

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited**

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

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 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 Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board of Director's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibility of Management for the Financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position,



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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, other than for the matters stated in paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rule, 2014;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, are as stated in paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2(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 financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements;
 - (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, managerial remuneration paid or provided by the Company during the year is in accordance with the provision of section 197 of the Act;



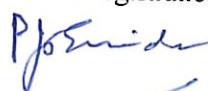
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- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign 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 have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), 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.
 - No dividend was declared or paid during the year by the company.
 - Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, in respect of period, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that the audit trail feature which was enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes on 14 August 2025, used for maintenance of all accounting records of the Company, as stated in Note 43 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of the accounting software where such feature is enabled. Furthermore, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Batliboi, Purohit & Darbari

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 303086E


P.J. Bhide

Partner

Membership Number: 004714

UDIN: 26004714FDYNZF2862



Place: Kolkata

Date: 30th April, 2026

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ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF CHANDIGARH POWER DISTRIBUTION LIMITED, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)**

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

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
 - (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets.
 - (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and right-of-use assets, under which the assets are physically verified in a phased manner over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and right-of-use assets were physical verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed.
 - (c) The title deeds of all immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets during the year.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31 March 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii.
 - (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
 - (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores in aggregate from the bank during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. The quarterly statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.
- iii. The Company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advance in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- iv. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of making investments. The Company has not granted any loans as prescribed in Sections 185 Companies Act, 2013 and hence reporting is not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has not accepted or is not holding any deposit 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) Rule, 2014. Accordingly, 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 Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
- (a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
- There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) There were no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on 31 March 2026.
- viii. According to the information and explanation given to us 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) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings to any of its lenders or in the payment of the interest thereon.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any money by way of term loans during the year and there has been no utilization during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(ix)(e) and clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- 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) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 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) There are no whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the company.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.



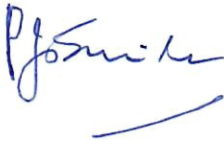
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- xiv. The Company is not required to conduct internal audit as per the section 138 of the Act, hence the reporting under the clause 3(xiv) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. In our opinion, 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.
- (d) As represented to us by the management of the Company, the Group has 4 (four) Core Investment Companies as a part of the Group
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year and the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company does not fulfill the criteria as specified under 135(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For Batliboi, Purohit & Darbari

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 303086E

**P.J. Bhide**

Partner

Membership Number: 004714

UDIN: 26004714FDYNZF2862

Place: Kolkata

Date: 30th April, 2026

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

(Referred to in paragraph 2(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")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of **Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements.



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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

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

For **Batliboi, Purohit & Darbari**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 303086E

**P.J. Bhide**

Partner

Membership Number: 004714

UDIN: 26004714FDYNZF2862



Place: Kolkata

Date: 30th April, 2026

Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited

Ind AS financial statements and related disclosures for the period ended
31 March 2026

Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited
CIN: U40106CH2022PLC04339
4th Floor, SCO 33, 34 & 35, Sector 34A, Chandigarh, 160022
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
(All amount in Rs. Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	25,094.80	22,764.03
Capital work-in-progress	4A	4,055.56	-
Other intangible assets	5	246.98	-
Income tax assets (net)	6	125.79	9.30
Other non-current assets	7	186.91	1.67
Total non-current assets		29,710.04	22,775.00
Current assets			
Inventories	8	352.66	222.09
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	9	7,005.90	6,288.32
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	10	14,393.98	6,022.59
iii. Bank balances other than (iii) above	11	4,151.54	11,200.00
iv. Loans and advances	12	47.30	47.30
v. Other financial assets	13	591.16	14,511.04
Other current assets	14	476.21	249.43
Total current assets		27,018.75	38,540.77
Total assets		56,728.79	61,315.77
Regulatory deferral account debit balances	15	6,785.62	750.86
Total assets		63,514.41	62,066.63
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	16	1.00	1.00
Other equity	17	20,804.81	18,283.88
Total equity		20,805.81	18,284.88
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Lease liabilities	18	107.65	-
ii. Other financial liabilities	19	14,630.70	13,432.31
Provisions	26	763.82	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	20	350.29	-
Total non-current liabilities		15,852.46	13,432.31
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	21	3,700.00	15,700.00
ii. Lease liabilities	22	1.17	-
iii. Trade payables	23	-	-
-total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		556.50	-
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		12,127.89	9,694.86
iv Other financial liabilities	24	6,196.27	1,755.18
Provisions	26	415.07	-
Other current liabilities	25	3,859.24	3,199.39
Total current liabilities		26,856.14	30,349.44
Total equity and liabilities		63,514.41	62,066.63

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information 1-50
The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements
This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

For Batliboi, Purohit & Darbari
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:303086E

P.J.Bhide
Partner
Membership.No. 004714
Place: Kolkata
Date: 30 April 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited

Arun Kumar Verma
Director
DIN: 03111696

Prem Ranjan Kumar
Director
DIN: 07724761

Jyoti Chakraborty
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A44848



Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited
CIN: U40106CH2022PLC044339
4th Floor, SCO 33, 34 & 35, Sector 34A, Chandigarh, 160022
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amount in Rs. Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	27	98,721.06	12,481.84
Other income	28	1,976.64	251.04
Total income		1,00,697.70	12,732.88
Expenses			
Cost of electrical energy purchased	29	82,866.50	10,959.34
Employee benefits expense	30	12,454.37	1,699.10
Finance costs	31	1,439.42	26.33
Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	1,154.65	287.92
Other expenses	33	5,281.71	369.25
Total expenses		1,03,196.65	13,341.94
Profit/(loss) before regulatory income and tax		(2,498.95)	(609.06)
Regulatory income	40	6,034.76	750.86
Profit before tax		3,535.81	141.80
Tax expense			
(i) Current tax	34	649.87	-
(ii) Current tax in respect to earlier years	34	26.66	-
(iii) Deferred tax expense/ (benefit)	34	347.28	-
Profit for the year		2,512.00	141.80
Other comprehensive expense			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		11.94	-
-Income tax relating to above items		(3.01)	-
Total other comprehensive (expense)/ income for the year		8.93	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,520.93	141.80
Earnings per equity share:	39		
Basic earnings per share before net movement in regulatory deferral account balance (Rs.)		(35,227.60)	(6,090.60)
Diluted earnings per share before net movement in regulatory deferral account balance (Rs.)		(35,227.60)	(6,090.60)
Basic earnings per share after net movement in regulatory deferral account balance (Rs.)		25,120.00	1,418.00
Diluted earnings per share after net movement in regulatory deferral account balance (Rs.)		25,120.00	1,418.00

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information 1-50
The accompanying notes are integral part of the special purpose financial statements
This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

For Batliboi, Purohit & Darbari
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:303086E

P.J.Bhide
Partner
Membership.No. 004714
Place: Kolkata
Date: 30 April 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited

Arun Kumar Verma
Director
DIN: 03111696
Prem Ranjan Kumar
Director
DIN: 07724761
Jyoti Chakraborty
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A44848



