SUMANTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
BRANCH : KOLKATA

41, B. B. GANGULY STREET
CENTRAL PLAZA, 6TH FLOOR
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of **GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March' 2026, and 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 the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to **Note no. 28.1** to the Financial Statements where it is stated about the ongoing litigation with Department of Telecommunication for levy of license fee on pure internet services. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are not applicable to the Company as it is an unlisted company.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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This responsibilities also include effective implementation of the requirements prescribed by the Rule 3(1) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 i.e. every company which uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts, should use only such accounting software which has the following features:

- Records an 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 audit trail is not disabled.

- Audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the current period and therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that the 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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A**" statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March' 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March' 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f. 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, no remuneration was paid by the Company to its directors during the year.

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure-B**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Companies Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.

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

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31st March' 2026 on its financial position in its IND AS financials Statements - Refer **Note No 28.1** to the financial statements;

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

   iii. There were no amounts which required to be transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

   iv. The management has represented that no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Based on reasonable audit procedures adopted by us, nothing has come to our notice that such representation contains any material misstatement.

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v. The management has represented that no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Based on reasonable audit procedures adopted by us, nothing has come to our notice that such representation contains any material misstatement.

vi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, that no dividend declared or paid during the year the Company is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

vii. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software system (refer **note no. 33**of the financial statements).

Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For SUMANTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 322554E

SUMANTA & CO. ★ KOLKATA 700012 ★ Chartered Accountants

(SUMANTA SAHA)
Partner
Membership No.: 056530
UDIN: 26056530IHPJQI8400

Place: Kolkata
Date: 13th April, 2026

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph-1 on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our Report of even date to the members of **GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED** on the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March' 2026, we report that:

i. a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its Property Plant & Equipment.

B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details of intangible asset.

b) The Company has a policy of verification of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress to cover all the items in the interval of every three years, which is in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information & explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. We have been informed by the management that Routers/ONU are installed in the customer premises therefore it is not physically verifiable.

c) With respect to immovable properties disclosed in the Financial Statements included in Property, Plant and Equipment, according to information and explanations given to us and based on verification of the registered Conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of such immovable properties are held in the name of the Company as at Balance Sheet date.

d) The company has not made any revaluation of value of its Property Plant & Equipment (including Right of use assets) or Intangible Assets or both during the year.

e) According to the information and explanation given to us, no proceedings were initiated/not pending against the company for holding Benami properties under the "Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and Rules" made there under

ii. a) As explained to us, the Company has a policy of physical verification of inventories once in every half year, which is in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size and nature of the business. According to the information and explanation given to us, there were no material discrepancies noticed on physical verification of stock, as compared to book records.

b) The company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crores rupees at any point of time during the year accordingly this clause is not applicable to the company.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the company has not made investments in, nor provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties, therefore sub-clauses (a) to (f) of this clause is not applicable to the company.

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iv. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or given any security or made any investments to which the provision of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits and accordingly paragraph 3 (v) of the order is not applicable.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed applicable statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities and there are no undisputed amount payable in respect of the same which were in arrears as on 31st March' 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date the same became payable.

b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026 on account of disputes are given below:

(Amount in Rs. Lacs)

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount Involved	Period to which the Amount Relates	Remarks
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	20.57	A.Y. 2024-2025	Income Tax Department

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, no such transactions were observed which were not recorded in books of accounts but have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under Income Tax Act, 1961 and there is no previously unrecorded income in the books of account of the company.

ix. According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that:

a) The company has not defaulted in the repayments of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest there on to any lender during the year.

b) The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

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c) The company has not availed any term loan and therefore question of its application does not arise.

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 has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, Joint Venture, Associates Companies.

f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, Joint Venture, Associates Companies.

x. a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Hence question of application of fund does not arise.

b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year.

xi. a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during year.

b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.

xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the books and records, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. The company is a subsidiary of public company hence it is considered as a deemed public company for the provision of section 138 of Companies Act, 2013. Since the company does not fall under the limit mentioned in section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Internal Audit, accordingly paragraph 3 clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the books and records, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year. Accordingly, Clause 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable.

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xvi. a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

b) The company has not conducted any Non-banking Financial or Housing Finance activities.

c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

d) The company is not part of the Group which has more than one CIC as part of the Group.

xvii. As per our observation from financial statement of the company, the company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year under review and also in the immediate preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year accordingly this clause is not applicable to the company, accordingly paragraph 3 clause (xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that there is no material uncertainty exists as on the date of audit report, and we are also of the opinion that the Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existed at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

xx. The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amounts for the year requiring a transfer to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For SUMANTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 322554E

SUMANTA & CO. KOLKATA 700 012 Chartered Accountants

(SUMANTA SAHA)
Partner
Membership No.: 056530
UDIN: 26056530IHPJQI8400

Place: Kolkata
Date: 13th April, 2026

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 standalone financial statements of **GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on the internal control with reference to standalone 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 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 standalone 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 prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statement included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial

SUMANTA & CO. KOLKATA 700012 Chartered Accountants

statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

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

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

SUMANTA & CO. ★ KOLKATA 700 012 Chartered Accountants ★

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements 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 SUMANTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 322554E

SUMANTA & CO. KOLKATA 700012 Chartered Accountants

(SUMANTA SAHA)
Partner
Membership No.: 056530
UDIN: 26056530IHPJQI8400

Place: Kolkata
Date: 13th April, 2026

GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No. U64204WB2014PTC204136

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts in Lacs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I. **ASSETS**			
1 **Non-Current Assets**			
(a) (i) Property, Plant & Equipment	1	2,932.65	2,478.44
(ii) Right of Use	1	39.82	50.44
(iii) Intangible assets	1	49.10	32.45
(iv) Intangible assets under development	1	2.00	-
(v) Capital Work-in-Progress	1	119.66	188.46
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Other Financials Asset	2	49.55	36.78
(c) Non-Current tax assets (Net)		14.96	-
(d) Other Non Current Assets	3	147.21	141.01
Total non-current assets		3,354.94	2,927.58
2 **Current assets**			
(a) Inventories	4	63.39	9.23
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	5	260.48	190.01
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	7.51	71.35
(iii) Other current financial assets	7	87.54	22.46
(c) Other Current Assets	8	839.15	667.85
Total current assets		1,258.09	960.91
TOTAL ASSETS		4,613.03	3,888.49
II. **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	9	2.84	2.84
(b) Other Equity	10	949.43	646.36
Total Equity		952.27	649.20
Liabilities			
2 **Non-Current Liabilities**			
(a) Financial Liabilties			
(i) Borrowings	11	1,030.40	1,044.40
(ii) Lease Liabilities		32.11	41.96
(b) Provisions	12	51.96	25.70
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	28	185.46	129.03
(d) Non Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	14.32
(e) Other Non Current Liabilities	13	1.86	1.54
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,301.79	1,256.95
3 **Current Liabilities**			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	398.61	472.85
(ii) Lease Liabilities		9.85	9.00
(iii) Trade Payables	15		
(a) Total dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) Total dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		237.18	123.31
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	16	187.45	137.15
(b) Other Current Liabilities	17	1,524.70	1,238.66
(c) Provisions	18	1.19	1.37
Total Current Liabilities		2,358.97	1,982.35
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		4,613.03	3,888.49

