

**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 2024, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the cash flows statement for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its Profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows 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. 29.1** 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.

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.

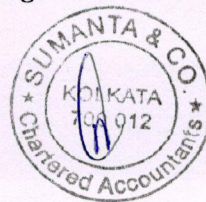
Our opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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, changes in equity and cash flows 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the 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.
- 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.

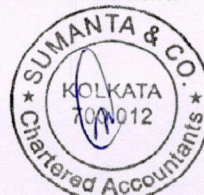
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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 statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the 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, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to 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.

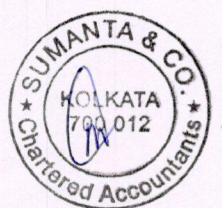
(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31st March 2024 on its financial position in its IND AS financials Statements - **Refer Note No 29.1** 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.



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 an accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that from 1st April 2023 to 9th May, 2023 (refer note no. 33 of the financial statements).

Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of accounting software for the period for which the audit trail feature was operating.

For SUMANTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 322554E

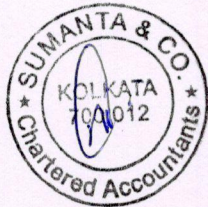


(SUMANTA SAHA)

Partner

Membership No. : 056530

UDIN: 24056530BKEZUS9289



Place: Kolkata

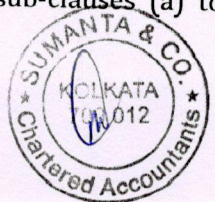
Date: 13th April, 2024

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

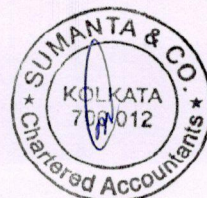
Referred to in paragraph-1 on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our Report of even date to the members of **GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED** on the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024, we report that:

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

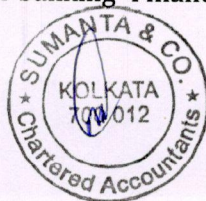
B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details of intangible asset.
- b) The Company has a policy of verification of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress to cover all the items in the interval of every three years, which is 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) The Company does not have any immovable property.
- 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 crore 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.



- 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, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date the same became payable.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no disputed amount payable in respect of Income Tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Services Tax, Cess etc at the year ended on 31st March, 2024.
- 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.
- (c) The company has not availed any term loan and therefore question of its application does not arise.
- (d) The company has not raised any short term fund therefore question of utilization of short term fund does not arise.



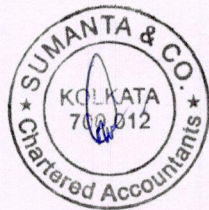
- (e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, Joint Venture, Associates Companies.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, Joint Venture, Associates 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.
- 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. (a) The Provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to CSR is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable.

For SUMANTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 322554E


(SUMANTA SAHA)
Partner
Membership No. : 056530
UDIN: 24056530BKEZUS9289



Place: Kolkata
Date: 13th April, 2024

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, 2024 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.



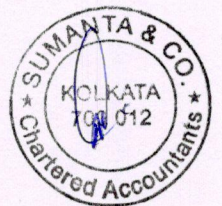
Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statement included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial 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.

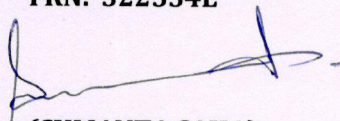
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, 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.



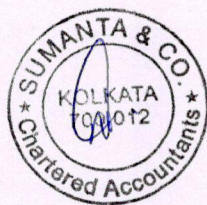
Opinion

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, 2024, 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 SAHA)
Partner

