are created for all the macroeconomic variable and default rates are estimated for all the four scenarios. The scenarios are arrived at by creating bins based on mean, minimum, maximum and

standard deviation of the macro variable for the observed range of data. The differential default rates between the base scenario and the best, Worst and Mild scenarios are created/built to compute the shock factors.

These shock factors were then added to the base PD term structure, which is arrived using the matrix multiplication technique, thereby creating four different PD term structures for the four

Scenarios. These shocked PDs are used to compute lifetime ECL for stage 1 and stage 2 accounts.

Credit risk exposure and impairment loss allowance

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	Exposure	Impairment allowance	Exposure	Impairment allowance
Credit impaired loan assets (Default event triggered) (Stage III)	187.91	140.93	631.01	348.47
Loan assets having significant increase in credit risk (Stage II)**	222.95	23.87	188.45	14.05
Other loan assets (Stage I)*	2,780.89	13.91	3,792.93	63.72
Total	3,191.75	178.71	4,612.39	426.24

*Includes loans amounting to ₹ 0.25 crore (March 31, 2025 ₹ 0.20 crore) given to employees.

** During February,2026, the outstanding dues of one of the borrower, M/s Kundli Manesar Expressway Ltd become overdue for more than 90 days. As on March 31,2026, all dues of M/s Kundli Manesar Expressway Ltd has been realized and nil amount is over due as at end of the financial year 2025-26. Accordingly, the loan has been shown as stage 2, although considering the historical and significant increase in credit risk nature of the account, a high provisioning has been created and maintained as on March 31,2026.

Collateral and other credit enhancements

Loans are secured by :

- Hypothecation of assets and/or
- Mortgage of property and /or
- Trust and retention account and /or
- Bank guarantee, Company guarantee or personal guarantee and / or
- Assignment of receivables or rights and / or
- Pledge of shares and / or
- Undertaking to create a security

Loss allowance for loans

The loss allowance recognized in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent “step up” (or “step down”) between 12-month and Lifetime ECL.

- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments de-recognised in the period

- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models

- Financial assets derecognized during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period

The following tables explain the changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to these factors:

(₹ in crore)

Loss allowance	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Loans and advances to customers at amortized Cost				
Balance as at 01.04.2024	63.27	15.59	384.22	463.08
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	0.45	(1.54)	1.88	0.79
Write offs	-	-	(37.63)	(37.63)
Balance as at 31.03.2025	63.72	14.05	348.47	426.24
Loans and advances to customers at amortized Cost				
Balance as at 01.04.2025	63.72	14.05	348.47	426.24
Net remeasurement of loss allowance *	(49.81)	9.82	(75.80)	(115.79)
Write offs	-	-	(131.74)	(131.74)
Balance as at 31.03.2026	13.91	23.87	140.93	178.71

* The figure is net of recoveries from write off loan accounts and TDS receivables written off relating to loan accounts written off during the year

The following table further explains changes in the gross carrying amount of the Loan portfolio to help explain their significance to the changes in the loss allowance for the same portfolio as discussed above:

(₹ in crore)

Gross Exposure	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Loans and advances to customers at amortized Cost				
Balance as at 01.04.2024	4,304.92	223.22	679.10	5,207.24
New Financial assets originated or purchased	915.81	-	-	915.81
Financial Assets that have been derecognized	(1,428.00)	(34.77)	(10.46)	(1,473.23)
Write offs	-	-	(37.63)	(37.63)

(₹ in crore)

Gross Exposure	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Balance as at 31.03.2025	3,792.73	188.45	631.01	4,612.19
Loans and advances to customers at amortized Cost				
Balance as at 01.04.2025	3,792.73	188.45	631.01	4,612.19
New Financial assets originated or purchased	1,235.46	-	-	1,235.46
Financial Assets that have been derecognized	(2,247.55)	34.50	(311.37)	(2,524.42)
Write offs	-	-	(131.73)	(131.73)
Balance as at 31.03.2026	2,780.64	222.95	187.91	3,191.50

(ii) Ageing analysis of trade receivables

The ageing analysis of the trade receivables is as below:

31.03.2026

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods.					
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	3,203.68	88.62	32.10	1.54	-	3,325.94
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	0.37	3.83	20.99	16.25	41.44
Disputed Trade Receivables- considered good	22.59	18.03	283.41	56.78	673.80	1,054.61
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	0.79	1.07	2.18	3.09	43.42	50.55
Total	3,227.06	108.09	321.52	82.40	733.47	4,472.54
Impairment allowance for doubtful trade receivables						91.99
Total trade receivables						4,380.55

31.03.2025

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods					
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	3,498.07	190.38	15.43	-	-	3,703.88
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	0.91	0.48	6.60	10.85	9.81	28.65
Disputed Trade Receivables- considered good	33.58	264.52	56.85	169.74	533.44	1,058.13
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	0.10	7.40	5.13	34.17	46.80
Total	3,532.56	455.48	86.28	185.72	577.42	4,837.46
Impairment allowance for doubtful trade receivables						75.45
Total trade receivables						4,762.01

Concentration of credit risk

The Group monitors concentration of credit risk by type of industry in which the borrower operates, further bifurcated into type of borrower, whether state or private.