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Sumanta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. - 322554E

Sumanta Saha
Partner
Mem. No.: 056530
Place : Kolkata
Date : April 13, 2026

SUMANTA & CO. KOLKATA 700012 Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED

Sagar Ranjan Sarkar

Anirudhsinh Jadeja	Sagar Ranjan Sarkar
Chairman	Director
DIN: 00461390	DIN: 01276434

GTPL KCBPL BROADBAND PRIVATE LIMITED KOLKATA

GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No. U64204WB2014PTC204136

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts in Lacs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
INCOME			
1 Revenue from Operations	19	8,872.88	7,839.63
2 Other Income	20	40.41	34.00
TOTAL		8,913.29	7,873.63
EXPENDITURE			
3 Expenses			
Operating Expenses	21	6,896.33	6,020.01
Employee Benefits Expense	22	646.53	447.19
Finance Cost	23	129.02	110.63
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	1	306.10	229.00
Other Expenses	24	523.03	414.48
TOTAL		8,501.01	7,221.32
4 Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		412.28	652.31
5 Tax Expenses (i+ii)		105.70	164.58
(i) Current Tax		48.09	96.76
(ii) Deferred Tax		57.61	67.82
(iii) Prior Period Taxation		-	-
6 Net Profit/ (Loss) for the Year		306.58	487.73
Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset		(4.69)	2.02
(i) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations		1.18	(0.51)
7 Total Comprehensive Income for the Period		303.07	489.25
8 Earnings Per Equity Share			
Basic & Diluted (In Rs.)	25	10,656.51	17,202.82

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Sumanta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. - 322554E

Sumanta Saha
Partner
Mem. No.: 056530
Place : Kolkata
Date : April 13, 2026

SUMANTA & CO. KOLKATA 700012 Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED

Sagar Ranjan Sarkar

Anirudhsinh Jadeja
Chairman
DIN: 00461390

Sagar Ranjan Sarkar
Director
DIN: 01276434

GTPL KCBPL BROADBAND PRIVATE LIMITED KOLKATA

GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No. U64204WB2014PTC204136

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts in Lacs unless otherwise stated

	PARTICULARS	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A	**Cash Flow from operating Activities**		
	Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	412.28	652.31
	Adjustment For		
	Depreciation and Amortization of Property, Plant & Equipment & Intangible Assets	306.10	229.00
	Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts	9.14	7.33
	Interest Income	(7.52)	(3.57)
	Interest Paid & Borrowing cost	126.57	108.20
	Operating Profit Before Working Capital Adjustments	**846.57**	**993.27**
	Movements in Working Capital		
	Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	(54.16)	1.58
	Decrease/(Increase) in Trade Receivables	(79.62)	(51.21)
	Decrease/(Increase) in Other Financial Assets	(78.39)	(4.66)
	Decrease/(Increase) in Other Current Assets	(177.50)	(141.09)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	113.87	(72.39)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	50.62	(4.84)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	286.04	200.31
	Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	21.40	5.97
	Cash Generated From Operating Activites	**928.84**	**926.94**
	Direct Taxes Paid (Income Tax) (Net)	(77.37)	(81.04)
	Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities	**851.47**	**845.90**
B	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities**		
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets, including Capital Work-in-Progress, Capital Advances & Payable for Capital Expenditure	(708.02)	(1,340.38)
	Proceeds from sales of Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets	-	-
	Investment in Term Deposits	-	(4.37)
	Interest Received	7.52	5.13
	Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	**(700.50)**	**(1,339.63)**
C	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**		
	Proceeds from Borrowings	-	1,000.00
	Proceeds from issue of Share Capital	-	-
	Repayment of Borrowings	(88.24)	(361.80)
	Interest Paid	(126.57)	(108.20)
	Net Cash used in Financing Activities	**(214.81)**	**530.00**
D	**Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)**	(63.84)	36.26
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	**71.35**	**35.09**
	Cash & Cheque on hand with schedule bank	0.83	0.32
	Current Account & Short Term Fixed deposit	6.68	71.03
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	**7.51**	**71.35**
E	**Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents**	**(63.84)**	**36.26**

Figures in brackets represents cash outflow.

For SUMANTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN-322554E

Partner
SUMANTA SAHA
M.No: 056530

Place: Kolkata
Date: April 14, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GTPL KCBPL Broad Band Private Limited

Anirudhsinh Jadeja
Chairman
DIN: 00461390

Sagar Ranjan Sarkar
Director
DIN No: 01276434

SUMANTA & CO. KOLKATA 700012 Chartered Accountants

GTPL KCBPL BROADBAND PRIVATE LIMITED KOLKATA

GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN No. U64204WB2014PTC204136
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(A) Equity share capital (Rs.in Lacs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Balance at the Beginning of the reporting Period	2.84	2.84
Balance at the end of the reporting Period	2.84	2.84

(B) Other Equity (Rs.in Lacs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total Other Equity
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 01.04.2025	646.36	646.36
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	303.07	303.07
Additions	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Adjustment relating to Policy realigntment	-	-
Transactions with Non Controlling Interests	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2026	949.43	949.43
Balance as at 01.04.2024	157.11	157.11
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	489.25	489.25
Additions	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Securities premium credited on Share issue	-	-
Utilised for Issuing Bonus Shares	-	-
Transactions with Non Controlling Interests	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2025	646.36	646.36

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
In terms of our report attached

For Sumanta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. - 322554E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED

Sagar Ranjan Sarkar

Sumanta Saha
Partner
Mem. No.: 056530
Place : Kolkata
Date : April 13, 2026

SUMANTA & CO. KOLKATA 700012 Chartered Accountants

Anirudhsinh Jadeja
Chairman
DIN: 00461390

Sagar Ranjan Sarkar
Director
DIN: 01276434

GTPL KCBPL BROADBAND PRIVATE LIMITED KOLKATA

Note 1: Corporate Information

GTPL KCBPL Broad Band Private Limited ("the Company") is a Private Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in India under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of GTPL Kolkata Cable and Broadband Pariseva Limited (the "Parent Company"). The Company is principally engaged in the business of providing Internet Services to subscribers under the Internet Service Provider (ISP) category. The Registered Office of the Company is situated at 86, Golaghata Road, Ganga Apartment, Block-A, 3rd Floor, Flat No. 3C, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700048.