Membership No. : 056530
UDIN: 24056530BKEZUS9289



Place: Kolkata
Date: 13th April, 2024

GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED			
CIN No. U64204WB2014PTC204136			
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2024			
All amounts in Lacs unless otherwise stated			
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
I. ASSETS			
1 Non-Current Assets			
(a) (i) Property, Plant & Equipment	1	1,471.24	900.67
(ii) Intangible assets	1	47.41	65.16
(iii) Capital Work-in-Progress	1	68.79	50.49
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Other Financials Asset	2	5.37	4.70
(c) Deferred tax Assets (Net)	3	-	119.64
(d) Other Non Current Assets	4	140.88	140.62
Total non-current assets		1,733.69	1,281.28
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	5	10.82	12.62
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	6	146.12	137.82
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	35.09	10.05
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	8	43.37	42.56
(c) Current tax assets (Net)		1.40	0.34
(d) Other Current Assets	9	529.93	375.39
Total current assets		766.73	578.78
TOTAL ASSETS		2,500.42	1,860.06
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	10	2.84	2.84
(b) Other Equity	11	157.11	(363.52)
Total Equity		159.95	(360.68)
Liabilities			
2 Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Non-Current Borrowings	12	57.26	-
(b) Provisions	13	22.08	14.33
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	27	60.70	-
(d) Other Non Current Liabilities	14	1.18	0.46
Total Non-Current Liabilities		141.22	14.79
3 Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	821.80	1,179.61
(ii) Trade Payables	16		
(a) Total dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) Total dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		196.04	96.28
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	84.66	97.84
(b) Other Current Liabilities	18	1,095.71	830.80
(c) Provisions	19	1.04	1.42
Total Current Liabilities		2,199.25	2,205.95
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		2,500.42	1,860.06
See accompanying notes to the financial statements			
In terms of our report attached		For and on behalf of Board of Directors of GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED	
For Sumanta & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No. - 322554E		<i>Sagar Ranjan Sarkar.</i>	
Sumanta Saha Partner Mem. No.. 056530 Place : Kolkata Date : April 13, 2024		Anirudhsinh Jadeja Chairman DIN: 00461390	
		Sagar Ranjan Sarkar Director DIN: 01276434	

GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No. U64204WB2014PTC204136

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

All amounts in Lacs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31,	Year ended March 31,
		2024	2023
INCOME			
1 Revenue from Operations	20	6,840.71	5,424.70
2 Other Income	21	21.89	22.40
TOTAL		6,862.60	5,447.10
EXPENDITURE			
3 Expenses			
Operating Expenses	22	5,237.67	4,227.69
Employee Benefits Expense	23	290.73	234.89
Finance Cost	24	84.59	96.86
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	1	158.78	93.14
Other Expenses	25	390.26	386.06
TOTAL		6,162.03	5,038.64
4 Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		700.57	408.46
5 Taxes Expenses (i+ii)		180.33	104.95
(i) Current Tax		-	-
(ii) Deferred Tax		180.33	104.95
(iii) Prior Period Taxation		-	-
6 Net Profit/ (Loss) for the Year		520.24	303.51
Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset		0.39	0.93
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations		-	-
7 Total Comprehensive Income for the Period		520.63	304.44
8 Earnings Per Equity Share			
Basic & Diluted (In Rs.)	26	18,306.32	10,704.73

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, 2024



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

Anirudhsinh Jadeja
Chairman
DIN: 00461390

Sagar Ranjan Sarkar

Sagar Ranjan Sarkar
Director
DIN: 01276434

GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED		
CIN No. U64204WB2014PTC204136		
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024		
All amounts in Lacs unless otherwise stated		
PARTICULARS	Year ended March 31,2024	Year ended March 31,2023
A Cash Flow from operating Activities		
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	700.57	408.46
Adjustment For		
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipments	158.78	93.14
Provision for Bad Debts	6.45	(7.43)
Interest Income	(3.14)	(2.30)
Interest Paid & Borrowing cost	81.91	94.70
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Adjustments	944.57	586.57
Movements in Working Capital		
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventory	1.80	32.00
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade Debtors	(14.75)	(5.27)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Financial Assets	(0.66)	(0.68)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Current Assets	(153.06)	(323.65)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	99.76	(59.75)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	(12.47)	81.31
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	264.90	543.52
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	7.77	3.32
Cash Generated From Operating Activities	1,137.86	857.37
Direct Taxes Paid (Income Tax)	(1.06)	0.75
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities	1,136.80	858.12
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(729.93)	(564.56)
Sale of Fixed Assets	0.02	-
Investment in Term Deposits	(0.80)	(17.42)
Interest Received	1.40	2.17
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(729.31)	(579.81)
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Repayment of Borrowings	(300.54)	(177.19)
Interest Paid	(81.91)	(94.70)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(382.45)	(271.89)
D Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	25.04	6.42
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Period	10.05	3.63
Cash & Cheque on hand with schedule bank	0.44	0.36
Current Account & Short Term Fixed deposit	34.65	9.69
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period	35.09	10.05

The figures in brackets represents cash outflow.