(₹ in crore)

Industry	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Gross carrying amount of loans		
Concentration by industry*		
Coal Mining	55.27	3.34
Electric Mobility	62.62	118.57
Manufacturing	-	1.45
Other Infrastructure	-	352.39
Road	167.68	346.04
Solar	508.39	614.48
State Power Utility	1,356.67	2,565.01
Thermal	231.77	211.09
NBFC	279.04	-
Telecom	235.34	-
Water - Sewage treatment	245.68	54.64
Wind	49.04	345.18
	3,191.50	4,612.19

*excludes loans amounting to ₹ 0.25 Crore (March 31, 2025 ₹ 0.20 Crore) given to employees.

Trade receivables include ₹ NIL (March 31, 2025 ₹ 100.78 crore) of bill of exchange drawn on state utilities (customers) and discounted with banks based on arrangements between Company, banks and state utilities. Further, the interest amounting to ₹ 1.32 Crore (March 31, 2025 ₹ 9.56 Crore) paid to bank under bill of exchange arrangements has been reimbursed by utilities.

(iii) **Reconciliation of impairment loss provisions**

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of financial assets other than loan during the year was as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Investments	Trade receivables	Advances	Total
Opening balance	78.94	54.46	64.63	198.03
Add: Impairment loss recognised		20.99	2.83	23.82
Less: Impairment provision utilized	22.89	-	-	22.89
Balance as at 31.03.2025	56.05	75.45	67.46	198.96
Opening balance	56.05	75.45	67.46	198.96
Add: Impairment loss recognised		16.54	2.28	18.82
Less: Impairment provision utilized	6.56	-	-	6.56
Balance as at 31.03.2026	49.49	91.99	69.74	211.22

The Group believes that, apart from the above, no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of any other assets.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Board of directors is responsible for setting up of policies and procedures to manage market risks of the Group. At present, the Group has a Forex Risk Management Policy for hedging of foreign currency risk.

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on certain transactions that are denominated in a currency other than entity's functional currency, hence exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arises. The risk is that the functional currency value of cash flows will vary as a result of movements in exchange rates.

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions. The policy on foreign exchange risk management covers the management of foreign exchange risk related to existing and future foreign currency loans or any other foreign exchange risks derived from borrowing and lending. The objective of the policy is to serve as a guideline for transactions to be undertaken for hedging of foreign exchange related risks. It also provides guiding parameters within which the Asset Liability Management Committee can take decisions for managing the above mentioned risks. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Group. The Group as per its overall strategy uses derivative contracts to mitigate its risks associated with fluctuations in foreign currency and interest rates on borrowings. The Group does not use derivative contracts for speculative purposes.

The currency profile of financial instruments as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are as below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Exposure in USD		
Foreign currency loan (₹ in crore)	-	16.04
*Trade and other receivables (₹ in crore)	172.32	499.18
Trade payable (₹ in crore)	170.04	492.64

*Out of the exposure of ₹ 172.32 Crore, foreign currency exposure of ₹ 172.22 is passable on the counter parties.

Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening of the Indian Rupee, as indicated below, against the USD at March 31, 2026 would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Group considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis is performed on the same basis for previous year as indicated below.

a) **Trade receivables**

The sensitivity to changes in the exchange rates arises on trade receivable.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Trade receivables		
5% movement in USD -Increase	8.62	24.96
5% movement in USD-Decrease	(8.62)	(24.96)
Trade payables		
5% movement in USD -Increase	(8.50)	(24.63)
5% movement in USD-Decrease	8.50	24.63

b) **Other-foreign currency denominated financial instruments**

The sensitivity to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
USD sensitivity*		
INR/USD- increase by NIL bp (March 31, 2025: 215 bp)	-	0.34
INR/USD- decrease by NIL bp (March 31, 2025: 215 bp)	-	(0.34)

* Holding all other variables constant

c) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in net asset value (NAV) of the financial instruments held.

The Group's price risk is mainly generated with fair value in respect of the investments held in mutual funds. Investments primarily include investment in liquid debt based mutual fund units with high credit-ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies and are managed by asset management companies.