Note 2: Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

These financial statements (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements" in the standalone financial statements) have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and subsequent amendments notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") from time to time. These financial statements comply with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair value wherever applicable as per Ind AS, and employee benefit obligations which are measured in accordance with actuarial valuation principles, as required under applicable Ind AS.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those followed in the previous year, except where a newly applicable accounting standard, amendment, clarification or change in accounting policy requires otherwise.

SUMANTA & CO. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ KOLKATA 700 012

GTPL KCBPL BROADBAND PRIVATE LIMITED

These standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (FY 2025-26) are presented in Rs.'Lakh and were approved for issue by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on April 13, 2026.

Recent Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules from time to time. MCA has notified amendments to Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements (classification of liabilities as current or non-current, including liabilities with covenants), Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes (International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules), Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability), and Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements), effective from April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed these amendments and determined that they do not have any material impact on its financial statements.

2.1.1 Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following items which are measured at fair value:

- Certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value; and
- Defined benefit obligations measured based on actuarial valuation;
- Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities measured in accordance with Ind AS 116;
- any other item which is required to be measured at fair value under applicable Ind AS.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability that market participants would consider when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Going Concern

The Directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the going concern basis of accounting has been applied in preparing these financial statements.

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GTPL KCBPL BROADBAND PRIVATE LIMITED KOLKATA

2.1.2 Classification of Assets and Liabilities into Current / Non-Current

Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

An asset is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be realised, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle; or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- It is cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

2.2 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. 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.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods affected.

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect:

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SUMANTA & CO. KOLKATA 700012 Chartered Accountants

- **Revenue recognition and deferred revenue**

  The Company recognises revenue from internet and connectivity services over the period during which services are rendered to customers. Revenue from prepaid plans and time-based plans active at the reporting date, management estimates the portion of revenue relating to unexpired service period and carries the same as deferred revenue. Revenue is subsequently recognised based on the rendering of services over the remaining plan period.

- **Unbilled revenue**

  The Company recognises unbilled revenue for services rendered up to the Balance Sheet date but not yet invoiced due to terms, billing cycle cut-off or system-based billing schedules. The measurement involves management estimation based on customer plan validity, service period, usage data and billing system records.

- **Expected credit loss on trade receivable**

  The Company estimates expected credit loss on trade receivables using a provision matrix based on historical collection patterns, customer category, ageing, business segment, past default experience and forward-looking information, wherever applicable.

- **Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets**

  The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised. The Company has recognised deferred tax assets on unabsorbed losses, provision for doubtful debts, and employee benefit obligations to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. The judgement is made that there is no deferred tax asset to be recognised in financials for the Financial Year ended on 31st March 2026.

- **Useful Lives of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets**

  The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset or a component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management periodically and revised if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the asset. Refer Note 2.14.1 for details of useful lives adopted for property, plant and equipment.

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- **Defined Benefit Obligations**

  Defined benefit obligations, particularly in respect of the gratuity plan, are measured using actuarial valuation techniques carried out by an independent qualified actuary. An actuarial valuation involves making key assumptions such as discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and rates of employee attrition. Variation in these assumptions may impact the amount of the defined benefit obligation and the annual defined benefit expense. (Refer note no. 27: Post Employee Benefits, of Notes to Financial Statements)

- **Claims and Contingent Liabilities**

  Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies, claims and litigations against the Company, as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy. Due to the inherent uncertainties in such matters, there is a possibility that the final outcome may differ from the amounts recognised or disclosed. (Refer note no. 28: Contingent Liabilities, of Notes to Financial Statements)

- **Fair Value Measurements and Valuation Processes**

  Some of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair values for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The Company's standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the functional currency of the Company. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest Indian Rupees in Lakhs (Rs. in Lakhs), unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Revenue Recognition

2.4.1 Revenue from Operations

Revenue is recognised on the basis of approved contracts upon the transfer of control of promised goods or services to a customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services, net of discounts, rebates, and applicable indirect taxes (including Goods and Services Tax). The Company collects GST on behalf of the Government; accordingly, GST is excluded from revenue.

Revenue from various streams is recognised as follows:

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- **ISP Revenue:** Revenue from prepaid Internet Service plans that are active at the end of an accounting period is recognised on a time-proportion basis in accordance with the terms of the related subscription plan. For other Internet Service plans, revenue is recognised on completion of transfer of services. Amounts received in advance for plans extending beyond the reporting date are presented as contract liabilities (deferred revenue) in the balance sheet.
- **Activation Income:** Activation income arising on issuance of Optical Network Units (ONUs) to operators / end customers is recognised as revenue upon ONUs activation at customer's end and the Company has fulfilled the related performance obligation.
- **Installation Charges:** Installation charges are recognised as revenue on satisfactory completion of the installation of hardware / equipment at the customer's premises.

2.4.2 Other Income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.

Miscellaneous income and other non-operating income are recognised when the right to receive is established and the amount can be measured reliably.

2.5 Income Tax

The income tax expense for the period comprises current tax and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent it relates to items recognised directly in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or directly in equity, in which case tax is also recognised in OCI or equity, respectively.

2.5.1 Current Tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax determined on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current reporting period computed in accordance with the applicable tax rates and in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws. Current tax also includes any adjustment to tax payable or refundable in respect of previous years.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

2.5.2 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computation of taxable profit.

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Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction, either in profit or loss, OCI or directly in equity.

2.6 Leases

The Company determines whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease at inception of the arrangement. A contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has: (a) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of that identified asset throughout the period of use; and (b) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

2.6.1 The Company as a Lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability at the commencement date for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets as described below.

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S. R. Sanyal

SUMANTA & CO. * Chartered Accountants * KOLKATA 700012

The ROU asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises: (i) the initial amount of the lease liability; (ii) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date; (iii) any initial direct costs incurred; and (iv) an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The ROU asset is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, and is adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability. The ROU asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of Property, plant and equipment or as per the lease term whichever is lower. The right-of-use asset is periodically reviewed for impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The Company generally uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

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ROU assets are presented under 'Non-Current Assets' and lease liabilities are presented under 'Financial Liabilities' in the Balance Sheet.

Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

The Company has elected not to recognise ROU assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of real estate properties that have a lease term of twelve months or less, and for leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.6.2 The Company as a Lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, unless receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation.

2.7 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units or CGUs).

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet and for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows comprise cash on hand, cheques / drafts in hand, balances with banks in current accounts and demand deposits with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of placement. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Bank overdrafts repayable on demand, which form an integral part of the Company's cash management, are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the

GTPL KCBPL BROADBAND PRIVATE LIMITED KOLKATA

SUMANTA & CO. KOLKATA 700012 Chartered Accountants

purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows and are presented as short-term borrowings in the Balance Sheet.