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, 2024



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

Anirudh Singh Jadeja
Chairman
DIN: 00461390

Sagar Ranjan Sarkar

Sagar Ranjan Sarkar
Director
DIN: 01276434

GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No. U64204WB2014PTC204136

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(A) Equity share capital

(Rs.in Lacs)

Particulars	31-03-2024	31-03-2023
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 01.04.2023	(363.52)	(363.52)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	520.63	520.63
Additions	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Adjustment relating to Policy realignment	-	-
Transactions with Non Controlling Interests	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2024	157.11	157.11
Balance as at 01.04.2022	(667.96)	(667.96)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	304.44	304.44
Additions	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Securities premium credited on Share issue	-	-
Utilised for Issuing Bonus Shares	-	-
Transactions with Non Controlling Interests	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2023	(363.52)	(363.52)

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

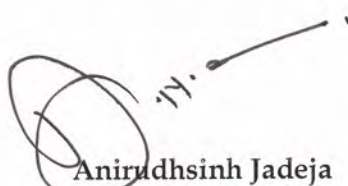
For Sumanta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. - 322554E


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



Sumanta Saha
Partner
Mem. No.: 056530
Place : Kolkata
Date : April 13, 2024




Anirudhsinh Jadeja
Chairman
DIN: 00461390



Sagar Ranjan Sarkar
Director
DIN: 01276434

GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

1. Company overview and significant accounting policies

1.1 Corporate Information

GTPL KCBPL Broad Band Private Limited ("the Company") is a Private Company Limited by shares and is a wholly owned subsidiary of GTPL Kolkata Cable and Broadband Pariseva Limited. The Company is engaged in the business of providing internet services.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and incorporated under Companies act, 2013. The address of Registered office is 86, Golaghata Road, Ganga Apartment, Block- A 3rd Floor, Flat No. 3C, Kolkata, West Bengal, India, 700048.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation and presentation

These standalone financial statements (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements" in the standalone financial statements) are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and amendments there to, other relevant provisions of the Act.

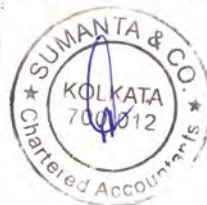
The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 13th April, 2024.

2.1.1 Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value;
- Net defined benefit (asset) / liability measured at fair value

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 under current market conditions, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In determining the fair value of an asset or a liability,



the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

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 realization 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.

For Balance Sheet, an asset is classified as current if:

- (i) It is expected to be realised, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle; or
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- (iii) It is expected to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is a cash or 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.

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:

- (i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) 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 does not affect this classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

2.2 Significant Management judgements, estimates & assumptions

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and



expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

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

- **Recognition of deferred tax assets:**

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on the assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

- **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/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 an asset.

- **Defined benefit obligations:**

Defined benefit obligations are measured using actuarial valuation techniques. An actuarial valuation involves making key assumption of life expectancies, salary increases and withdrawal rates. Variation in these assumptions may impact the defined benefit obligation.

- **Claims & Contingent liabilities:**

Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies, claim, litigations etc against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

- **Fair Value measurements and valuation processes:**

In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. The management works closely with qualified external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model.



2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The Company's Standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lacs, except where otherwise indicated.

2.4 Revenue recognition

2.4.1 Revenue from Operations

Revenue is recognized on the basis of approved contracts regarding the transfer of 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. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of discounts, rebates, outgoing taxes on sales.

ISP access revenue comprise revenue from provision of internet and satellite service. Revenue from prepaid Internet Service plans, which are active at the end of accounting period, is recognized on time proportion basis in accordance with the related contracts. In other cases of Internet Service plans, revenue is recognized on completion of transfer of services.

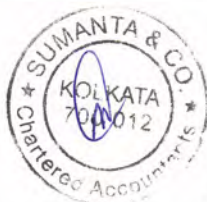
Installation charges are recognized as revenue on satisfactory completion of installation of hardware / equipment.

Unbilled revenue represents the value of services rendered but not yet been invoiced on the reporting date due to contractual terms.

Advance from customers and deferred revenue is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the services are rendered, a contract liability is recognized. Advance from customers and deferred revenue are recognized as revenue when the Company fulfills its performance obligations under the contract.

Activation Income is recognized as revenue on issuance of Optical Network Units (ONUs) to Operators/end customers.

Interest income from debt instruments is recognized using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate 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.

The Company collects Goods and Service Tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

2.5 Income tax

2.5.1 Current Tax

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis of estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments / appeals.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

2.5.2 Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are computed for all temporary differences between the accounting base and the tax base of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are 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, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be 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.