The carrying amount of the Group's investments in mutual funds designated as at fair value through profit or loss at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(₹ in crore)		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Investments in mutual funds	750.07	161.08

Price risk sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the NAV of investments held. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding investments and adjusts their position at the period end for a 1% change in NAV. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where NAV increases by 1%. For a 1% weakening in NAV, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

Every 1% increase / decrease in the NAV of investments, will affect the Group's profit before tax as given in below table:

(₹ in crore)		
Effect in ₹ in crore	Profit/ (loss)	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
1% increase in the NAV of mutual funds (March 31, 2025 : 1%)	7.50	1.61
1% decrease in the NAV of mutual funds (March 31, 2025 : 1%)	(7.50)	(1.61)

In Group's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk and price risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

Liabilities

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk arising mainly on long term loans and borrowings, financial lease obligations and financial lease receivables. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because the cash flows will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. The policy of the Group is to minimize interest rate cash flow risk exposures. As at March 31, 2026, the Group is exposed to changes in market interest rates through loans and bank borrowings at variable interest rates.

Interest rate risk exposure

Below is the overall exposure of the Group to interest rate risk:

(₹ in crore)		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Variable rate borrowing	1,748.59	2,763.65
Finance lease obligations	11.65	16.84
Fixed rate borrowing	8.58	181.94
Total	1,768.82	2,962.43

Below is the sensitivity of profit or loss and equity changes in interest rates:-

(₹ in crore)		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Interest sensitivity*		
Interest rates – increase by 100 basis points (March 31, 2025:100 bps)	17.49	27.64
Interest rates – decrease by 100 basis points (March 31, 2025:100 bps)	(17.49)	(27.64)

* Holding all other variables constant

Assets

The Group's fixed deposits are carried at amortized cost and are fixed rate deposits. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk exposure

Below is the overall exposure of the loans:-

(₹ in crore)		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Variable rate loans	2,894.62	3,969.09
Fixed rate loans*	297.13	643.30
Total loans	3,191.75	4,612.39

*Includes loans amounting to ₹ 0.25 Crore (March 31, 2025 ₹ 0.20 Crore) given to employees.

Sensitivity

Below is the sensitivity of profit or loss and equity changes in interest rates:-

(₹ in crore)		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Interest sensitivity*		
Interest rates – increase by 100 basis points (March 31, 2025:100 bps)	28.95	39.69
Interest rates – decrease by 100 basis points (March 31, 2025:100 bps)	(28.95)	(39.69)

* Holding all other variables constant

Note No.50 - (a) Capital Management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Group. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, raise debts or issue new shares. The Group monitors Gearing ratio, which is total net debt divided by total equity. The objectives for managing capital are being achieved by way of maintaining an optimal gearing ratio as given in below table.

Gearing Ratio

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Debt (including lease liabilities)	1,768.82	2,962.43
Cash and bank balances	(3,920.73)	(3,274.00)
Net debt*	NIL	NIL
Total equity	5,980.77	5,805.11
Net debt to equity ratio	NA	NA

* Cash & bank balance is higher than debt at the year end, hence net debt is considered NIL

(b) Regulatory capital (PFS)

As contained in RBI Master Directions - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as "RBI Master Directions"), the Company is required to maintain a capital ratio consisting of Tier I and Tier II capital not less than 15% of its aggregate risk weighted assets on-balance sheet and of risk adjusted value of off-balance sheet items. Out of this, Tier I capital shall not be less than 10%. The BoDs regularly monitors the maintenance of prescribed levels of Capital Risk Adjusted Ratio (CRAR). Further, the Company also ensures compliance of guidelines on "Capital Restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises" issued by Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), Ministry of Finance, Department of Public Enterprises in respect of issue of bonus shares, dividend distribution, buy back of equity shares etc.

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and other key financial parameters of PFS are as under:

Capital Adequacy ratio - Tier I	66.30%
Capital Adequacy ratio - Tier II	0.33%
	66.63%

Note No.51- Disclosure as per Ind AS 108 'Operating segments'

A. General Information

The Group has two reportable segments, as described below, which are the Group's strategic businesses. The strategic businesses offer different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. For each of the strategic business, the Chief operating decision maker (CODM) reviews internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis.

The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's reportable segments:

Power: it is mainly trading of power.

Financing business: It includes investing in equity or extending debt to power projects in generation, transmission, distribution, fuel resources and fuel related infrastructure. Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit before income tax, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Board of Directors. Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries.

B. Information about reportable segments and reconciliations to amounts reflected in the financial statements:

i) Segment performance for continuing operation

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Power		Financing business		Total	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Segment revenue						
Revenue from operation	16,260.44	15,053.62	510.35	625.87	16,770.79	15,679.49
Other income	189.84	561.66	0.35	0.04	190.19	561.70
Sub-total	16,450.28	15,615.28	510.70	625.91	16,960.98	16,241.19
Unallocated corporate interest and other income	-	-	-	-	176.79	36.03
Total	16,450.28	15,615.28	510.70	625.91	17,137.77	16,277.22