2.9 Investment in Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity.

As at the reporting date, the Company does not have any subsidiaries. The Company's investments in subsidiaries, if any, would be accounted for at cost and reviewed for impairment at each reporting date in accordance with Ind AS 36.

2.10 Investments and Other Financial Assets

2.10.1 Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through Other Comprehensive Income - FVOCI, or through profit or loss - FVTPL); and
- Those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2.10.2 Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures financial assets at their fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

2.10.3 Equity Instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss on disposal of these investments. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as 'Other Income' when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/ (losses) in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(i) Impairment of Financial Assets

Expected credit losses are recognized for all financial assets subsequent to initial recognition other than financials assets in FVTPL category. For financial assets other than trade receivables, the Company recognizes 12 months expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition.

The Company provides, for trade receivable, expected credit loss as per simplified approach using provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

The impairment losses and reversals are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) De-recognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either: (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.

2.11 Financial Liabilities, Derivatives and Hedging Activities

2.11.1 Financial Liabilities – Initial Recognition and Measurement

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL, loans and borrowings, or payables. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus, except for financial liabilities subsequently measured at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liability.

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(ii) Subsequent Measurement

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, 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 de-recognition 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.

2.12 Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

Monetary Items

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Exchange differences arising on settlement of transactions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies remaining unsettled at the end of the year are translated to Indian Rupees at the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except where such exchange differences qualify for recognition in OCI.

For monetary items measured at amortised cost, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments.

For monetary items measured at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-Monetary Items

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the

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SUMANTA & CO. KOLKATA 700012 * Chartered Accountants * original transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

2.13 Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.14 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) is stated at cost of acquisition / construction less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the initial estimate of any decommissioning or restoration obligation, if any, and borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. The purchase price is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate component of the asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Stores and spares that meet the definition of PPE and satisfy the recognition criteria of Ind AS 16 are capitalised as property, plant and equipment.

Optical Network Units (ONUs) on hand at the year-end are included in Capital Work in Progress. ONUs are capitalised when they are activated at customer's end.

An item of PPE is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from its continued use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of an item of PPE is recognised as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is included in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

2.14.1 Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation is provided on the Straight-Line Method (SLM) over the estimated useful lives of the assets, at rates not lower than those prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except ONUs or router as mentioned below.

The estimate of the useful life of the assets has been assessed based on technical advice, considering the nature of the asset, the usage of the asset, expected physical wear and tear, the operating conditions, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.

In respect of ONUs or routers, the Company adopts a useful life different from that prescribed in Schedule II, based on technical advice obtained at the group level, considering the nature of the PPE and the estimated usage of the asset based on management's best estimate of obtaining economic benefits from such assets.

The specific useful lives adopted for key categories of PPE are as under:

Nature of Asset	**Useful Life (Years)**
Plant & Machinery	As per Schedule II / Technical assessment
Router/ONU	10 Years (as per group-level technical advice)
Computer - Server & Networks	As per Schedule II
Furniture & Fixtures	As per Schedule II
Office Equipment	As per Schedule II
Electrical Equipment	As per Schedule II
Two-Wheelers	As per Schedule II
Motor Car	As per Schedule II

Depreciation on additions is provided on a pro-rata basis from the month of installation or acquisition. Depreciation on deductions / disposals is provided on a pro-rata basis up to the month preceding the month of deduction / disposal.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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2.15 Investment Properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is provided on the Straight-Line Method over the estimated useful life of the investment property.

As at the reporting date, the Company does not hold any investment properties.

2.16 Intangible Assets

2.16.1 Intangible Assets Acquired Separately

Intangible assets are recognised when the Company controls the asset, it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is an indication of impairment. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable; if not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

As at the reporting date, the Company's Intangible Asset comprise of Software and License.

2.16.2 De-recognition of Intangible Assets

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

2.16.3 Amortisation of Intangible Assets

The intangible assets of the Company are amortised on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives as follows:

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Nature of Intangible Asset	Useful Life / Amortisation Period
User Licences and Software	Over the licence period; or five (5) years in absence of a specified term

The estimated useful lives, residual values and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

2.17 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset - an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale - are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

2.18 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or a present obligation that arises from past events but is either not probable to require an outflow of resources or cannot be reliably estimated. Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.19 Retirement and Other Employee Benefits

2.19.1 Short-Term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the related services are rendered.

Post-Employment Obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. Liability with regards to gratuity plan is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out by a qualified independent actuary at the end of each reporting period.

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 and will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The defined benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions for provident fund as per the provisions of the Provident Fund Act, 1952 to the government. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The Company's obligation is limited to the amounts contributed by it.

2.19.2 Other Long-Term Employee Benefit Obligations

The liabilities for compensated absences (leave encashment) that are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the Projected Unit Credit method. The benefits are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating the terms of the related obligation. Re-measurements resulting from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

2.20 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.21 Earnings per Share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends, if any, and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period. Equity shares issued during the period are weighted by the proportion of the period they have been outstanding.

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For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed to have been converted into equity shares at the beginning of the reporting period or, if later, the date of issue.

2.22 Exceptional Items

Exceptional items refer to items of income or expense within the Statement of Profit and Loss from ordinary activities which are non-recurring in nature and are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance of the Company and to facilitate a meaningful comparison with prior periods.

2.24 Related Party Transactions

All transactions with related parties are conducted on an arm's length basis and in the normal course of business. Disclosures as required by Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures and the Companies Act, 2013 are made in the relevant notes to the financial statements. (Refer Note 29 : Related Party Disclosure, of Notes to Financial Statements)

2.25 New Standards or Amendments Not Yet Adopted

The following amendments to existing standards have been notified by the MCA but are not yet effective:

Amendment to Ind AS 1 - 'Presentation of Financial Statements': Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current and Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants. The amendments include specific provisions effective for reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2026, on a retrospective basis, as follows:

- A breach of a material covenant for a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, such that the liability becomes payable on demand as at the reporting date, shall be classified as a current liability, even if the lender has agreed after the reporting period but before the approval of financial statements not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.
- A liability shall be classified as non-current if the lender has agreed by the end of the reporting period to provide a grace period ending at least twelve months after the reporting period within which the entity can rectify the breach, provided the lender does not have the right to demand immediate repayment.

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- Additional disclosure of information about the timing of settlement of such liabilities to understand their impact on the financial statements.

The Company has assessed the impact of these amendments and does not expect them to have a material impact on its operations or financial statements.