2.6 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date, whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

The company is following lease accounting as per new lease Accounting Standard IND AS 116 with effect from 01st April 2019. However, the company has decided not to apply provision of IND AS 116 to Short Term Leases and leases for which the underlined asset is of low value.

2.7 Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the assets carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an assets fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash generating units). 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 for the purposes of Cash Flow Statement comprise cash at bank, cash / cheques in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.



2.9 Investments and other financial assets

2.9.1 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, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

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.

2.9.2 Measurement

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

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

2.9.3 Equity instruments

The company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. 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.

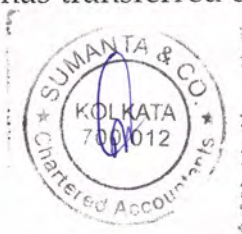
The Company provides, for trade receivable, expected credit loss as per simplified approach using provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

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 part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) 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.



2.10 Financial Liabilities, Derivatives and hedging activities:

2.10.1 Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus, except for financial liability subsequently not measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities 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 entered into by the company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships and effective as defined by Ind-AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

(iii) De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the 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.



2.11 Foreign exchange gains and losses

Monetary items

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Exchange difference arising on settlement of transactions is recognized as income or expense in the year in which they arise.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and remaining unsettled at the end of the year are translated to functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss except exchange differences arising from the translation of items which are recognized in OCI.

For monetary items that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

For monetary items that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or 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 at the dates of the transaction.

2.12 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or 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.

2.13 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the initial estimate of any decommissioning



obligation, if any. 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 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. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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

Stores & Spares which meet the definition of property plant and equipment and satisfy the recognition criteria of Ind-AS 16 are capitalized as property, plant and equipment.

2.13.1 Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, Plant & Equipments

- a) Depreciation on tangible fixed assets is provided using the Straight Line Method based on the useful life of the assets as estimated by the management and is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as per the requirement of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The estimate of the useful life of the assets has been assessed based on technical advice which is considering the nature of the asset, the usage of the asset, expected physical wear and tear, the operating conditions of the asset, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.
- b) In case of Routers, company uses different useful lives than those prescribed in Schedule II of the Act. The useful life of 10 years have been assessed based on technical advice taken at group level, taking into account the nature of the PPE and the estimated usage of the asset on the basis of management's best estimation of obtaining economic benefits from those classes of assets.



- c) In case of additions or deletions of assets during the year, depreciation is computed on Pro-rata basis.

2.14 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 loss, if any.

2.15 Intangible Assets

2.15.1 Intangible Assets acquired separately

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. 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.

2.15.2 De-recognition of intangible assets

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



2.15.3 Amortization of intangible assets

The intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their expected useful lives as follows:

- Softwares are amortized over the license period and in absence of such tenor, over five years.

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

2.16 Borrowing costs

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

2.17 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

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 where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.



Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised or disclosed in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

2.18 Retirement and other Employee benefits

2.18.1 Short-term obligations

Short term employee benefits are recognized as an expense at an undiscounted amount in the Statement of profit & loss of the year in which the related services are rendered.

a) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and
- defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognized 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. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

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

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

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.



Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

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

2.18.2 Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore 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 the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements, as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, are recognized in profit or loss.

2.19 Inventories

Inventories are carried at lower of cost and net realizable values. Cost of inventories comprises all cost of purchases, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing inventories to their present location and conditions.

2.20 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends, if any, and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period 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.



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

(Rs.in Lacs)

Particulars									Total
	Plant & Machinery	Two Wheelers	Motor Car	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Electrical Equipments	Computer Server & Networks	Computer	
Gross Block (At Cost)									
As at April 1, 2022	444.87	0.78	-	2.25	6.09	3.40	198.32	73.04	728.76
Additions	298.07	-		0.19	1.17	2.64	166.85	10.60	479.53
Disposals/ Adjustment									-
As at March 31, 2023	742.94	0.78	-	2.44	7.26	6.05	365.16	83.65	1,208.28
Additions	598.75	-	101.89	-	0.19	0.93	3.99	5.68	711.43
Disposals/ Adjustment					0.32				0.32
As at March 31, 2024	1,341.69	0.78	101.89	2.44	7.13	6.97	369.15	89.33	1,919.39
Accumulated Depreciation									
As at April 1, 2022	86.67	0.14	-	1.24	4.01	2.42	80.62	54.67	229.77
Charge for the Year	43.19	0.08	-	0.16	0.93	0.30	24.47	8.71	77.85
Disposals/ Adjustment									-
As at March 31, 2023	129.86	0.22	-	1.41	4.94	2.72	105.10	63.38	307.62
Charge for the Period	78.34	0.08	1.03	0.18	0.79	0.50	50.54	9.39	140.84
Disposals/ Adjustment					0.30				0.30
As at March 31, 2024	208.20	0.29	1.03	1.58	5.43	3.22	155.64	72.77	448.16
NET BLOCK									
As at March 31, 2023	613.08	0.57	-	1.03	2.32	3.33	260.07	20.26	900.67
As at March 31, 2024	1,133.50	0.49	100.86	0.86	1.71	3.75	213.51	16.56	1,471.24