	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax and after net movements in regulatory deferral account balances	3,535.81	141.80
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,154.65	287.92
Gain on sale of current investments	(185.08)	-
Delayed Payment Charges	(562.90)	-
Interest income	(848.26)	(92.94)
Finance cost	1,439.42	26.33
Operating profit before working capital changes	4,533.64	363.11
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(717.58)	(6,288.32)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(130.57)	(222.09)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	2,989.53	9,694.86
(Increase)/Decrease in other current financial assets	13,880.93	(14,426.39)
(Increase)/Decrease in other non current assets	(185.25)	(1.67)
(Increase)/Decrease in loans and advances	-	(47.30)
Decrease/(Increase) in other current assets	(226.78)	(249.43)
Increase/(Decrease) in employee benefit obligations	1,190.83	-
Increase/(Decrease) in other current financial liabilities	3,220.23	1,755.18
Decrease/(Increase) in other current liabilities	452.34	3,199.39
Decrease/(Increase) in regulatory deferral account credit balances	(6,034.76)	(750.86)
Cash generated from operations	18,972.56	(6,973.52)
Income taxes paid (net)	(793.01)	(9.30)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities (A)	18,179.55	(6,982.82)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment/ intangible assets	(6,457.25)	(23,051.94)
Gain on sale of current investments	185.08	-
Proceeds from term deposits with banks	7,048.46	(11,200.00)
Interest received	887.21	9.29
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from investing activities (B)	1,663.50	(34,242.65)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Share application money received	-	1.00
Earnings from takeover	-	18,141.08
Interest and other finance cost paid	(1,428.48)	(26.33)
Borrowing received/(Paid)	(12,000.00)	15,700.00
Delayed Payment charges	562.90	-
Proceeds from contribution for capital works (net)	207.52	-
Payment of Lease I liability	(12.00)	-
Proceeds from Consumer security deposits (net)	1,198.40	13,432.31
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities (C)	(11,471.66)	47,248.06
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	8,371.39	6,022.59
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	6,022.59	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (refer note 10)	14,393.98	6,022.59

Change in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	01 April 2025	Cash flow	Others	31 March 2026
Lease liabilities	-	(12.00)	120.82	108.82
Consumer Security deposit	13,432.31	1,198.40	-	14,630.71
Borrowings	15,700.00	(12,000.00)	-	3,700.00
Total	29,132.31	(10,813.60)	120.82	18,439.53

Particulars	01 April 2024	Cash flow	Others	31 March 2025
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
Consumer Security deposit	-	13,432.31	-	13,432.31
Borrowings	-	15,700.00	-	15,700.00
Total	-	29,132.31	-	29,132.31

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information 1-50
 The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements
 This is the statement of cash flow referred to in our report of even date

For Batliboi, Purohit & Darbari
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration Number: 303086E

P. J. Bhide

P.J. Bhide
 Partner
 Membership No. 004714
 Place: Kolkata
 Date: 30 April 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited

Arun Kumar Verma

Arun Kumar Verma
 Director
 DIN: 03111696

Joy Dip Chakraborty

Joy Dip Chakraborty
 Company Secretary
 Membership No.: A44848

Prem Ranjan Kumar
 Director
 DIN: 07724761



Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited
CIN: U40106CH2022PLC044339
4th Floor, SCO 33, 34 & 35, Sector 34A, Chandigarh, 160022
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amount in Rs. Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

I) Equity share capital

Particulars	No of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	10,000	1.00

Particulars	No of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	10,000	1.00

II) Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	18,283.88	18,283.88
Earning from takeover	-	-
Profit for the year	2,512.00	2,512.00
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	8.93	8.93
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	20,804.81	20,804.81

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	-	-
Earning from takeover	18,142.08	18,142.08
Profit for the year	141.80	141.80
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	18,283.88	18,283.88

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
The accompanying notes are integral part of the special purpose financial statements
This is the statement of change in equity referred to in our report of even date

1-50

For Batliboi, Purohit & Darbari
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:303086E

P.J.Bhide
Partner
Membership.No. 004714
Place: Kolkata
Date: 30 April 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited

Arun Kumar Verma
Director
DIN: 03111696

Prem Ranjan Kumar
Director
DIN: 07724761

Joydip Chakraborty
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A44848



Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited
CIN: U40106CH2022PLC044339
4th Floor, SCO 33, 34 & 35, Sector 34A, Chandigarh, 160022
Notes to the financial statement for year ended 31 March 2026
(All amount in Rs. Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE-1 Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited ("the Company") is an electricity distribution licensee undertaking distribution and supply of electricity in the Union Territory of Chandigarh effective from 1 February 2025 as per The Chandigarh Electricity Reforms Transfer Scheme, 2025 ("Transfer Scheme") dated 31 January 2025 and 30 January 2026 which also marks the commencement of the commercial operation of the company. The Company is a public limited by shares domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provision of the Companies Act applicable in India. The operations of the Company are governed by the Electricity Act, 2003 and various rules, regulations and/or policies framed there under by the appropriate authorities.

The registered office of the company is located at 4th Floor, SCO 33,34 & 35, Sctor 34A, Sector 34, Chandigarh-160022.

NOTE-2 Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended from time to time) including the relevant provisions of Electricity Act, 2003 and rules issued thereunder. The Company also applies requirement of Division II to Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, while presenting financial statements. During the year, certain amendments to Ind AS have become applicable and been adopted by the Company. However, their applications did not have any material impact on financial position and financial performance of the Company.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The Financial statement comprises of Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, Statement of profit and loss, Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2026, Statement of changes in Equity and Relevant Accounting policy.

The Ind AS financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

NOTE-3 Other Material Accounting Policies, critical accounting estimates and judgements

3.01 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is also the company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakh, unless otherwise stated.

3.02 Segment Reporting

The company operates under single reportable segment viz. distribution of electricity. Accordingly, disclosures relating to operating reportable segment as required under Ind AS 108 are not applicable.

3.03 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognized in profit or loss.

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).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as a part of the fair value gain or loss and recognised in the statement of profit and loss in accordance with the classification of non-monetary asset and liability, i.e. fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL') or fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI').

3.04 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price (net of trade discount and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Ind AS 23. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. 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. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:
Depreciation commences when an asset is ready for its intended use.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment in respect of electricity business of the Company covered under Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, has been provided on the straight line method at the rates specified in tariff regulation notified by regulatory commission in tariff regulation, 2024 notified in October, 2024 which shall remain in force for control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.

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

The rate of depreciation on property, plant and equipments are as follows:

Type of asset	Rate of depreciation
Buildings	1.80%
Plant and Machinery	
-Distribution Assets	2.57% to 6.00%
-Meters	9.00%
-Batteries	18.00%
IT equipment	15.00%
Office equipment	6.00%
Furniture and fixtures	6.00%
Motor vehicles	18.00%

The estimated residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Based on the tariff regulations, the residual value of the assets is considered at 10% of the original Cost excluding IT equipment and software.



3.05 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight line method at the rates specified in tariff regulation notified by regulatory commission. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

Type of asset	Rate of depreciation
Computer Software	15.00%

3.06 Impairment of Assets

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

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

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.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

Impairment loss, if any, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

3.07 Financial asset

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost using effective interest rates if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss (ECL) model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset not designated as at FVTPL.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses using the simplified approach permitted under Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments".