Segment result	376.48	516.72	387.38	281.27	763.86	797.99
Unallocated corporate interest and other income	-	-	-	-	176.79	36.03
Profit on sale of subsidiary company	-	-	-	-	-	305.96
Unallocated corporate expenses	-	-	-	-	15.01	23.23
Profit before tax					925.64	1,116.75
Income tax (net)	-	-	-	-	208.20	263.02
Profit after tax	-	-	-	-	717.44	853.73

ii) Capital expenses and non-cash expenses for continuing operation

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Power		Financing business		Unallocated		Total	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Depreciation/amortization/impairment	2.91	1.57	7.43	-	-	7.74	10.34	9.31
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation	58.99	55.86	-	0.39	0.06	-	59.05	56.25
Capital expenditure	3.90	1.45	0.35	4.02	-	-	4.25	5.47

iii) Capital employed

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Power		Financing business		Total	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Segment assets	4,684.55	5,121.13	4,875.61	5,543.68	9,560.16	10,664.81
Unallocated corporate and other assets	-	-	-	-	3,070.55	2,251.07
Total assets	4,684.55	5,121.13	4,875.61	5,543.68	12,630.71	12,915.88

Segment liabilities	3,726.93	3,182.41	1,806.19	2,897.76	5,533.12	6,080.17
Unallocated corporate and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	39.04	66.74
Total liabilities	3,726.93	3,182.41	1,806.19	2,897.76	5,572.16	6,146.91

C. Information about major customers

Revenue from three major customers under 'Power' segment is ₹ 2618.74, ₹ 2513.38, ₹ 1525.94 (March 31, 2025: revenue from three major customers under 'Power' segment is ₹ 2,659.32 crore, ₹ 2,307.02 crore and ₹ 1,753.85 crore) which is more than 10% of the Group's total revenues.

Note No.52 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 112 'Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities'

(a) Subsidiaries

The group's subsidiary at March 31, 2026 is set out below. Unless otherwise stated, share capital consisting solely of equity shares that are held directly by the group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Name of entity	Place of business/ country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by the group		Ownership interest held by non-controlling interests		Principal activities
		31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	
		%	%	%	%	
PTC India Financial Services Limited (PFS)	India	64.99	64.99	35.01	35.01	Non-banking finance company

(b) Non-controlling interests (NCI)

Set out below is summarised financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the group. The amounts disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter-company eliminations and consolidation adjustments.

Summarised balance sheet

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	PTC India Financial Services Limited (PFS)	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Current assets	2,742.02	2,179.61
Current liabilities	875.43	1,155.51
Net current assets	1,866.59	1,024.10

Non-current assets	2,214.23	3,502.99
Non-current liabilities	1,001.10	1,772.76
Net non-current assets	1,213.13	1,730.23
Net assets	3,079.72	2,754.33
Accumulated NCI	1,078.20	964.28

Summarised statement of profit and loss

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	PTC India Financial Services Limited (PFS)	
	For 31.03.2026	For 31.03.2025
Revenue	518.25	638.00
Profit for the year	319.36	217.05
Other comprehensive income	0.34	(1.63)
Total comprehensive income	319.70	215.42
Profit allocated to NCI	111.92	75.42

Summarised cash flows

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	PTC India Financial Services Limited (PFS)	
	For 31.03.2026	For 31.03.2025
Cash flows from operating activities	1,780.11	1,139.22
Cash flows from investing activities	(1,165.07)	775.67
Cash flows from financing activities	(1,316.26)	(1,383.21)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(701.22)	531.68
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents attributable to NCI	(245.50)	186.14

(c) Interests in associates

Set out below are the associates of the Group as at March 31, 2026. The entities listed below have share capital consisting solely of equity shares, which are held directly by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business, and the proportion of ownership interest is the same as the proportion of voting rights held.

(₹ in crore)

Name of entities	Place of business	% of ownership interest	Relationship	Accounting method	Carrying amount	
					As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Hindustan Power Exchange Limited (Formerly known as Pranurja Solutions Limited)	India	22.62	Associate	Equity method	16.26	15.21
RS India Wind Energy Private Limited (formally known as R.S. India Wind Energy Limited) *	India	37.00	Associate	Equity method	-	-
Varam Bio Energy Private Limited *	India	26.00	Associate	Equity method	-	-

Group has interest in associates that are unlisted and hence no quoted prices are available.

*The summarised financial information as required by Ind As 112 is not disclosed as the financial statements of the associate company are not available with the parent group.