Note - 1 :- (ii) Intangible assets

(Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Intangible Assets	Intangible Assets	Total
	Software	Licenses	
Gross Block (At Cost)			
As at April 1, 2022	53.72	17.38	71.10
Additions	35.99	-	35.99
Disposals/ Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	89.72	17.38	107.10
Additions	0.19	-	0.19
Disposals/ Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	89.91	17.38	107.28
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at April 1, 2022	10.27	16.38	26.65
Charge for the year	14.29	1.00	15.29
Disposals/ Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	24.56	17.38	41.94
Charge for the Period	17.94	-	17.94
Disposals/ Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	42.50	17.38	59.88
NET BLOCK			
As at March 31, 2023	65.16	0.00	65.16
As at March 31, 2024	47.41	0.00	47.41



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

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening Capital WIP	50.49	1.45
Addition for the year	308.94	247.55
Transferred	290.63	198.51
Closing Capital WIP	68.79	50.49

Age-wise Capital WIP as on Balance sheet Date

2023-24				
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
projects in progress	68.79	-	-	-
projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-

2022-23				
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
projects in progress	50.49	-	-	-
projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-



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<u>Note - 2 : (i) Other Financials Asset</u>	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
Security Deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	5.37	4.70
Total	5.37	4.70

<u>Note - 3 : Deferred tax Assets (Net)</u>	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
Deferred Tax Assets (Net) (Refer Note 27)	-	119.64
Total	-	119.64

<u>Note - 4 : Other Non Current Assets</u>	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
DOT License Fees Paid (Refer note - 29.1)	140.40	140.40
Prepaid Expenses	0.48	0.22
Total	140.88	140.62

<u>Note - 5 : Inventories</u>	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
Consumables	10.82	12.62
Total	10.82	12.62

<u>Note - 6 : (i) Trade Receivables</u>	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
Unsecured, considered good	146.12	137.82
Unsecured, significant increase in credit risk	43.90	37.45
Less: Provision for doubtful debt having significant credit risk	(43.90)	(37.45)
Total	146.12	137.82

<u>Note - 6.1 : Agewise outstanding Debtors summary</u>						
2023-24						
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	140.81	5.31	-	-	-	146.12
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	0.92	1.33	13.36	9.27	19.02	43.90
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	-	-	-	-	-	-

2022-23						
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	130.95	6.87	-	-	-	137.82
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	0.78	1.72	13.92	13.46	7.57	37.45
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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<u>Note - 7 : (ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	34.65	9.69
Cash in hand	0.44	0.36
Total	35.09	10.05

<u>Note - 8 : (iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above</u>	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
Fixed Deposits Upto 12 Months Maturities- Lien against Bank Guarantee (refer notes 29.2)	42.37	41.56
Fixed Deposits Upto 12 Months Maturities	1.00	1.00
Total	43.37	42.56

<u>Note - 9 : Other Current Assets</u>	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
Other Advances	24.72	15.31
Prepaid Expenses	502.38	358.99
Interest Accrued but not due	2.83	1.09
Total	529.93	375.39



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Note - 10 : Equity Share Capital	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024		2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<u>Authorised</u>				
Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each	2,00,000	200.00	2,00,000	200.00
<u>Issued</u>				
Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each	2,844	2.84	2,844	2.84
<u>Subscribed & Paid up</u>				
Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each	2,844	2.84	2,844	2.84
Total	2,844	2.84	2,844	2.84

Note - 10.1 :- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024		2023	
	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 - 10.2 :- Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent shares

Name of Shareholder	2023-24 (As at March 31, 2024)		2022-23 (As at March 31, 2023)	
	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 - 10.3 :- Details of Promoters' holding