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on management's best estimate at the reporting date.

Derecognition of financial asset

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

- (i) the right to receive Cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (ii) the Company has transferred its 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 (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its 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 recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.



3.08 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loan and borrowings, 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, security deposit from electricity consumers, consumer contributions for work under progress, capital creditors etc.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities at amortised cost

This is the category most relevant to the Company. 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Reclassification of financial assets & liabilities

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

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 realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.09 Fair value measurement

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

- (i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and other assets/ liabilities acquired as part of business combination. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

3.10 Inventories

Inventories consist of stores and spares which do not qualify to be classified as Property, plant and equipment and are stated at lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined using weighted average method. The cost of stores and spares comprises of the expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories are identified at the time of physical verification of inventories and where necessary, adjustment is made for such items.



3.11 Borrowings

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred by the Company in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition and/or construction of those tangible fixed assets which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended in the period during which active development is delayed due to, other than temporary, interruption. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.12 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

3.13 Lease Accounting

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

(i) Company as a lessee:

Right-of-use Assets

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

Lease Liabilities

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

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

Short term leases and leases of low value of assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.14 Business Combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are expensed in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received, with the exception of the costs of issuing debt or equity securities that are recognised in accordance with Ind AS 32 and Ind AS 109.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable.

3.15 Revenue from Operations

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.

(i) Revenue from the supply of power is recognised net of any cash rebates over time for each unit of electricity delivered at the pre-determined rate as per the tariff order notified by the regulator.

Revenue from power supply is accounted for on the basis of billings to consumers on the basis of recording of consumption of energy by installed meters based on the applicable tariff. Revenue from power supply is recognised net of the applicable taxes which the Company collects from the customer on behalf of the government/state authorities.

The Company, as per the prevalent Regulations (referred as "Tariff Regulations") for distribution business, is required to recover its Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) comprising of expenditure on account of power purchase costs, operations and maintenance expenses, financing cost, as per the said Tariff Regulations and an assured return on equity. As per the said Tariff Regulations, the Company determines the ARR and any excess/shortfall in recovery of ARR during the year is accounted for in "Regulatory Deferral Account Balance".

(ii) The company receives capital contribution from consumer which is used towards construction of property, plant and equipment which require an obligation to provide electricity connectivity to the consumers to the company's distribution network. Such contribution received are recognised as revenue in the year in which connection is energized or augmented.



3.16 Other Income

Interest income

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

Delayed payment surcharge

Delayed payment surcharge as a general practice is recognised and accounted for upon receipt of overdue payments from consumers as it is not probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the services transferred to the customer.

Incentive on past arrear collection

As per terms of the transfer scheme, the Company is eligible for incentive on past arrear collections pertaining to year prior to 31 December, 2024. Income in respect of incentive is recognized as percentage of actual realization of past arrears.

3.17 Purchase of Electrical Energy

Cost of electrical energy purchased represents power purchased from multiple sources as per the power purchase agreements signed.

3.18 Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees renders services are recognised in respect of employee's services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Post employment obligations

(i) Defined contribution plan

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the benefit. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received on or before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received on or before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

(ii) Defined benefits obligation

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefits plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Code on Social Security, 2020. The Gratuity Plan provides lump sum payments to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. The Gratuity Plan is administered through 'Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited Gratuity Fund' which makes the contribution to LIC. Contributions are paid to LIC in accordance with the demands received. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

(iii) Other Long-term employee benefits – Compensated absences:

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss in the year in which they arise.

During the current year, the Company has invested in funds for payments towards compensated absences.

3.19 Finance Costs

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



3.20 Taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate in India adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses

(i) Current Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situation in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provision where appropriate on the basis of amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income 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 recognized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be realized or settled.

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

The carrying amount of deferred income 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 income tax asset to be recognized. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Current and deferred 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.

Deferred tax liability or asset will give rise to actual tax payable or recoverable at the time of reversal thereof. Since tax on profits forms part of chargeable expenditure under the applicable regulations, deferred tax liability or asset is recoverable or payable through future tariff. Hence, recognition of deferred tax asset or liability is made with corresponding creation of regulatory deferral accounts receivable or payable, as the case may be.

3.21 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or statutory obligation or constructive obligation as a result of past events and where it is probable that there will be outflow of resources to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are recognized only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets where it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

3.22 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

3.23 Changes in accounting standards

The Company has evaluated the amendments and updates to Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) and guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) during the period from 1st April, 2025 to 31st March, 2026. These amendments, inter alia, include changes relating to classification of liabilities as current or non-current, clarification on accounting estimates, deferred tax on leases, disclosures pertaining to supplier finance arrangements, and guidance on lease accounting.

Based on the assessment carried out, the Company does not expect any material impact of these amendments on the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements. Further, these changes do not have any bearing on the operations of the Company. However, wherever applicable, the Company will incorporate the necessary additional disclosures in its financial statements.



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4 Property, plant and equipment

Asset description	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation and amortisation				Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2026
	As at 1 April 2025	Additions during the year	Adjustment during the year	As at 31 March 2026	As at 1 April 2025	Depreciation and amortisation for the year	Adjustment during the year	As at 31 March 2026	
Civil Work/ Building Structures*	3,791.56	482.24	48.24	4,322.04	2,513.08	46.31	23.55	2,582.94	1,739.10
Furniture & Fixtures	42.72	49.96	-	92.68	11.55	3.32	-	14.87	77.81
IT Equipments	115.15	321.42	(0.05)	436.52	51.14	40.81	(0.05)	91.90	344.62
Office Equipment	18.74	108.39	30.38	157.51	16.86	3.52	25.62	46.00	111.51
Plant & Machinery	54,840.55	2,276.24	(264.05)	56,852.74	33,524.46	988.78	(145.33)	34,367.91	22,484.83
Vehicle	164.30	238.23	185.48	588.01	91.91	62.96	96.21	251.08	336.93
Total	58,973.02	3,476.48	-	62,449.50	36,209.00	1,145.70	-	37,354.70	25,094.80

Asset description	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation and amortisation				Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2025
	As at 1 April 2024	**Additions during the year	Disposal during the year	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2024	Depreciation and amortisation for the year	***Adjustment during the year	As at 31 March 2025	
Civil Work/ Building Structures*	-	3,791.56	-	3,791.56	-	14.68	2,498.40	2,513.08	1,278.48
Furniture & Fixtures	-	42.72	-	42.72	-	0.17	11.38	11.55	31.17
IT Equipments	-	115.15	-	115.15	-	0.32	50.82	51.14	64.01
Office Equipment	-	18.74	-	18.74	-	-	16.86	16.86	1.88
Plant & Machinery	-	54,840.55	-	54,840.55	-	271.09	33,253.37	33,524.46	21,316.09
Vehicle	-	164.30	-	164.30	-	1.67	90.24	91.91	72.39
Total	-	58,973.02	-	58,973.02	-	287.93	35,921.07	36,209.00	22,764.03

*As per terms of transfer scheme, the land has been provided to the company on right to use basis at nominal charges of Rs. 1 Lakh per month, till the license period. The impact of applying lease accounting as per Ind AS 116 - 'Leases' to these leases has been given effect in the books of accounts. (Refer Note 44)

**Addition during the period includes the addition of the assets pertaining to the business combination.

***Adjustment during the period includes the accumulated depreciation of the assets pertaining to the business combination.