Summarised Financial Information for Associate Company is set out below:

(₹ in crore)

Name of entities	Group share in Profit / (loss)	Group share in other comprehensive income	Group share in total comprehensive income
Hindustan Power Exchange Limited (Formerly known as Pranurja Solutions Limited)	1.04	0.01	1.05

Summarised balance sheet

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Hindustan Power Exchange Limited	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Current assets	154.62	353.72
Current liabilities	135.68	291.83
Net current assets	18.94	61.89
Non-current assets	60.80	11.91
Non-current liabilities	7.84	6.56
Net non-current assets	52.96	5.35
Net assets	71.90	67.24

Summarised statement of profit and loss

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Hindustan Power Exchange Limited	
	For 31.03.2026	For 31.03.2025
Revenue	47.65	40.62
Profit for the year	4.60	10.67
Other comprehensive income	0.06	0.01
Total comprehensive income	4.66	10.68

Reconciliation of carrying amounts

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Hindustan Power Exchange Limited
Opening Net Assets (01.04.2024)	56.56
Profit for the year	10.68
Closing Net Assets (31.03.2025)	67.24
Group Share (%)	22.62%
Carrying Amount	15.21
Opening Net Assets (01.04.2025)	67.24
Profit for the year	4.66
Closing Net Assets (31.03.2026)	71.90
Group Share (%)	22.62%
Carrying Amount	16.26

(d) Details of significant restrictions

For restrictions on disposal of investment held by the Group, refer note no. 40(B).

Note No. 53 - Additional information required by Schedule III

Parent								
PTC India Limited								
31.03.2026	56.14%	3,962.57	55.34%	397.04	77.99%	1.24	55.39%	398.28
31.03.2025	59.08%	3,999.43	74.13%	723.66	75.18%	(5.15)	74.12%	718.51
Subsidiaries (Indian)								
PTC India Financial Services Limited (PFS)								
31.03.2026	43.63%	3,079.72	44.51%	319.36	21.38%	0.34	44.46%	319.70
31.03.2025	40.69%	2,754.33	22.23%	217.05	23.80%	(1.63)	22.22%	215.42
PTC Energy Limited (PEL): ceased to be a subsidiary in FY 2024-25								
31.03.2026	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
31.03.2025	0.00%	-	3.39%	33.11	1.02%	(0.07)	3.41%	33.04
Associates (Investment as per equity method)-Indian								
Hindustan Power Exchange Limited (Formerly known as Pranurja Solutions Limited)*								

Name of the entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	(₹ in crore)	As % of consolidated profit or loss	(₹ in crore)	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	(₹ in crore)	As % of total comprehensive income	(₹ in crore)
31.03.2026	0.23%	16.26	0.14%	1.04	0.63%	0.01	0.15%	1.05
31.03.2025	0.22%	15.21	0.25%	2.42	0.00%	-	0.25%	2.42
RS India Wind Energy Private Limited (formally known as R.S. India Wind Energy Limited)*								
31.03.2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.03.2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varam Bio Energy Private Limited*								
31.03.2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.03.2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total								
31.03.2026	100.00%	7,058.55	100.00%	717.44	100.00%	1.59	100.00%	719.03
31.03.2025	100.00%	6,768.97	100.00%	976.24	100.00%	(6.85)	100.00%	969.39

*The Group have three associates viz; Hindustan Power Exchange Limited, R.S. India Wind Energy Private Limited and Varam Bio Energy Private Limited. The financial statements of associate companies except Hindustan Power Exchange Limited are not available with the Group. However, for the purpose of consolidated financial statements, the Group had accounted diminution in the value of net investment value of ₹ 65.51 Crore in R.S. India Wind Energy Private Limited and Varam Bio Energy Private Limited in earlier years. The Group does not have any further obligations over and above the cost of the investments. Varam Bioenergy Private Limited is under liquidation and the equity investment in it stands fully written-off in the FY 2025-26

Note No. 54: Disclosure of Ind AS 115

Disaggregation of revenue

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers:

(₹ in crore)					
Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025	Services transferred/ others	149.63	133.63
			Total Revenue from contracts with customers	16,770.79	15,679.49
Type of goods or service			Contract Balances		
Sale of electricity	16,182.60	14,971.70	(₹ in crore)		
Revenue from power supply of agency nature	33.27	31.57	Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Consultancy Services	44.57	50.35	Trade receivables	4,380.55	4,762.01
Interest Loan Financing	401.84	539.03	Contract Liabilities (Advance received from customers)	53.43	66.55
Interest on debenture	3.45	3.56	Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price		
Fee based income	4.14	4.32	(₹ in crore)		
Others	100.92	78.96	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	16,770.79	15,679.49	Revenue as per contracted price	16,918.33	15,773.66
Geographical markets			Adjustments		
India	15,619.20	14,665.39	Rebate availed by customers	147.54	94.17
Outside India	1,151.59	1,014.10	Revenue from contracts with customers	16,770.79	15,679.49
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	16,770.79	15,679.49	Performance obligation		
Timing of revenue recognition			Information about the Group's performance obligations are summarised below:		
Power transferred at a point in time	16,215.87	15,003.27			
Interest on Loan Financing/debenture over the period	405.29	542.59			

i) Sale of Power

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of power and payment is generally due within 30 to 60 days from delivery. The contract generally provide customers with a right to early payment rebate which give rise to variable consideration subject to constraint.

ii) Rendering of Service

The performance obligation is satisfied over-time and payment is generally due upon completion of stage of service and acceptance of the customer. In some contracts, short-term advances are required before the consultancy is provided.

iii) Transactions identified as of agency nature

There are contracts with customers where the Group acts in accordance with timely instruction of the customer and bids at Exchange platform in accordance with the procedures laid down by the Exchange. The performance obligation is satisfied and payment is due upon delivery of power to the customer.

iv) Loan financing/Debenture

The performance obligation is satisfied over-time.