Sr.no	Promoter name	2023-24 (As at March 31, 2024)			2022-23 (As at March 31, 2023)		
		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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<u>Note - 11 : Other Equity</u>	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
b. Deficit in statement of Profit or Loss		
Opening balance	(363.52)	(667.96)
(+) Net Profit/(Net Loss) For the year	520.63	304.44
Grand Total	157.11	(363.52)

<u>Note - 12 : Non-Current Borrowings</u>	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
<u>Secured</u>		
Term loans		
From Banks - Vehicle Loans (Refer Note No 12.1)	57.26	-
Total	57.26	-

<u>Note - 13 : Provisions</u>	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Unfunded)	12.20	8.31
Leave Encashment (Unfunded)	9.88	6.02
Total	22.08	14.33

<u>Note - 14 : Other Non Current Liabilities</u>	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
Deferred revenue Income- More than 12 months	1.18	0.46
Total	1.18	0.46

<u>Note - 15 : Borrowings</u>	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
<u>Secured</u>		
Overdraft		
From Bank* (Refer Note No 15.1)	-	104.61
Current maturities of long-term debt ((Refer Note No 15.2)	11.80	-
<u>Unsecured</u>		
Repayable on demand		
Loans and advances from Related Parties	810.00	1,075.00
Total	821.80	1,179.61

* Overdraft from Yes Bank against security provided by Holding Company GTPL Kolkata Cable & BroadBand Pariseva Limited in FY 2022-23



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Note No.12.1 : STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL TERMS OF LONG TERM SECURED LOANS OUTSTANDING AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024									
S.No	Loan Sactioning Bank particulars	Facility Type/ Name of the bank	Rate of Interest/ Commission %	Currency	Outstanding as at March 31, 2024 (in Lacs)	Outstanding as at March 31, 2023 (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	57.26	-	EMI of Rs. 1,43,784/-	Not Applicable	Hypothecation of respective vehicle



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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

All amount in rupees lacs unless otherwise stated

Note No. 15.1 : STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL TERMS OF SHORT TERM SECURED LOANS OUTSTANDING AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

S.No	Loan Sactioning Bank particulars	Facility Type/ Name of the bank	Rate of Interest/ Commission %	Currency	Outstanding as at March 31, 2024 (in Lacs)	Outstanding as at March 31, 2023 (in Lacs)	Re-Schedulment/ Pre-payment/ Defaults & Penalties	Security as per Loan Agreement
1	Yes Bank Ltd A/c No. 019081400006114*	FDOD	FD Rate + 2.15%	INR	-	104.61	Not Applicable	105% margin by way of lien marked FD placed with bank

* Overdraft from Yes Bank against security provided by Holding Company GTPL Kolkata Cable & BroadBand Pariseva Limited in FY 2022-23

Note No.15.2 : STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL TERMS OF SHORT TERM SECURED LOANS OUTSTANDING AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

S.No	Loan Sactioning Bank particulars	Facility Type/ Name of the bank	Rate of Interest / Commission %	Currency	Outstanding as at March 31, 2024 (in Lacs)	Outstanding as at March 31, 2023 (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	11.80	-	EMI of Rs. 1,43,784/-	Not Applicable	Hypothecation of respective vehicle



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Note - 16 : Trade Payables	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises.	196.04	96.28
Total	196.04	96.28

Note - 16.1 : Agewise outstanding Creditors summary					
2023-24					
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others	195.71	-	0.33	-	196.04
Disputed dues (MSMEs)	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues (Others)	-	-	-	-	-
2022-23					
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others	95.94	0.34	-	-	96.28
Disputed dues (MSMEs)	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues (Others)	-	-	-	-	-

Note - 17 : Other Financial Liabilities	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
Salary & Reimbursements	21.15	18.04
Interest Accrued but not due on Borrowings	63.51	79.80
Total	84.66	97.84

Note - 18 : Other Current Liabilities	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
Running Balances with customers - Advance from Customers	204.25	164.41
Other Trade Payables	63.79	44.42
Statutory Liabilities	83.27	93.83
Deferred revenue Income	744.40	528.14
Total	1,095.71	830.80

Note - 19 : Provisions	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2023
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Unfunded)	0.42	0.61
Leave Encashment (Unfunded)	0.62	0.81
Total	1.04	1.42