For GTPL KCBPL Broad Band Private Limited

Full Sign

Sagar Ranjan Sarkar
Director (DIN: 01276434)

Place: Kolkata
Date: April 13, 2026

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amount in rupees lacs unless otherwise stated

Note - 1 :- (i) Property, Plant & Equipment

(Rs.in Lacs)

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Two Wheelers	Motor Car	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Electrical Equipments	Computer Server & Networks	Computer	Land & Building	Total
Gross Block (At Cost)										
As at April 1, 2024	**1,340.98**	**0.78**	**101.89**	**2.44**	**10.10**	**6.97**	**369.15**	**87.08**	-	**1,919.39**
Additions	651.85	-	-	71.04	18.91	17.79	4.22	11.85	440.01	1,215.67
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1,992.82**	**0.78**	**101.89**	**73.48**	**29.01**	**24.76**	**373.38**	**98.92**	**440.01**	**3,135.06**
Additions	648.10	1.00	-	34.79	5.97	11.49	-	12.62	15.68	729.66
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**2,640.92**	**1.78**	**101.89**	**108.27**	**34.98**	**36.26**	**373.38**	**111.55**	**455.69**	**3,864.72**
Accumulated Depreciation										
As at April 1, 2024	**208.71**	**0.29**	**1.03**	**1.58**	**6.20**	**3.22**	**155.64**	**71.49**	-	**448.16**
Charge for the Year	130.27	0.08	12.10	0.33	1.85	0.73	50.25	8.95	3.92	208.47
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**338.98**	**0.37**	**13.12**	**1.91**	**8.04**	**3.96**	**205.89**	**80.44**	**3.92**	**656.62**
Charge for the Period	184.65	0.13	12.10	6.97	4.88	2.23	48.47	9.05	6.97	275.45
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**523.62**	**0.50**	**25.22**	**8.88**	**12.92**	**6.19**	**254.36**	**89.49**	**10.89**	**932.07**
NET BLOCK										
As at March 31, 2025	**1,653.85**	**0.42**	**88.77**	**71.57**	**20.97**	**20.81**	**167.49**	**18.49**	**436.09**	**2,478.44**
As at March 31, 2026	**2,117.30**	**1.28**	**76.67**	**99.39**	**22.06**	**30.07**	**119.02**	**22.06**	**444.80**	**2,932.65**

Note - 1 :- (ii) Right of Use

(Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Right of Use Building	Total
Gross Block (At Cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions	53.10	53.10
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**53.10**	**53.10**
Additions	-	-
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**53.10**	**53.10**
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Charge for the Year	2.65	2.65
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**2.65**	**2.65**
Charge for the Period	10.62	10.62
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**13.27**	**13.27**
NET BLOCK		
As at March 31, 2025	**50.44**	**50.44**
As at March 31, 2026	**39.82**	**39.82**

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Note - 1 :- (iii) Intangible assets

(Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Intangible Assets	Intangible Assets	Total
	Software	Licenses	
Gross Block (At Cost)			
As at April 1, 2024	89.91	17.38	107.10
Additions	2.93	-	2.93
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	92.83	17.38	110.21
Additions	6.68	30.00	36.68
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	99.51	47.38	146.89
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at April 1, 2024	42.50	17.38	41.94
Charge for the year	17.88	-	17.88
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	60.38	17.38	77.76
Charge for the Period	18.09	1.94	20.03
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	78.47	19.32	97.79
NET BLOCK			
As at March 31, 2025	32.45	0.00	32.45
As at March 31, 2026	21.04	28.06	49.10

Note - 1 :- (iv) Intangible assets under development

(Rs.in Lacs)

Particulars	2026	2025
	-	-
Opening Capital WIP	-	-
Addition for the year	2.00	-
Transferred	-	-
Closing Capital WIP	2.00	-

Age-wise Intangible assets under development as on Balance sheet Date

2025-26				
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
projects in progress	2.00	-	-	-
projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-

2024-25				
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
projects in progress	-	-	-	-
projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-

Note - 1 :- (v) Capital Work-in-Progress

(Rs.in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2026	2025
Opening Capital WIP	188.46	68.79
Addition for the year	660.11	790.00
Transferred	728.91	670.33
Closing Capital WIP	119.66	188.46

Age-wise Capital WIP as on Balance sheet Date

2025-26				
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
projects in progress	115.97	3.69	-	-
projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-

2024-25				
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
projects in progress	188.46	-	-	-
projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-

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All amount in rupees lacs unless otherwise stated

Note - 2 : (i) Other Financials Asset	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fixed Deposit for Margin Money* *(*Held as a margin money with banks for borowings and bank guarantees)*	44.25	32.41
Security Deposits	5.29	4.38
Total	49.55	36.78

Note - 3 : Other Non Current Assets	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
DOT License Fees Paid (Refer note - 28.1)	140.40	140.40
Prepaid Expenses	6.81	0.61
Total	147.21	141.01

Note - 4 : Inventories	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Consumables	63.39	9.23
Total	63.39	9.23

Note - 5 : (i) Trade Receivables	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good	260.48	190.01
Unsecured, significant increase in credit risk	60.37	51.23
Less: Provision for doubtful debt having significant credit risk	(60.37)	(51.23)
Total	260.48	190.01

Note - 5.1 : Agewise outstanding Debtors summary

2025-26						
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	247.92	12.57	-	-	-	260.48
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	1.48	3.14	20.58	6.55	28.61	60.37
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-

2024-25						
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	182.37	7.71	-	-	-	190.01
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	1.21	1.93	11.19	10.25	26.58	51.23
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-

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All amount in rupees lacs unless otherwise stated

Note - 6 : (ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	6.68	71.03
Cash in hand	0.83	0.32
Total	**7.51**	**71.35**

Note - 7 : (iii) Other current financial assets	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security Deposits	8.93	5.65
Deposit with Banks	26.00	1.00
Fixed Deposit for Margin Money*	47.73	15.49
*(*Held as a margin money with banks for borowings and bank guarantees)*		
Advances Recoverable	0.19	0.21
Interest Accrued but not due	4.70	0.11
Total	87.54	22.46

Note - 8 : Other Current Assets	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other Advances	27.81	43.16
Prepaid Expenses	811.35	624.69
Total	839.15	667.85

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All amount in rupees lacs unless otherwise stated

Note - 9 : Equity Share Capital	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each	2,00,000	200.00	2,00,000	200.00
Issued				
Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each	2,844	2.84	2,844	2.84
Subscribed & Paid up				
Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each	2,844	2.84	2,844	2.84
Total	**2,844**	**2.84**	**2,844**	**2.84**

Note - 9.1 :- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	2,844	2.84	2,844	2.84
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	**2,844**	**2.84**	**2,844**	**2.84**

Note - 9.2 :- Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent shares

Name of Shareholder	2025-26 (As at March 31, 2026)		2024-25 (As at March 31, 2025)	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
GTPL Kolkata Cable & Broadband Pariseva Ltd	2,844	100.00%	2,844	100.00%