Note No. 55: Impairment provision against capital advance

The Group had signed an agreement in March, 2017 for acquisition of land (share of 50% each) situated at Greater Noida Expressway, Noida, Uttar Pradesh to be used for construction of office building of PTC Group. Accordingly, the Group deposited its share of the transfer charges of ₹20.52 Crores with Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA) for transfer of the land. Subsequently, YEIDA cancelled the approval for transfer and forfeited the transfer charges deposited, citing the reason as delay in registration, however, the delay was not attributable to the Group. The Group has filed an appeal before Principal Secretary, Urban Development, Government of UP as per directions of Allahabad High Court for retrieving the forfeited amount.

Presently, the matter is pending before Principal Secretary, Government of UP. As the Group had cancelled the land deal, as a matter of abundant caution, a provision against the amount deposited with YEIDA was created in FY 2020-21.

Note No. 56 Corporate social responsibilities expenses (CSR)

- i) The Group incurs CSR expenses in accordance with its CSR Policy. The details of CSR expenses for the year are as under:

(₹ in crore)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
A. Opening balance of unspent CSR balance	27.41	23.97
B. Amount required to be spent during the year	14.97	13.61
C. Amount of expenditure incurred-		
- (a) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	9.16	3.46
- (b) On purposes other than (a) above	8.00	6.71
- (c) deposited funds mentioned under Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013.	12.93	-
D. Unspent CSR balance to be used for approved ongoing projects.	12.29	27.41

In April 2026, out of unspent CSR of ₹ 12.29 Crore, contribution of ₹ 0.02 Crore has been made to the fund mentioned under Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013.

Further, an amount of ₹ 12.26 Crore (including ₹ 9.88 Crore for FY 2025-26 transferred to Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account) is to be used for approved ongoing projects and ₹ 0.01 Crore will be deployed under Schedule VII.

ii) Reason for shortfall,	Refer the below Note	Refer the below Note
iii) Nature of CSR activities	Promoting health care including preventive health care; Setting up old age homes, day care centers and such other facilities for senior citizens; protection of flora and fauna; Contributions to public funded Universities; Indian Institute of Technology (IITs); Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance and Making available safe drinking water	Promoting education, Empowering girls through education, healthcare including preventing health care, sanitation, environment sustainability and rural development projects
iv) Details of related party transactions, e.g. contribution to a trust controlled by the Group in relation to CSR expenditure.	13.97	3.45
v) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year	NA	NA

vi) Amount spent during the year ended 31.03.2026:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	9.16	-	9.16
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	8.00	-	8.00

Amount spent during the year ended 31.03.2025:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	3.46	-	3.46
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	6.71	-	6.71

Note No.57 - Other information

a) Dividend paid to non- resident shareholders (in foreign currency):

Particulars	Paid during FY 2025-26			Paid during FY 2024-25
Number of shareholders	3,943	3,603	3,696	3,074
Number of shares held	1,09,60,869	1,08,71,777	1,16,92,184	80,30,073
Dividend remitted (₹ in crore)	3.29	7.28	5.85	6.26
Nature of Share	Interim	Final	Interim	Final
Year to which it relates	2025-26	2024-25	2024-25	2023-24

- b) (i) In accordance with the accounting policy, the surcharge income / recoverable on late/ non-payment of dues by customers is recognized when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exist. Related surcharge expense/ liabilities on late/ non-payments to the suppliers is also being recognized accordingly.
- (ii) During the year, the Group has reclassified Surcharge Income from "Other Operating Income" to "Other Income" and Surcharge Expense from "Operating Expenses" to "Finance Costs" considering that the said classification would be more appropriate for the users of the financial results in understanding the financial performance of the Group. This change doesn't result in any impact on the total income, expense and profits of the Group.
- (iii) During the year, the Group has recognized surcharge income of ₹ 181.03 (March 31, 2025, ₹ 561.17 crore) from the customers on amounts overdue against sale of power which has been included in "Other income". Correspondingly, surcharge expense of ₹ 76.56 crore paid / payable to the suppliers (March 31, 2025, ₹ 293.48 crore) has been included in "Finance costs".
- c) Some of the balances of trade payables, trade receivables and advances are subject to confirmation/ reconciliation. Adjustment, if any will be accounted for on confirmation/ reconciliation of the same, which in the opinion of the management will not have a material impact.
- d) Amount in the financial statements are presented in ₹ crore (upto two decimals) except for per share data and as other-wise stated.
- e) Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year/period. *	0.18	0.98
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year/period.	-	-
The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year/period.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year/period.	-	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid.	-	-