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<u>Note - 20 : Revenue from Operations</u>	Year ended March 31,	Year ended March 31,
	2024	2023
Isp Access Revenue	6,635.08	5,424.32
Activation Income (ONU)	204.87	-
Other Operational Income	0.76	0.38
Installation Income		
Total	6,840.71	5,424.70

<u>Note - 21 : Other Income</u>	Year ended March 31,	Year ended March 31,
	2024	2023
Interest Income	3.14	2.30
IP Sales	16.71	12.67
Miscellaneous Income	2.04	7.43
Total	21.89	22.40

<u>Note - 22 : Operating Expenses</u>	Year ended March 31,	Year ended March 31,
	2024	2023
Service & Maintenance of T, E&A	3,879.41	3,161.24
Cabling Expenses(Net)	30.57	26.05
Lease Charges Of Equipments	4.68	7.34
Bandwidth Expenses	1,323.01	1,033.06
Total	5,237.67	4,227.69

<u>Note - 23 : Employee Benefits Expense</u>	Year ended March 31,	Year ended March 31,
	2024	2023
Salaries and wages and other incentives	251.44	208.09
Contributions To -	23.53	19.31
(i) Provident Fund & ESI	4.36	3.11
(ii) Gratuity Contributions	11.40	4.38
Staff Welfare Expenses		
Total	290.73	234.89

<u>Note - 24 : Finance Cost</u>	Year ended March 31,	Year ended March 31,
	2024	2023
Interest Expense	75.46	94.70
Other Financial Costs	2.68	2.16
Financial Guarantee Commission (Refer to Note 30)	6.45	-
Total	84.59	96.86



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Note - 25 : Other Expenses	Year ended March 31,	Year ended March 31,
	2024	2023
Power And Fuel	50.11	41.70
Rent	9.33	7.85
Insurance Expenses	0.13	0.14
Repairs & Maintenance Expenses	17.01	16.43
Rates And Taxes	2.93	2.09
Printing And Stationery	1.32	1.62
Conveyance, Travelling And Vehicle Expenses	28.69	29.94
Business Promotion Expenses	1.71	1.70
Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts	6.45	-
Communication Expenses	28.00	29.85
Professional Expenses	82.04	73.14
IP License Fees	6.04	12.92
General Expenses	0.89	0.83
Business Support Service Charges	150.86	164.63
Selling & Distribution cost	0.96	-
Payments To The Auditor As		
a. Audit Fees	2.25	1.50
b. For Tax Audit Fees	0.75	0.50
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.79	1.22
Total	390.26	386.06



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Note No 26 : Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	Year ended March 31,
	2024	2023
Numerator for Basic & Diluted EPS		
Net Profit after Tax as per Profit and Loss Statement attributable to Equity Shareholders (Rs. In Lacs)	520.63	304.44
Denominator for Basic EPS		
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	2,844	2,844
Basis Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	18,306.32	10,704.73
Denominator for Diluted EPS		
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	2,844	2,844
Diluted Earning per share (Amount in Rs.)	18,306.32	10,704.73
Face Value per Equity Share (Amount in Rs.)	100.00	100.00

Note No. 27: 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, 2024	As At March 31, 2023
Deferred Income tax assets		
Provision for Bad Debts & Doubtful advances	11.05	9.43
Provision for Employee Benefits	5.82	3.96
Unabsorbed Losses & Depreciation	8.18	151.09
Total Deferred Income tax assets	25.04	164.48
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities		
Temporary differences in depreciable assets	-85.74	-44.84
Total Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	-85.74	-44.84
Deferred Income Tax Assets/(Liabilities) after set-off	(60.70)	119.64

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. 28: 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.

Particulars	(Amount Rs. In Lacs)	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Current Service Cost	3.70	2.62
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.66	0.49
Expected return on plan assets		
Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognised in the year	(0.39)	(0.93)
Past service cost	-	-
Net Benefit expense	3.97	2.18

Details of defined benefit gratuity plan

Particulars	(Amount Rs. In Lacs)	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	12.62	8.92
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Plan Asset / (Liability)	-	-

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

Particulars	(Amount Rs. In Lacs)	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Opening defined benefit obligation	8.92	6.94
Interest cost	0.66	0.49
Current service cost	3.70	2.62
Benefits paid	(0.26)	(0.20)
Actuarial (gains) / losses on obligation	(0.39)	(0.93)
Closing defined benefit obligation	12.62	8.92