Note - 9.3 :- Details of Promoters' holding

Sr.no	Promoter name	2025-26 (As at March 31, 2026)			2024-25 (As at March 31, 2025)		
		Number of shares held	% of total shares	% change during the year	Number of shares held	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	GTPL Kolkata Cable & Broadband Pariseva Ltd	2,844	100%	0%	2,844	100%	0%

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amount in rupees lacs unless otherwise stated

Note - 10 : Other Equity	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
b. Deficit in statement of Profit or Loss		
Opening balance	646.36	157.11
(+) Net Profit/(Net Loss) For the year	303.07	489.25
Grand Total	949.43	646.36

Note - 11 : Borrowings	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
Term loans		
From Banks - Vehicle Loans (Refer Note No 11.1)	30.40	44.40
Unsecured		
Loans and advances from Related Parties	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total	1,030.40	1,044.40

Note - 12 : Provisions	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Unfunded)	30.46	16.34
Leave Encashment (Unfunded)	21.50	9.36
Total	51.96	25.70

Note - 13 : Other Non Current Liabilities	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred revenue Income- More than 12 months	1.86	1.54
Total	1.86	1.54

Note - 14 : Borrowings	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
Overdraft		
From Bank* (Refer Note No 14.1)	9.61	-
Current maturities of long-term debt ((Refer Note No 14.2)	14.00	12.85
Unsecured		
Repayable on demand		
Loans and advances from Related Parties	375.00	460.00
Total	398.61	472.85

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GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amount in rupees lacs unless otherwise stated

Note No.11.1 : STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL TERMS OF LONG TERM SECURED LOANS OUTSTANDING AS AT 31ST MARCH 2026

S.No	Loan Sactioning Bank particulars	Facility Type/ Name of the bank	Rate of Interest / Commission %	Currency	Outstanding as at March 31, 2026 (in Lacs)	Outstanding as at March 31, 2025 (in Lacs)	Repayment Terms	Re-Schedulment/ Pre-payment/ Defaults & Penalties	Security as per Loan Agreement
1	HDFC Bank Ltd A/c No. 149185042	Car Loan	8.55% p.a.	INR	30.40	44.40	EMI of Rs. 1,43,784/-	Not Applicable	Hypothecation of respective vehicle

Note No. 14.1 : STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL TERMS OF SHORT TERM SECURED LOANS OUTSTANDING AS AT 31ST MARCH 2026 (INCLUDED IN BALANCES WITH BANK)

S.No	Loan Sactioning Bank particulars	Facility Type/ Name of the bank	Rate of Interest/ Commission %	Currency	Outstanding as at March 31, 2026 (in Lacs)	Outstanding as at March 31, 2025 (in Lacs)	Re-Schedulment/ Pre-payment/ Defaults & Penalties	Security as per Loan Agreement
1	HDFC Bank Ltd A/c No. 50200052478446	FDOD	FD Rate + 0.20%	INR	9.61	-	Not Applicable	105% margin by way of lien marked FD placed with bank

Note No.14.2 : STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL TERMS OF SHORT TERM SECURED LOANS OUTSTANDING AS AT 31ST MARCH 2026

S.No	Loan Sactioning Bank particulars	Facility Type/ Name of the bank	Rate of Interest / Commission %	Currency	Outstanding as at March 31, 2026 (in Lacs)	Outstanding as at March 31, 2025 (in Lacs)	Repayment Terms	Re-Schedulment/ Pre-payment/ Defaults & Penalties	Security as per Loan Agreement
1	HDFC Bank Ltd A/c No. 149185042	Car Loan	8.55% p.a.	INR	14.00	12.85	EMI of Rs. 1,43,784/-	Not Applicable	Hypothecation of respective vehicle

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All amount in rupees lacs unless otherwise stated

Note - 15 : Trade Payables	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises.	237.18	123.31
Total	237.18	123.31

Note - 15.1 : Agewise outstanding Creditors summary

2025-26					
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others	237.18	-	-	-	237.18
Disputed dues (MSMEs)	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues (Others)	-	-	-	-	-

2024-25					
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others	123.29	0.02	-	-	123.31
Disputed dues (MSMEs)	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues (Others)	-	-	-	-	-

Note - 16 : Other Financial Liabilities	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Salary & Reimbursements	43.87	28.48
Interest Accrued but not due on Borrowings	48.50	40.05
Liabilities for other trade expenses	95.08	68.62
Total	187.45	137.15

Note - 17 : Other Current Liabilities	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Running Balances with customers - Advance from Customers	225.40	214.34
Deposits	16.59	16.32
Statutory Liabilities	118.05	92.72
Deferred revenue Income	1,164.65	915.27
Total	1,524.70	1,238.66

Note - 18 : Provisions	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Unfunded)	0.50	0.57
Leave Encashment (Unfunded)	0.69	0.79
Total	1.19	1.37

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amount in rupees lacs unless otherwise stated

Note - 19 : Revenue from Operations	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Isp Access Revenue	8,658.16	7,611.42
Activation Income (ONU)	214.72	228.21
Total	8,872.88	7,839.63

Note - 20 : Other Income	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest Income	7.52	3.57
IP Sales	16.74	22.08
Installation Income	14.29	4.98
Miscelleneous Income	1.85	3.38
Total	40.41	34.00

Note - 21 : Operating Expenses	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Service & Maintenance of T, E&A	4,715.25	4,392.90
Cabling Expenses(Net)	86.17	49.12
Lease Charges Of Equipments	8.92	3.73
Bandwidth Expenses	2,085.99	1,574.25
Total	6,896.33	6,020.01

Note - 22 : Employee Benefits Expense	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries and wages and other incentives	593.88	382.00
Contributions To -		
(i) Provident Fund & ESI	36.88	31.37
(ii) Gratuity Contributions	12.57	6.31
Staff Welfare Expenses	3.21	27.51
Total	646.53	447.19

Note: The Government of India notified 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, the "Labour Codes"). These Labour Codes, which have become effective from 21 November 2025, consolidate and rationalise 29 labour laws and introduce, among other matters, a uniform definition of "Wages". Also, the Labour Codes have modified certain employee benefits and eligibility conditions in respect of those benefits. Accordingly, during the year, the company has amended its policies relating to employee benefits and modified its employment contracts to align such benefits with the requirements of the Labour Codes. The changes include (i) alignment of the definition of Wages for social security contributions / provisions (ii) revisions to compensated absences entitlement and encashment rules, and (iii) modifications to gratuity-related terms and take effect on and from 21 Novemeber 2025.

Rs. 13.13 Lakh being the past-service cost and Rs. 19.58 Lakh being current-service cost and the net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (or assets), post the plan amendment, has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss and has been classified as a part of "Employee Benefits Expense".