*no principal amount is overdue and no interest is payable on the same.

f) Movements in provision for litigation

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	41.87	10.59
Additions during the year*	40.12	32.43
Less: amounts used during the year	11.97	1.15
Carrying amount at the end of the year	70.02	41.87

* The Parent Company has filed an appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court against the APTEL's order received after the balance sheet date. Although, the Parent Company is of the view that it has a good chance to succeed in the matter, on prudent basis, a provision of ₹ 40.12 Crore has been created and included in Other Expenses.

g) Additional Information

- The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
- All the charges with respect to borrowings have been created in favor of lenders with ROC within statutory timeline during the financial year FY 2025-26.
- The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries). PFS being a non-banking finance company, as part of its normal business, grants loans and advances to its customers, other entities and persons ensuring adherence to all regulatory requirements. Further, PFS has also borrowed funds from banks, financial institutions in compliance with regulatory requirements in the ordinary course of business other than transactions described above, PFS has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of PFS (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- The Group has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
 - 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
- The Group has no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act,

1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961

7. The Group has not done any transaction with Struck off Companies during the year ended March 31, 2026.
 8. The title deed of immovable prosperities of the Group are held in the name of the respective group Companies.
 9. The Group is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution of any other lenders.
 10. PFS being a systemically important non-banking financial company registered with the Reserve Bank of India as per Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), the provisions prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the companies Act 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable to it.
 11. The Group has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties either severally or jointly with any other person, that are: (a) repayable on demand or (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
 12. There is no scheme of arrangement which has been approved during the year by the Competent Authority in terms of Sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- h) PFS has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
- i) As of March 31, 2026, PFS was not in compliance with the minimum infrastructure exposure requirement of 75% prescribed for classification as an NBFC-IFC. PFS is undertaking necessary measures to restore compliance within the stipulated timeline of September 30, 2026. The same has been duly intimated to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and the requisite approval/extension has been obtained.
- j) On March 30, 2026, the Managing Director & CEO of PFS tendered his resignation, effective from June 30, 2026. Subsequently, on April 8, 2026, the Board of Directors of PFS, based on recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, approved the appointment of Mr. Rajiv Malhotra as an Additional Director, in the category of Nominee Director, nominated by the Parent Company.
- In view of the above, PFS has initiated the process of appointment of new Managing Director and CEO and one more independent director.
- k) In the year 2008-09, PFS financed M/s East Coast Energy Private Limited ("ECEPL") through a mix of debt and equity, and subsequently converted the debentures into equity shares in FY 2009-10. These investments were fair valued at ₹ Nil through OCI in earlier years. Pursuant to the NCLT order dated October 16, 2024, ECEPL was dissolved under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, and the Company's equity investment of ₹ 133.39 crore was cancelled and extinguished during the year ended March 31, 2025. Following internal evaluation and consultation with tax advisors, the write-off was concluded to be a revenue loss qualifying as a business loss under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, PFS has claimed ₹ 133.39 crore as a business loss for FY 2024-25. The corresponding tax benefit of ₹ 29.49 crore has been recognised under "Income Tax Earlier Year" in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.
- l) Pursuant to resolution plan dated July 06, 2024 in respect of M/s NSL Nagapatnam Power and Infratech Limited, as approved by NCLT vide order dated May 27, 2025, M/s Rungta Mines Limited, the Successful Resolution Applicant, paid ₹ 125 crore to PFS on May 31, 2025 towards the full settlement of principal amount. The financial impact of same has been recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.
- m) Pursuant to recovery measures and resolution process for M/s Vento Power Infra Private Limited (VIPL), after an elaborate price discovery process, PFS

issued a Letter of Intent ("LoI") on June 23, 2025 to the highest bidder namely M/s Enviro Infra Engineers Limited (EIEL) for resolution of NPA debt of VIPL. The gross transaction value of ₹ 115.61 crores was received and the effect of the same has been considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