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

Particulars	(Amount Rs. In Lacs)	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Defined benefit obligation	12.62	8.92
Plan assets	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)	(12.62)	(8.92)

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

Particulars	(Amount Rs. In Lacs)	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Discount rate	7.10%	7.40%
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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Note 29: Contingent Liabilities**Note 29.1: 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 and also with TDSAT, a liability for payment of license fee till March 31, 2024 works out to Rs. 1524.22 Lacs (8% of Rs. 19,052.78 Lacs Adjusted Gross Revenue) while till March 31, 2023 works out to Rs. 976.96 Lacs (8% of Rs. 12,212.06 Lacs Adjusted Gross Revenue) has been considered to be contingent in nature. However the company has paid Rs. 140.40 Lacs towards DOT fees under Protest.

Note 29.2 : Corporate Bank Guarantee

(Amount Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Bank Guarantee given to Department of Telecommunications (Lien against FD)	37.73	37.73

Note 29.3 : Capital Commitment - Capital Expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Capital Commitment	-	207.58

Note 29.4 : Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Income Tax Matters	8.92	-



GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED		
CIN No. U64204WB2014PTC204136		
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024		
All amount in rupees lacs unless otherwise stated		
Note 30 : Related Party Disclosure		
A. Parent Entity		
GTPL Kolkata Cable & BroadBand Pariseva Limited		
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		
Sweety Cable Communication		
Asj Cable Private Limited		
GTPL Broadband Private Limited		
D. Associate		
Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited		
Disclosure of Transactions with related parties		
a. Parent Entity		
	(Amount Rs. In Lacs)	
Nature of Transactions	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Interest Expenses	70.57	88.67
Reimbursement of Expenses	4.22	3.23
Provision for Financial Guarantee Commission	6.45	-
Loan Repaid	265.00	290.66
Outstanding Balance Payable	873.19	1,154.80
b. Transactions with related parties where Key KMP / Relatives of Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence		
Nature of Transactions	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Purchase of Goods & Services	611.17	284.94
Service & Maintenance of T, E&A	41.24	45.56
Rental Expense	1.53	5.33
Business Promotion Expense	-	0.68
Receipt of Inter Corporate Deposit	70.00	-
Refund of Inter Corporate Deposit	70.00	-
Receipt of Security Deposit	65.00	-
Refund of Security Deposit	65.00	-
Sale of Goods & Services	64.81	70.26
Outstanding Balance Payable	121.56	35.94
c. Transactions with Associate		
Nature of Transactions	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Purchase of Goods & Services	45.58	5.99
Outstanding Balance Payable	-	-



GTPL KCBPL BROAD BAND PRIVATE LIMITED
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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024
All amount in rupees unless otherwise stated

Note 31 : Financial Ratios

Sl. No.	Ratios	Numerator/Denominator	31-03-2024	31-03-2023	% change	Reason
1	Current Ratio	Current Asset/Current liabilities	0.35	0.26	33%	Due to increase in Current Assets on account of deferment of advance payment of service & maintenance expenses
2	Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt/Shareholder's Equity	14.11	N/A	100%	Due to Shareholders' Equity being positive in Current Year as compared to it being negative in previous year
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service/Debt Service	2.61	3.24	-20%	
4	Return on Equity Ratio	PAT/Average Shareholders' Equity	N/A	N/A		
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	48.32	41.36	17%	
7	Trade Payables Turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchase/Average Trade Payables	11.92	11.51	4%	
8	Net Capital Turn Over Ratio	Net Sales/working Capital	N/A	N/A		
9	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit/Net Sales	0.08	0.06	36%	Rise in net profit due to Revenue from Operations being higher by 26% (YoY)
10	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT/Capital Employed	2.61	N/A	100%	Due to increase in Total Assets by 34% (YoY)
11	Return on Investment	(Changes in shareholders' fund/opening shareholders' fund)	N/A	N/A		

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

Note 32 : General Statutory Disclosures

- (i) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
(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: 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.

Note 33a: In respect of Primary accounting software used from April 1, 2023 to May 9, 2023, there was no feature of recording the audit trail (edit log). Thereafter, the Company has upgraded to advanced version of the accounting software having feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, and creating an edit log of each change made along with the date when such changes were made and also audit trail cannot be disabled.

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, 2024



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

Anirudhsinh Jadeja
Chairman
DIN: 00461390

Sagar Ranjan Sarkar

Sagar Ranjan Sarkar
Director
DIN: 01276434