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amount in rupees lacs unless otherwise stated

Note - 23 : Finance Cost	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest Expense	126.57	102.20
Other Financial Costs	2.45	2.43
Financial Guarantee Commission (Refer to Note 29)	-	6.00
Total	**129.02**	**110.63**

Note - 24 : Other Expenses	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Power And Fuel	50.89	53.98
Rent	16.36	17.30
Insurance Expenses	1.38	0.24
Repairs & Maintenance Expenses	30.53	24.30
Rates And Taxes	3.45	2.59
CSR Expenditure	11.79	8.64
Printing And Stationery	1.81	0.67
Conveyance, Travelling And Vehicle Expenses	71.61	34.58
Business Promotion Expenses	52.94	46.28
Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts	9.14	7.33
Communication Expenses	6.35	5.88
Professional Expenses	42.03	22.01
Services Charges Expenses	37.13	-
IP License Fees	9.67	6.06
General Expenses	1.41	6.76
Business Support Service Charges	149.36	150.00
Selling & Distribution cost	21.91	22.15
Payments To The Auditor As		
a. Audit Fees	2.25	2.25
b. For Tax Audit Fees	0.75	0.75
c. For Other Services	-	-
d. For Reimbursement Of Expenses	-	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	2.29	2.73
Preliminery Expenses	-	-
Loss Receivable From Jv (Net)	-	-
Total	523.03	**414.48**

GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PVT. LTD.

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amount in rupees lacs unless otherwise stated

Note No 25 : Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Numerator for Basic & Diluted EPS		
Net Profit after Tax as per Profit and Loss Statement attributable to Equity Shareholders (Rs. In Lacs)	303.07	489.25
Denominator for Basic EPS		
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	2,844	2,844
Basis Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	10,656.51	17,202.82
Denominator for Diluted EPS		
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	2,844	2,844
Diluted Earning per share (Amount in Rs.)	10,656.51	17,202.82
Face Value per Equity Share (Amount in Rs.)	100.00	100.00

Note No. 26: Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities

The tax effect of significant temporarily differences that resulted in deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:	As At March 31, 2026	As At March 31, 2025
Deferred Income tax assets		
Provision for Bad Debts & Doubtful advances	15.19	12.89
Provision for Employee Benefits	13.38	6.81
Unabsorbed Losses & Depreciation	-	-
Total Deferred Income tax assets	28.57	19.70
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities		
Temporary differences in -		
(i) depreciable assets	-214.56	-148.86
(ii) ROU Asset and Lease Liability	0.54	0.13
Total Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	-214.03	-148.73
Deferred Income Tax Assets/(Liabilities) after set-off	(185.46)	(129.03)

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset where the company has legally enforceable right to set off the current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

In assessing the reliability of deferred income tax assets, the Management considers whether some portion or all the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax income tax assets is based on generation of future taxable income during the periods in which temporarily differences become deductible. The management considers the schedule reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment.

Note No. 27: Post Employee Benefits

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The scheme is not funded. Every employee who has completed five or more year of service is eligible for gratuity as per the provisions of the Gratuity Act, 1972.

(Amount Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Current Service Cost	11.50	5.42
Interest cost on benefit obligation	1.07	0.90
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognised in the year	4.69	(2.02)
Past service cost	-	-
Net Benefit expense	17.25	4.29

Details of defined benefit gratuity plan

(Amount Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	30.96	16.91
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Plan Asset / (Liability)	-	-

Changes in the present value of defined benefit gratuity plan are as follows:

(Amount Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Opening defined benefit obligation	16.91	12.62
Interest cost	1.07	0.90
Current service cost	11.50	5.42
Benefits paid	(3.20)	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses on obligation	4.69	(2.02)
Closing defined benefit obligation	30.96	16.91

Amounts of Gratuity for the current and previous period are as follows:

(Amount Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Defined benefit obligation	30.96	16.91
Plan assets	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)	(30.96)	(16.91)

The principal assumptions used in determining defined benefit gratuity plan obligations are shown below:

(Amount Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Discount rate	7.43%	7.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	0.00%	0.00%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%	7.00%

The estimates of future salary increases takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amount in rupees lacs unless otherwise stated

Note 28: Contingent Liabilities

Note 28.1: DOT license Fees

The Company, has been granted Unified License from Department of Telecommunication ("DoT"), under which company is required to pay annual license fee at the rate of 8% of the adjusted gross revenue ("AGR"). The definition of "Gross Revenue" under the ISP license issued prior to 2013 excluded revenue from Pure Internet Services ("PIS"). This discrimination was challenged by the Internet Service Providers Association of India ("ISPAI") before the Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal ("TDSAT") alleging disparity and non-level playing field among similarly placed license holders. The TDSAT passed an order dated October 18, 2019 ("ISPAI judgment") holding the clause to be discriminatory and contrary to the concept of a level playing field. The said TDSAT order has been challenged by DoT and a civil appeal is pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Further, the department of telecommunications, through amendment vide File No. 820-01/2006-LR(VOL-II) Pt-2 dated 31.03.2021 ("DOT Amendment") amended the definition of Adjusted Gross Revenue ("AGR") for Internet Service Provider ("ISP") Licenses granted under the applicable guidelines for Unified Licenses holder, thereby including the revenue from Pure Internet Services as part of AGR for calculating licenses fee payable by ISP Licenses. The DOT Amendment has been stayed by the TDSAT in relation to cases filed by the other licenses holders. The Company having Unified license and duly protected by the TDSAT judgement dated October 18, 2019 and also the DOT amendment being stayed by TDSAT in cases filed by other license holders and based on the legal opinion obtained from independent legal counsel, the Company is confident that it has good ground on merit to defend itself in this matter. Accordingly, the Company is of the view that no provision is required in respect of the aforesaid matter in the financial results.

Since the litigation is pending with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and also with TDSAT, a liability for payment of license fee till March 31, 2026 works out to Rs. 3,351.40 Lakhs (8% of Rs. 35,765.28 Lakhs Adjusted Gross Revenue and interest, Penalty and Interest on Penalty thereto only to the extent the demands have been received by the Company) while till March 31, 2025 works out to Rs. 2,641.57 Lakhs (8% of Rs. 26,892.40 Lakhs Adjusted Gross Revenue and interest, Penalty and Interest on Penalty thereto only to the extent the demands have been received by the Company) has been considered to be contingent in nature. However the company has paid Rs. 140.40 lakhs towards DOT fees under Protest.