#In terms of the Chandigarh Electricity Reforms Transfer (First Amendment) Scheme, 2026 dated 30 January 2026, the opening balance sheet of the company as on 1 February 2025 has been notified and subject to revision, if any, by the Hon'ble JERC.

\$The company has not revalued its property, plant and equipments during the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

4A Capital work-in-progress

Opening Balance
Add: Additions during the year
Less: Capitalised during the year
Closing Balance

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Additions during the year	7,422.16	-
Less: Capitalised during the year	(3,366.60)	-
Closing Balance	4,055.56	-

Ageing for capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2026 is as follows:

Particulars	Amount in capital work-in-progress for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	4,055.56	-	-	-	4,055.56
	4,055.56	-	-	-	4,055.56

Ageing for capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	Amount in capital work-in-progress for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

* There are no such project under capital-work-in-progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as of 31 March 2026.



5 Other intangible assets

Asset description	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated amortisation				Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2026
	As at 1 April 2025	Additions during the period	Adjustment during the year	As at 31 March 2026	As at 1 April 2025	Amortisation for the period	Adjustment during the year	As at 31 March 2026	
Computer software	-	255.93	-	255.93	-	8.95	-	8.95	246.98
Total	-	255.93	-	255.93	-	8.95	-	8.95	246.98

Asset description	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated amortisation				Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2025
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions during the year	Adjustment during the year	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2024	Amortisation for the year	Adjustment during the year	As at 31 March 2025	
Computer software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

6 Income tax assets (net)

Advance tax (net of income tax liability)

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
125.79	9.30
125.79	9.30

7 Other non-current assets

Capital advances

186.91	1.67
186.91	1.67

8 Inventories

Stores and spares

352.66	222.09
352.66	222.09



	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
9 Trade receivables		
Considered good - secured	4,676.45	6,288.32
Considered good - unsecured	2,329.45	-
	<u>7,005.90</u>	<u>6,288.32</u>

Ageing for trade receivables as at 31 March 2026 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade receivable- billed							
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	1,411.51	5,260.08	334.31	-	-	-	7,005.90
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,411.51</u>	<u>5,260.08</u>	<u>334.31</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,005.90</u>

Ageing for trade receivables as at 31 March 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade receivable- billed							
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	-	6,288.32	-	-	-	-	6,288.32
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>6,288.32</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,288.32</u>

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
10 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- Demand deposits (with original maturity of three months or less)	11,009.94	-
- On current accounts	3,384.04	6,022.59
	<u>14,393.98</u>	<u>6,022.59</u>
11 Other bank balances		
Bank deposits with maturity for more than 3 months and less than 12 months*	4,151.54	11,200.00
	<u>4,151.54</u>	<u>11,200.00</u>

*The Company has earmarked a part of its short term deposits to fulfill its collateral requirements of Rs. 1,488.69 Lakhs as at 31 March 2026. (Rs. 11,200 Lakhs as at 31 March 2025)

12 Loans and advances (at amortised cost)		
Short term loans and advances, considered good - unsecured	47.30	47.30
	<u>47.30</u>	<u>47.30</u>
13 Other current financial assets		
Recoverables from UT	-	14,397.22
Security deposits	112.27	30.17
Interest accrued on bank deposits	44.71	83.65
Other receivables	434.18	-
	<u>591.16</u>	<u>14,511.04</u>
14 Other current assets		
Prepaid expenses	391.72	249.43
Advance to Employees	20.54	-
Advance to suppliers	63.95	-
	<u>476.21</u>	<u>249.43</u>
15 Regulatory deferral account debit balances		
Opening Balance Regulatory deferral account	750.86	-
Movement during the period	6,034.76	750.86
Closing Balance Regulatory deferral account	<u>6,785.62</u>	<u>750.86</u>



16 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Rs. In Lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. In Lakhs
Authorised equity share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	30,00,00,000	30,000.00	30,00,00,000	30,000.00
	30,00,00,000	30,000.00	30,00,00,000	30,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up equity share Capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each (fully paid up)	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

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

Equity shares

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Rs. In Lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. In Lakhs
At the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

(ii) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares (in lakh)	% holding	Number of shares (in lakh)	% holding
Eminent Electricity Distribution Limited (EEDL)	9.994	99.94%	9.994	99.94%
	9.994	99.94%	9.994	99.94%

(iv) Movement of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2025	Movement during the year	As at 31 March 2026	% change during the year
Eminent Electricity Distribution Limited (EEDL)	9,994	-	9,994	-

(v) Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at 31 March 2026 is as follows:

S. No	Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Eminent Electricity Distribution Limited (EEDL)	9,994	99.94%	0.00%
2	Mr. Gopal Rathi, as nominee of EEDL	1	0.01%	0.00%
3	Mr. P. R. Kumar, as nominee of EEDL	1	0.01%	0.00%
4	Mr. Manoj Jain, as nominee of EEDL	1	0.01%	0.00%
5	Mr. Sharad. K. Sinha, as nominee of EEDL	1	0.01%	0.00%
6	Mr. Jagdish Patra, as nominee of EEDL	1	0.01%	0.00%
7	Mr. Sudip. K. Ghosh, as nominee of EEDL	1	0.01%	0.00%
		10,000	100.00%	0.00%

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at 31 March 2025 is as follows:

S. No	Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Eminent Electricity Distribution Limited (EEDL)	9,994	99.94%	100%
2	Mr. Gopal Rathi, as nominee of EEDL	1	0.01%	100%
3	Mr. P. R. Kumar, as nominee of EEDL	1	0.01%	100%
4	Mr. Manoj Jain, as nominee of EEDL	1	0.01%	100%
5	Mr. Sharad. K. Sinha, as nominee of EEDL	1	0.01%	100%
6	Mr. Jagdish Patra, as nominee of EEDL	1	0.01%	100%
7	Mr. Sudip. K. Ghosh, as nominee of EEDL	1	0.01%	100%
8	President of India through Chief Secretary (Formerly known as advisor to the administrator), UT of Chandigarh	-	0.00%	-100%
9	Home Secretary, UT of Chandigarh	-	0.00%	-100%
10	Finance Secretary, UT of Chandigarh	-	0.00%	-100%
11	Chief Engineer-(ENGO), UT of Chandigarh Formerly known as Chief Engineer-CUM-SS (ENGO), UT of Chandigarh	-	0.00%	-100%
12	Chief Architect, UT of Chandigarh	-	0.00%	-100%
13	Special SECY. Finance, UT of Chandigarh	-	0.00%	-100%
14	Superintending Engineer, ELEC. VOP Circle, UT of Chandigarh	-	0.00%	-100%
		10,000	100.00%	0.00%