- n) In case of M/s IL&FS Tamilnadu Power Co. Limited (ITPCL), RBI had permitted special dispensation as to clause 34 of RBI guideline vide letter dated December 31, 2020 with regard to restructuring in this account and all necessary restructuring guidelines have since been complied with by the lenders including PFS. Subsequently, the Lead Bank (PNB), vide its latest letter dated June 16, 2025, submitted a letter to regulator mentioning compliances for upgradation of the account to standard and same was permitted on July 04, 2025. In line with above, PFS has upgraded ITPCL to standard category in FY 2025-26. The Company has received ₹ 12.48 crore and continued to maintain 100% provision against the balance unsustainable loan (debenture) amounting to ₹ 62.29 crore.
- o) As at March 31, 2026, for loans under stage I and stage II, the management of PFS has considered the value of secured portion on the basis of best available information including book value of underlying assets/projects as per latest available audited financial statements of the borrowers. For loans classified under stage III, the management of PFS has considered the latest valuation reports for valuing the security and best estimate of realization available with it.
- p) During the year ended March 31, 2026, PFS has technically written off 5 nos. of loan accounts amounting to ₹ 134.19 crores and ₹ 4.39 crores in equity investment in compliance of Reserve Bank of India (NBFC - Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions, 2025. These loan assets were classified as Stage-III with 100% impairment loss allowance.
- q) There are no case of loans transferred/acquired by PFS during the year ended March 31, 2026 (corresponding previous year ended March 31, 2025- Nil) under Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Companies -Financial Statements: Presentation and Disclosures) Directions, 2025 dated November 28, 2025.
- r) In July 2025, PFS implemented an updated Expected Credit Loss (ECL) policy, effective from April 01, 2025, which has been duly reviewed and adopted by its Audit Committee and approved by its Board of Directors. This updated policy has been considered for the preparation of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026. The updated policy is duly amended where ever needed in the accounting policy. The updated policy aims to enhance the accuracy and reliability of credit loss provisioning by aligning it with various critical parameters, including Borrowers' repayment history, Past delinquency trends, Internal credit ratings, Prevailing industry practices. This harmonized approach ensures a more risk-sensitive and forward-looking assessment of credit risk. However, the final impact of the expected credit loss allowance will be influenced by the outcomes of ongoing borrower resolutions, particularly those under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), which continue to evolve and may affect recoverable amounts.
- s) As per Regulation 54(2) of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 ("Listing Regulations"), all secured non-convertible debentures ("NCDs / Bond") issued by PFS were secured by way of an exclusive charge on identified receivables to the extent of at least 100% of outstanding secured NCDs and pursuant to the terms of respective information memorandum. As on March 31, 2026, it has been fully redeemed.
- t) As on March 31, 2026, PFS has assessed its financial position, including expected realization of assets and payment of liabilities including borrowings, and believes that sufficient funds will be available to pay-off the liabilities through availability of High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) and undrawn lines of credit to meet its financial obligations in at least 12 months from the reporting date.

- u) 'During the earlier financial year, PFS had incurred expenses of ₹ 0.39 crore towards legal assistance (in the matter of SCNs issued by SEBI/ RBI) provided to its EX-MD & CEO of pursuant to its Board decision dated May 18, 2023. Based on the subsequent legal opinion and decision of the Board, PFS has initiated steps including issuing legal notice to EX-MD & CEO. PFS has fully provided provision against the said recoverable amount in its books of account.
- v) The composition of Board of the Parent Company was not in accordance with the requirement of SEBI (LODR), 2015 in terms of minimum number of independent directors during the period from January 13, 2025 to June 06, 2025. The composition of the Board is in compliance with the requirements of SEBI (LODR), 2015 w.e.f. June 07, 2025.
- w) The Parent Company has signed a JV Agreement with NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL), a wholly-owned subsidiary of NLC India Limited (NLCIL), for development of 2000 MW of green energy capacity.
- x) a. The Parent Company has used 02 accounting software (SAP and BiAS) for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in these software except that in case of BiAS, the audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes.

However, the Parent Company had implemented adequate controls to prevent direct data changes and none of the users were given rights to make changes to those tables and accordingly, no direct data changes were made that impacted financial records of the Parent Company for the year.

Further, no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, was noted in respect of accounting software.

Additionally, the audit trail of relevant previous year has been preserved by the Parent Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention, to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the previous year.

- b. In case of subsidiary Company viz. PTC India Financial Services Ltd. (PFS), PFS is using an ERP which is internationally reputed, for maintaining its books of account. The ERP software is having an audit trail (edit log) feature, that is enabled at Global settings level, database level and the custom table levels. The audit trail feature is operational throughout the year for all financial transactions recorded in the software. Audit trails are preserved according to statutory record retention requirements.
- y) The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ recasted, wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 006711N/N500028
Sd/-
Hitesh Garg
(Partner)
M.No.502955

Date: May 19, 2026
Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PTC India Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Manoj Kumar Jhawar
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN 07306454
Sd/-
Pankaj Goel
(Executive Director & CFO)

Sd/-
Sukhdev Singh
(Chairman)
DIN 03288811
Sd/-
Rajiv Maheshwari
(Company Secretary)



PTC India

PTC India Limited

CIN: L40105DLI999PLC099328

2nd Floor, NBCC Tower,
15 Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi - 110066
Tel. No. - +91-11-41659500, 41595100, Fax No. - 011-41659144
E-mail: info@ptcindia.com | Website: www.ptcindia.com