Note 28.2 : Corporate Bank Guarantee

(Amount Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Bank Guarantee given to Department of Telecommunications (Lien against FD)	79.73	38.21

Note 28.3 : Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Income Tax Matters	20.57	10.30

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amount in rupees lacs unless otherwise stated

Note 29 : Related Party Disclosure

A. Parent Entity

GTPL Kolkata Cable & BroadBand Pariseva Limted

B. Key Managerial Personnel

Anirudhsinh Jadeja
Kanaksinh Rana
Sagar Ranjan Sarkar

C. Entities where Key Management Personnel (KMP) / Relatives of Key Management Personnel (RKMP) exercise significant influence

Abhishek Cables Private Limited
Abhishek Marketing
Icebreaker Club Private Limited
Utopian Box Ventures LLP
Ultimate Distributors Private Limited*
M Connect
Neuman Technologies
Fusion Media
J36
Puja Cable Communciation
Sweety Cable Communication
Tejpal Utopian Ventures LLP
Asj Cable Private Limited*
Mr. Ankit Agarwal, son of Mr. Bijay Kumar Agarwal - MD of parent company, *(In employment since 1st November 2024)*

D. Associate

Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited
Reliance Retail Limited

Disclosure of Transactions with related parties

a. Parent Entity

(Amount Rs. In Lacs)

Nature of Transactions	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Interest Expenses	117.93	44.50
Reimbursement of Expenses	7.36	3.89
Financial Guarantee Commission	-	6.00
Rental Expense	13.89	9.37
Loan Taken	-	1,000.00
Loan Repaid	85.00	350.00
Outstanding Balance Payable	1,424.62	1,507.01

b. Transactions with related parties where Key KMP / Relatives of Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence

Nature of Transactions	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Purchase of Goods & Services	469.59	392.21
Abhishek Cables Private Limited	452.99	372.87
Abhishek Marketing	0.37	0.37
Asj Cable Private Limited	-	-
M Connect	0.37	0.37
Neuman Technologies	15.06	16.21
Sweety Cable Communication	0.37	0.37
Tejpal Utopian Ventures LLP	0.04	1.65
Ultimate Distributors Private Limited	-	-
Utopian Box Ventures LLP	0.37	0.37

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Nature of Transactions	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Service & Maintenance of T, E&A	37.43	39.40
Fusion Media	9.90	10.60
J36	19.34	20.56
Sweety Cable Communication	8.20	8.24
Business Promotion Expense	-	0.22
Icebreaker Club Private Limited		0.22
Salary	48.00	20.00
Ankit Agarwal	48.00	20.00
Sale of Goods & Services	59.04	62.21
Fusion Media	15.67	16.69
J36	30.35	32.46
Sweety Cable Communication	13.02	13.06
Outstanding Balance Payable	124.40	27.27
Abhishek Cables Pvt. Ltd	119.11	25.75
Fusion Media	0.41	0.63
J36	0.22	0.09
Neuman Technologies	3.69	-
Sweety Cable	0.98	0.81

c. Transactions with Associate

Nature of Transactions	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Purchase of Goods & Services	290.95	220.55
Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	290.95	220.55

*Note- ASJ Cables Private Limited and Ultimate Distributors Private Limited have merged with Abhishek Cables Private Limited and transaction has been clubed. w.e.f. 12.01.2026.

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GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 30 : Corporate Social Responisbility (CSR) Expenditure

(Rs. In Lakh)

Particulars	As At March 31, 2026	As At March 31, 2025
1. Gross Amount required to be spent by the Company	11.79	8.64
2. Amount spent during the year:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	11.79	8.64
3. Closing Balance	-	-
(i) The amount of shortfall at the end of the year out of the amount required to be spent	-	-
(ii) The total of previous years' shortfall amounts;	-	-

4. The Company does not make any CSR transaction with Related party.

5. Nature of CSR activities:

(Rs. In Lakh)

CSR Activity	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
i)Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	2.61	-
ii) Promoting education	1.71	8.64
iii) Ensuring Environmental Sustanibility and ecological Balance	-	-
iv) Promoting Health care including Preventive Health Care	7.47	-
v) Employment enhancing vocational skills	-	-
vi) Contribution to PM CARES Fund as specified in Schedule VII	-	-
Total	11.79	8.64

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amount in rupees unless otherwise stated

Note 31: Financial Ratios

Sl. No.	Ratios	Numerator/Denominator	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	% change	Reason
1	Current Ratio	Current Asset/Current liabilities	0.53	0.48	10%	Significant Increase in Deferred Revenue Income
2	Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt/Shareholder's Equity	1.50	2.34	-36%	Rate of change of Equity is higher than the rate of change in Debt
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service/Debt Service	4.06	2.14	89%	Significant repayment of borrowing
4	Return on Equity Ratio	PAT/Average Shareholders' Equity	0.38	1.21	-69%	Due to increase in Operative expenses and paycost
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio*	Cost of Goods Sold or Sales /Average Inventory	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
6	Trade Receivable Turnover ratio	Net Credit Sale/Avg.Account Receivable	39.39	46.65	-16%	Due to increase in Enterprise debtors with credit limits
7	Trade Payables Turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchase/Average Trade Payables	14.95	12.74	17%	Timely payments of Trade payables
8	Net Capital Turn Over Ratio	Net Sales/working Capital	N.A	N.A	N/A	-
9	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit/Net Sales	0.03	0.06	-44%	Due to increase in Operative expenses and paycost
10	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT/Capital Employed	0.23	0.35	-35%	Due to decrease in net profit percentage
11	Return on Investment	(Changes in shareholders' fund)/opening shareholders' fund)	0.47	3.06	-85%	Due to decrease in net profit

* Inventory is not in the nature of Stock-in-trade

Note 32 : General Statutory Disclosures

(i) Details of relationship, transactions and balances with struck-off companies:

Rs. In Lakhs

Sr No	Name of the Struck off Company	Nature of Transaction	Relationship with the struck off company, if any	Outstanding balances as on 31st March, 2026
1	Barnamay Digital Cable Private Limited	Receivables	-	0.19
2	Mindsphere IT Solutions Private Limited	Receivables	-	1.69

(ii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction, which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iii) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

NOTE 33: (a): The Ministry of Corporate Affairs(MCA) has issued a notification dated 24th March 2021 (Companies(Accounts) Amendments Rules,2021) which is effective from April 01,2023, states that every Company 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, and further 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.
(b): In respect of primary accounting for maintaining its books of accounts, the Company uses the accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail edit logs facility that has been operative throughout the financial year for the transactions recorded in the software impacting books of accounts at both application and database level.
(c): With respect to subscriber management system, audit trail feature was enabled and operative throughout the year for the transactions recorded in the software impacting both the application and database level.

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

NOTE 34 : Previous year's figures have been regrouped, reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year classification / disclosure.

For Sumanta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. - 322554E

Sumanta Saha
Partner
Mem. No.: 056530
Place : Kolkata
Date : April 13, 2026

SUMANTA & CO. KOLKATA 700012 Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED

Sagar Ranjan Sarkar

Anirudhsinh Jadeja
Chairman
DIN: 00461390

Sagar Ranjan Sarkar
Director
DIN: 01276434

GTPL KCBPL BROADBAND PRIVATE LIMITED KOLKATA