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	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
17 Other equity		
Retained earnings	20,804.81	18,283.88
Total reserves and surplus	20,804.81	18,283.88
a) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	18,283.87	-
Earning from takeover	-	18,142.08
Profit for the year	2,512.00	141.80
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	8.93	-
Closing balance	20,804.81	18,283.88
*Retained earnings represents profits earned by the company net of appropriations, if any.		
18 Non Current Lease Liabilities		
Lease Liabilities (Refer note 44)	107.65	-
	107.65	-
19 Other non-current financial liabilities		
Consumers' security deposits	14,630.70	13,432.31
	14,630.70	13,432.31
20 Deferred tax liabilities (net)		
a. The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Deferred tax liabilities on account of:		
Depreciation	537.71	-
Total deferred tax liabilities (A)	537.71	-
Deferred tax assets on account of:		
Provision for employee benefits	187.42	-
Total deferred tax asset (B)	187.42	-
Net deferred tax liabilities (A)-(B)	350.29	-
21 Current Borrowings		
Short Term Loan	3700.00	15700.00
Loan from Holding Company, unsecured, repayable on demand	3,700.00	15,700.00
22 Current Lease Liabilities		
Lease Liabilities (Refer note 44)	1.17	-
	1.17	-



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23 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Dues to micro and small enterprises	556.50	-
Dues to enterprises other than micro and small enterprises	12,127.89	9,694.86
	12,684.39	9,694.86

Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at 31 March 2026 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables					
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	556.50	-	-	-	556.50
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12,127.89	-	-	-	12,127.89
(ii) Disputed Trade Payable					
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
	12,684.39	-	-	-	12,684.39

Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at 31 March 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables					
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	9,694.86	-	-	-	9,694.86
(ii) Disputed Trade Payable					
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
	9,694.86	-	-	-	9,694.86

*MSME as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

**The above information regarding MSME has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the company.

24 Other current financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Employee benefits payable	361.82	168.69
Creditors for capital goods and services	1,395.05	174.19
Retention from suppliers	645.85	447.39
Interest payable on consumer security deposit	1,001.72	964.91
Other payable	2,791.83	-
	6,196.27	1,755.18

25 Other current liabilities

Advance payment received from consumers for capital jobs	2,856.99	2,649.48
Statutory dues payable	893.19	549.91
Other liabilities	109.06	-
	3,859.24	3,199.39



Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited
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26 Provisions

As at 31 March 2026	Current	Non-current	Total
Gratuity	361.54	-	361.54
Leave obligations	53.53	763.82	817.35
	415.07	763.82	1,178.89
As at 31 March 2025	Current	Non-current	Total
Leave obligations	-	-	-
	-	-	-

(i) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions to registered employee provident fund administered by the government at specified rates. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual or constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the period towards these defined contribution plans is Rs. 82.98 lakh (31 March 2025: Rs. Nil).

(ii) Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended). All employees who are in service are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service maximum upto 20 Lakhs. The Company operates a gratuity plan through the "Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited Gratuity Trust".

(a) Present value of obligations:

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Leave Obligation (Unfunded)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-
Current service cost	37.21	-	188.28	-
Past service cost	153.54	-	352.29	-
Interest expense/(income)	12.00	-	18.26	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on Obligations	-	-	2.38	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	202.75	-	561.21	-
Remeasurements:				
Experience losses	53.60	-	-	-
Difference in present value of obligation	(65.55)	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(11.95)	-	-	-
Recoverable from fellow subsidiary	170.72	-	263.46	-
Employer contributions	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	(7.33)	-
Closing Balance	361.52	-	817.34	-

(b) Fair value of plan assets:

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Leave Obligation (Unfunded)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-
Current service cost	-	-	-	-
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Interest expense/(income)	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements:				
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	-	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
Gain from change in financial assumptions	-	-	-	-
Experience losses	-	-	-	-
Difference in present value of obligation	-	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Recoverable	-	-	-	-
Employer contributions	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-	-	-

(c) The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	Gratuity (Funded)		Leave Obligation (Unfunded)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Discount rate	7.88%	-	7.88%	-
Return on plan assets	7.03%	-	7.03%	-
Salary growth rate	10.00%	-	10.00%	-



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Attrition rate	5.00%	-	5.00%	-
	standard table – Indian Assured		standard table – Indian Assured	
Mortality table	Lives Mortality (2012-14)	-	Lives Mortality (2012-14)	-

(d) Sensitivity analysis

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

	Gratuity (Funded)			Leave Obligation (Unfunded)	
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption As at 31 March 2026	Decrease in assumption As at 31 March 2026	Increase in assumption As at 31 March 2026	Decrease in assumption As at 31 March 2026
Discount rate	1%	(29.28)	34.42	(75.06)	89.11
Salary growth rate	1%	15.45	(15.12)	86.38	(74.35)
Attrition rate	1%	6.23	(7.97)	(13.16)	15.59
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption As at 31 March 2025	Decrease in assumption As at 31 March 2025	Increase in assumption As at 31 March 2025	Decrease in assumption As at 31 March 2025
Discount rate	1%	-	-	-	-
Salary growth rate	1%	-	-	-	-
Attrition Rate	1%	-	-	-	-

Note: Positive value represent increase in defined benefit obligation and negative values represent decrease in defined benefit obligation.

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The method and types of assumption used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not changed compared to prior period.

(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:

Salary Increases: Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

Imputed Rate of Return (IROR): Reduction in IROR in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

Withdrawals: Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than that assumed and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

Mortality: Actual deaths proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 27.28 years (31 March 2025 – Nil). The expected undiscounted maturity analysis of gratuity payments is as follows:

	Less than a year	Between 1 - 2 years	Between 2 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2026					
Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	28.22	44.25	104.73	749.38	926.58
Total	28.22	44.25	104.73	749.38	926.58
As at 31 March 2025					
Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Note:

- (a) Pursuant to the notification by the Ministry of Labour & Employment on 21 November 2025 in respect of the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively referred to as "the Labour Codes"), the Company has carried out a preliminary assessment of the consequential impact on employee benefit obligations.

Based on such assessment, the Company has recognized an incremental provision towards past service cost relating to gratuity and compensated absences amounting to Rs. 505.83 lakh for the Year ended 31st March 2026 which has been charged under "Employee benefit expense" in the Statement of Profit and Loss, based on information available up to the date of authorisation of the financial statements. Given that the matter is evolving and the final Central and State Rules are yet to be notified, the Company will continue to monitor developments and will recognise any further impact as and when required, based on future notifications and clarifications.

- (b) The Company has received employees transferred from the EWEDC. However, the actuarial valuation of retirement benefit obligations in respect of such employees has not been made available by the administration. Accordingly, in the absence of sufficient and reliable data, the Company is presently unable to estimate the financial impact on account of such obligations. Necessary adjustments, if any, will be considered upon availability of suitable information.



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	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
27 Revenue from operations		
Revenue from sale of electricity	98,521.81	12,481.84
	98,521.81	12,481.84
Other operating income	0.53	-
Capital contribution from consumers	173.85	-
Service Connection Charges	24.87	-
Other miscellaneous services	98,721.06	12,481.84
28 Other income		
Interest income:		
On bank deposits	848.26	92.94
Gain on sale of short-term investments (net)	185.08	-
Other non-operating income:		
Liquidated damages recovery	1.12	-
Delayed payment charges	562.90	110.19
Sale of renewable energy certificate	173.39	-
Incentive on Past arrears	184.34	-
Miscellaneous income	21.55	47.91
	1,976.64	251.04
29 Cost of electrical energy purchased		
Energy charges	82,866.50	10,959.34
	82,866.50	10,959.34
30 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	11,721.84	1,673.71
Contribution to provident and other funds	380.36	-
Gratuity	190.81	-
Staff welfare expenses	287.21	25.39
	12,580.22	1,699.10
Less:- Capitalisation of expenses	137.79	-
	12,442.43	1,699.10
Less:- Transfer to Other Comprehensive Income	(11.94)	-
	12,454.37	1,699.10



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	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
31 Finance costs		
Interest on consumers' security deposit	937.08	-
Bank charges	242.45	-
Other borrowing costs	259.89	26.33
	1,439.42	26.33
32 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment	1,145.70	287.92
Amortisation of intangible assets	8.95	-
	1,154.65	287.92
33 Other expenses		
Repairs and maintenance-plant and machinery	3,217.58	65.60
Repairs and maintenance - others	56.32	1.86
Security expenses	28.25	-
Insurance	86.87	-
Rent	174.76	31.17
Rates and taxes	21.98	0.07
Communication Expenses	16.98	-
Housekeeping Expenses	57.07	-
Meter reading and bill distribution expenses	396.40	-
Vehicle hire and running expenses	88.83	-
Printing & Stationery expenses	32.47	-
Advertisement expenses	48.85	-
Travelling and conveyance	109.82	53.43
Legal and professional charges	568.83	22.43
License and other fees	235.65	-
Payment to auditors [refer note (a) below]	9.78	1.20
Miscellaneous expenses	131.27	193.49
	5,281.71	369.25
(a) Details of payments to auditors		
Audit fee	4.50	1.00
Tax audit fee	2.00	-
Other services	1.50	0.20
Reimbursement of expenses	0.34	-
Taxes on above	1.44	-
	9.78	1.20
34 Income tax expense		
(a) Tax expenses		
Current tax		
Income tax on profits for the year	649.87	-
Income Tax in respect of earlier years	26.66	-
Total current tax expense	676.53	-
Deferred tax		
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	350.29	-
Recognised in OCI - remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations	(3.01)	-
Total deferred tax expense/ (benefit)	347.28	-
Total income tax expense for the year	1,023.81	-
(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:		
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Profit before tax	3,535.81	-
Less: deferred tax adjusted from regulatory deferral balance	(347.28)	-
Net profit after adjustment	3,188.53	-
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.17% (31 March 23, 25.17%)	802.49	-
Expense not considered in determining taxable profit	(152.62)	-
Taxes for earlier years	26.66	-
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	676.53	-



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35 Fair value measurements

(i) The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at end of the year are as follows:

	31 March 2026		31st March 2025	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Loans and advances	-	47.30	-	47.30
Trade receivables	-	7,005.90	-	6,288.32
Cash and cash equivalents	-	14,393.98	-	6,022.59
Other bank balances	-	4,151.54	-	11,200.00
Other financial assets	-	591.16	-	14,511.04
Total financial assets	-	26,189.88	-	38,069.25
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	-	108.82	-	-
Borrowings	-	3,700.00	-	15,700.00
Trade payables	-	12,684.39	-	9,694.86
Other financial liabilities	-	20,826.97	-	15,187.49
Total financial liabilities	-	37,320.18	-	40,582.35

(ii) The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- 1) The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, current loans, other current financial assets, trade payables, borrowings and other current financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.
- 2) Lease payable are based on amortised cost using effective interest rate method.
- 3) The carrying amounts of other non-current financial liabilities are reasonable appropriations of their respective fair values.



36 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Trade receivables and other financial assets	Aging analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, investments, credit limits and Bank Guarantee
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk – foreign exchange	Import of goods and services, etc.	Cash flow forecasting	Company is not exposed to material foreign currency risk
Market risk – interest rate	No exposure	NA	There has taken interest free borrowings repayable on demand from the holding company.

The Company's risk management is carried out by a treasury department under the supervision of management of the Company. The treasury department identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the company's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, liquidity risk, etc.

(A) 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. The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure. Credit risk arises from trade receivables, investments and other financial assets.

(i) Credit risk management

Credit risk is managed on a company basis.

For advances given to vendors, the Company assess and manage credit risk based on vendor's credit rating/financial profile. In case where credit risk is evaluated to be high/material, the Company have a policy of taking bank guarantee from vendors to secure the recovery of the advances.

For investment in financial assets measured at amortised cost, the Company have a policy to invest only in securities having credit rating of AAA and above.

For trade receivables, as the Company is into the business of power distribution, in accordance with the regulatory requirement, the Company is required to provide connection to each applicant irrespective of the credit rating/financial position of the applicant. However, to mitigate the credit risk arising from trade receivables the company takes security deposits from each consumers as per the parameter defined in Electricity Supply Code, 2005 to cover payment for supply of power equivalent to the average 60 days consumption. Further, the Company reassess the quantum of security deposit required to be maintained by the consumer every year and recover the additional security deposit, if any, from the consumer.

The Company has a policy of temporarily/permanently disconnecting power supply of consumers in case of non-payment of dues within the stipulated time period. However in case where owing to various practical challenges, if the Company is unable to disconnect the consumer electricity supply, it provide adequate loss allowance against receivable due from such consumers.

For the purpose of providing loss allowance, the Company considers profiling of the consumers on the basis of past payment history. Further, the Company on the basis of past trend, estimates the total amount expected to be recovered from the consumers with different profiling and provide for the loss allowance on the basis of life time expected credit loss.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payment within stipulated time of when they fall due.

As per the regulations and regulatory framework, the unpaid electricity dues form part of land revenue and are recoverable from the title holder of the premises. Therefore, the chances that unpaid due will not eventually be collected are insignificant.

(ii) Reconciliation of loss allowance provision – Trade receivables

Loss allowance on 1 April 2024

Changes in loss allowance

Loss allowance on 31st March 2025

Changes in loss allowance

Loss allowance on 31 March 2026

-
-
-
-
-



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(B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company's treasury maintains flexibility in funding through availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at company level in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves close monitoring of daily liquidity position by considering daily cash collection and level of liquid assets necessary to meet cash outflow obligation, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

(i) Financing arrangements

The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Floating rate	31 March 2026	31st March 2025
- Expiring within one year (working capital facilities)	214.75	-

a. The working capital loan facility may be availed at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice.

b. The quarterly returns/ statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks and/or financial institutions as per the terms of the respective loan agreements, are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.

c. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction, which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies, beyond the statutory period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder.

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities*:

	Not later than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Later than 5 years	Total
31 March 2026					
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings	3,700.00	-	-	-	3,700.00
Lease liabilities	1.17	1.29	4.75	101.61	108.82
Trade payables	12,684.39	-	-	-	12,684.39
Other financial liabilities	6,196.27	-	-	-	6,196.27
Total non-derivative liabilities	22,581.83	1.29	4.75	101.61	22,689.48
31st March 2025					
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings	15,700.00	-	-	-	15,700.00
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	9,694.86	-	-	-	9,694.86
Other financial liabilities	1,755.18	-	-	-	1,755.18
Total non-derivative liabilities	27,150.05	-	-	-	27,150.05

* The above maturity analysis does not include consumer security deposits classified as non-current financial liability as their maturity period is not determinable.

(C)

Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company does not have any foreign operations. Further, at the reporting date, the Company does not have any assets/liability denominated in foreign currency. Therefore, the Company is not exposed to foreign currency exchange risk at the reporting date.

(ii) Interest rate risk

There has taken interest free borrowings repayable on demand from the holding company on the reporting dates. The Company has fixed deposits with banks which are carried under the held till maturity category and have fixed rate of interest, and therefore, do not expose company to any cash flow or fair value risk.

(iii) Price Risk

There is no price risk on the reporting date as the company does not have any uncertain investment.



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37 Related party transactions

(a) (i) Ultimate Holding Company	: CESC Limited
(ii) Holding Company	: Eminent Electricity Distribution Limited (EEDL)
(iii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)	: Mr. Arun Kumar Verma, Whole-time director Mr. Prem R Kumar, Director Mr. Alok Kalani, Director (till 16th May, 2025) Mr. Rajarshi Banerjee, Director (w.e.f. 16th May, 2025) Mr. Joydip Chakraborty, Company Secretary
(iv) Employee benefit plan	: Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited Gratuity Fund
(v) Fellow subsidiary	: Noida Power Company Limited (NPCL) Kota Electricity Distribution Limited Bikaner Electricity Supply Limited
(vi) Company under common control	: RPSG Ventures Limited

(b) Key management personnel compensation

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Short-term employee benefits	60.00	10.00
(c) Transactions with related parties		
(i) Ultimate holding company		
Expenses reimbursed	0.39	-
(ii) Holding company		
Short term borrowings	-	15,700.00
Payment made during the year	-	-
(ii) Fellow subsidiary		
Expenses reimbursed	236.56	709.72
Transfer of Assets	79.64	-
Other receivable	434.18	-
(iii) Company under common control		
Expenses reimbursed	1,180.00	-

(d) Outstanding balances of related parties

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Payable to holding company		
-Short term borrowings	0.00	0.00
Payable to fellow subsidiary		
-Trade payable	215.38	709.72
Payable to Companies under common control		
-Other Expenses	1080.00	0.00
Receivable from fellow subsidiary		
-Other receivable	434.18	0.00

(e) Terms and conditions

The transactions with related parties are carried in the normal course of business at arms length prices.



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38 Business Combination

38.01 Summary of Business Combination

Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited ("the Company") is an electricity distribution licensee undertaking distribution and supply of electricity in the Union Territory of Chandigarh effective from 1 February 2025 as per The Chandigarh Electricity Reforms Transfer Scheme, 2025 ("Transfer Scheme") dated 31 January 2025, which also marks the commencement of the commercial operation of the company. Accordingly company is the licensee to carry out the function of distribution and retail supply of electricity in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

38.02 The assets and liabilities recognised as a result of business combination are as follows:

The following table summarises the restated value of the assets and liabilities recognised as a part of the business combination pursuant to the transfer scheme issued by Administration of Union Territory of Chandigarh dated 30 January 2026 in accordance with Ind AS 103 is as follow:

Particulars	Provisional fair value reported in previous year	Restated value pursuant to principal transfer scheme
A. ASSETS		
Non Current Assets		
(a) Property, Plant and Equipments	17,338.13	22,764.03
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	2,449.12	-
(c) Income Tax Assets (net)	9.30	9.30
(d) Other non-current assets	1.66	1.67
Total Non-Current Assets	19,798.21	22,774.99
Current Assets		
(a) Inventories	341.95	222.09
(b) Financial Assets		
i. Trade receivables	6,573.34	6,288.32
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	6,022.60	6,022.59
iii. Bank balances other than (iii) above	11,200.00	11,200.00
iv. Loans and Advances	219.54	47.30
v. Other financial assets	16,796.82	14,511.04
(c) Other current assets	249.43	249.43
Total Current Assets	41,403.69	38,540.77
Regulatory deferral account debit balances	643.66	750.86
Total Assets	61,845.55	62,066.62

Particulars	Provisional fair value reported in previous year	Fair value pursuant to final transfer scheme
B. LIABILITIES		
Non Current Liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
i. Other financial liabilities	15,712.00	13,432.31
	15,712.00	13,432.31
Current Liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
i. Borrowings	15,700.00	15,700.00
ii. Trade Payables	8,172.86	9,694.86
iii. Other financial liabilities	1,143.07	1,755.18
(b) Other current liabilities	3,600.04	3,199.39
Total Current Liabilities	28,615.96	30,349.43
Total Liabilities	44,327.96	43,781.74
C. Net Assets Acquired	17,517.60	18,284.88

38.03 In terms of the Chandigarh Electricity Reforms Transfer (First Amendment) Scheme, 2026 dated 30 January 2026, the opening balance sheet of the company as on 1 February 2025 has been notified and subject to revision, if any, by the Hon'ble JERC.



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39 Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

	31 March 2026	31st March 2025
Basic earnings per share before adjusting net movement in regulatory deferral account balance attributable to the equity holders of the Company (Rs. per share)	(35,227.60)	(6,090.60)
Basic earnings per share after adjusting net movement in regulatory deferral account balance attributable to the equity holders of the Company (Rs. per share)	25,120.00	1,418.00

(b) Diluted earnings per share

	31 March 2026	31st March 2025
Diluted earnings per share before adjusting net movement in regulatory deferral account balance attributable to the equity holders of the Company (Rs. per share)	(35,227.60)	(6,090.60)
Diluted earnings per share after adjusting net movement in regulatory deferral account balance attributable to the equity holders of the Company (Rs. per share)	25,120.00	1,418.00

(c) Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share

	31 March 2026	31st March 2025
<i>Basic earnings per share</i>		
i Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic earnings per share before adjusting net movement in regulatory deferral account balances	(3,522.76)	(609.06)
ii Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic earnings per share after adjusting net movement in regulatory deferral account balances	2,512.00	141.80
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic earnings per share after adjusting net movement in regulatory deferral account balances		
<i>Diluted earnings per share</i>		
i Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company		
- used in calculating basic earnings per share before adjusting net movement in regulatory deferral account balances	(3,522.76)	(609.06)
Add/Less: Adjustments		
- used in calculating diluted earnings per share before adjusting net movement in regulatory deferral account balances	(3,522.76)	(609.06)
ii Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company		
- used in calculating basic earnings per share after adjusting net movement in regulatory deferral account balances	2,512.00	141.80
Add/Less: Adjustments		
- used in calculating diluted earnings per share after adjusting net movement in regulatory deferral account balances	2,512.00	141.80

(d) Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share

	31 March 2026	31st March 2025
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	10,000	10,000
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share (number in lakh)	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares and potential equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	10,000	10,000

Note : In computation of basic and diluted earnings per share before adjusting net movement in regulatory deferral account balance, tax on net movement in regulatory deferral account balance has not been considered.



40 Regulator and Regulatory Framework

- a. The Company is principally engaged in the business of distribution and retail supply of electricity in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The electricity distribution framework in the union territory is regulated by Joint Electricity Regulation commission for the state of Goa and union territories (except Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir) ('JERC') through formulation of various Regulations. For the purpose of determination of tariff recoverable from the Consumers, JERC has framed Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories (Generation, Transmission and Distribution Multi Year Tariff) Regulations, 2024, applicable from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.

Accordingly, during the year, the Company has computed its revenue requirement and return in accordance with the provisions of JERC (Generation, Transmission and Distribution Multi Year Tariff) Regulations, 2024, 15 October 2024 and as per the past practices and best estimates. Necessary adjustment, if required, will be made upon the receipt of the true up order of the JERC.

Based on the above, the regulatory assets (+)/ liability (-) recognized in the books to be recovered from or payable to beneficiaries in future periods are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31st March 2025
i) Regulatory deferral account debit/(credit) balance		
Opening balance	750.86	-
Addition/ (Deletion) during the year recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	5,684.47	750.86
Closing balance (i)	6,435.33	750.86
ii) Deferred tax recoverable/(payable)-adjustable in future tariff		
Opening balance	-	-
Addition/ (Deletion) during the year recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	350.29	-
Closing balance (ii)	350.29	-
Closing balance (i+ii)	6,785.62	750.86

- b. Certain risks and uncertainties might affect the future recovery of the Regulatory Deferral account balances being created. These are:
- i) Demand Risk: Recovery/payment of the regulatory deferral debit/credit balance shall be by way of billing to the consumers. Accordingly, the recovery of same may get delayed/expedited based upon the demand of area which in turn is dependent upon various factors such as government policies, etc. The Company is the sole electricity distribution provider in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.
- ii) Regulatory / Statutory Risk: Recovery/payment of the regulatory deferral debit/credit balance shall be under the regulatory framework applicable to Electricity companies within the ambit of Electricity Act, 2003 and Electricity Policies of the Central and State Government. Accordingly, the future recovery of the regulatory deferral debit/credit balance shall be subject to the risk arising from any change in Electricity related Acts, Regulations and Government Policies.

41 Capital management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objectives for managing capital comprise safeguarding the business as a going concern, creating value for stakeholders and supporting the development of the Company. In particular, the Company seeks to maintain an adequate capitalization that enables it to achieve a satisfactory return for shareholders and ensure access to external sources of financing, in part by maintaining an adequate rating. In this context, the Company manages its capital structure and adjusts that structure when changes in economic conditions so require.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity buffer. The Company do not have any interest bearing long-term borrowings and short-term borrowings on reporting date.

42 Commitments & contingencies

- 42.01 Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities (net of advance) is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Capital commitments	1,242.55	-
	1,242.55	-

- 42.02 Other money for which the company is contingently liable :

(i) Standby Letter of Credit : Rs 13,273.94 lakh (31st March 2025: Rs 11,200.00 lakh)



- 43 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled at the application level. During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has enabled the feature of recording audit trail on 14 August 2025. Further, there is no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where such feature is enabled. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

44 **Right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period**

Particulars	Building	Total
1st April 2025	-	-
Addition	109.88	109.88
Deletion	-	-
Amortisation	4.42	4.42
31 March 2026	105.46	105.46

Lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

Particulars	Total
1st April 2025	109.88
Addition	-
Deletion	10.94
Interest expenses incurred during the period	12.00
Payment of lease liabilities	108.82
31 March 2026	1.17
Current lease liabilities	107.65
Non-current lease liabilities	

Future minimum lease payments during next one year Rs 1.17 lakh (Rs. Nil as at 31 March 2025), later than one year but not later than five years Rs 7.97 lakh and later than five years Rs 99.68 lakh

The following are the amounts recognised in profit and loss:

Particulars	Total
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	4.42
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10.94
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	174.76
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	190.12



Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited
CIN: U40106CH2022PLC044339
4th Floor, SCO 33, 34 & 35, Sector 34A, Chandigarh, 160022
Notes to the financial statement for year ended 31 March 2026
(All amount in Rs. Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

45 Ratios

The following are analytical ratios for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	% Change
Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.01	1.27	-20.78%
Debt – Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.18	0.86	-79.29%
Return on Equity (ROE)	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	12.85%	1.55%	728.67%
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivable	14.85	3.97	274.11%
Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases of services and other expenses	Average Trade Payables	7.88	2.34	237.08%
Net working capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Working Capital	23.63	3.05	675.62%
Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue from operations	2.40%	1.07%	123.77%
Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	22.24%	0.92%	2319.12%

Notes:

1. Since the operation of the company begins from 1 February 2025, ratios of the current year are not comparable with the previous years.
2. Inventory turnover ratio is not applicable to the Company.
3. Debt-service coverage ratio is not applicable to the Company as there is no interest bearing loan with the company as on reporting date.
4. Return on investment ratio is not applicable to the Company as there is no investment with the company as on reporting date.



Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited

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4th Floor, SCO 33, 34 & 35, Sector 34A, Chandigarh, 160022

Notes to the financial statement for year ended 31 March 2026

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46 Additional Information:

- 46.01** The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- 46.02** The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- 46.03** The Company does not has any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period
- 46.04** The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period.
- 46.05** The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- 46.06** The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- 46.07** 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 period 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
- 46.08** The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any lender.
- 46.09** The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the period and has not proposed final dividend for the period.
- 46.10** The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- 46.11** There are no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- 47** The Ministry of Power, Government of India, has notified the Electricity Distribution (Accounts and Additional Disclosure) Rules, 2025 vide Gazette Notification dated September 2025, which shall come into force with effect from 1 April 2026. The said Rules introduce revised requirements relating to:
a.recognition and measurement of regulatory assets or future tariff recoverable;
b.minimum provisioning norms for trade receivables based on ageing; and
c.additional prescribed disclosures through standardised Additional Disclosure Statements.

As the said Rules are applicable prospectively from 1 April 2026, they do not have any impact on the recognition, measurement or presentation of assets, liabilities, income or expenses in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the said Rules on its financial statements for periods commencing on or after 1 April 2026.



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Notes to the financial statement for year ended 31 March 2026

(All amount in Rs. Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

- 48 The company has commenced its operation from 1 February 2025, hence the numbers for the current year are not comparable with the previous year numbers.
- 49 Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with current year classification/disclosure.
- 50 The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on April 30, 2026.

For Batliboi, Purohit & Darbari
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:303086E


P.J. Bhide
Partner
Membership.No. 004714
Place: Kolkata



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited


Arun Kumar Verma
Director
DIN: 03111696


Prem Ranjan Kumar
Director
DIN: 07724761


Joydip Chakraborty
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A44848

