SMARTX SERVICES LIMITED

Ind AS Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2025

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
7th Floor Building 10
Tower B
DLF Cyber City Complex
DLF City Phase II
Gurugram-122 002
Haryana, India

Tel: +91 124 679 2000
Fax: +91 124 679 2012

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Smartx Services Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Smartx Services Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, from time to time ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and its profit, its total comprehensive income, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to the Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income/loss, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind

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Regd. Office: One International Center, Tower 3, 31st floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road (West), Mumbai-400 013, Maharashtra, India.
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AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management and the Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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 financial controls that we identify during our audit.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, 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, except for complying with the requirement of audit trail for specific period during the year, as stated in (i)(vi) below.

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the financial statements.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as at March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as at March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts related to audit trail for a specific period, is as stated in paragraph (b) above.

   g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements.

   h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,

      In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year and therefore section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration is not applicable.

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements. Refer note 28(b) of the financial statements.

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ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses. Refer note 42 of the financial statements.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company. Refer note 37 of the financial statements.

iv. a. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Refer note 38 of the financial statements.

b. The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Refer note 38 of the financial statements.

c. Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.

vi. 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, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated for a part of the year from April 29, 2024 to March 31, 2025 for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with for the period in which the said feature was enabled and operating.

As audit trail feature was not enabled for the year ended March 31, 2024, reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention does not arise (Refer note 40 to the financial statements).

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Anup Kumar Sharma
Partner
(Membership No. 063828)
(UDIN: 25063828BMJDHF6798)

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 30, 2025

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the 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 the financial statements of **Smartx Services Limited** ("the Company") as at March 31, 2025, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company as at and for the year then ended.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements based on the internal control with reference to the 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 ("ICAI") (the "Guidance note"). 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 the financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note 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 the 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 the 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 the financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the financial statements

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

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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the 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 the financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to the 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, maintained an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to the financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Haskins & Sells Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants

Anup Kumar Sharma
Partner
(Membership No. 063828)
(UDIN: 25063828BMJDHH6841)

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 30, 2025

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(i) (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital work in progress. The Company does not have capital work-in-progress and Right of use assets as at March 31, 2025.

B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment so to cover all the items once every 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, property, plant and equipment were not due for verification during the year. Accordingly, the question of reporting on material discrepancies noted on verification does not arise.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties and hence reporting under clause (i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause (iii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iv) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with

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the appropriate authorities. We have been informed that the provisions of the Employee State Insurance, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Excise and Value Added Tax are not applicable to the Company.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2025 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of dues	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount unpaid (rupees in '000)*
Madhya Pradesh Goods and Service tax Act 2017	Excess ITC claimed as compared to GSTR 2A	2020-21	Appellate Authority	1,549
Bihar Goods and Service tax Act 2017	Excess ITC claimed as compared to GSTR 2A	2018-19	Appellate Authority	308

The above-mentioned figures represent the total disputed cases without any assessment of Probable, Possible and Remote, as done in case of Contingent Liabilities. Of the above cases, total amount deposited in respect of Goods and Service tax is Rs. 15 thousands.

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

(ix) (a) During the year, the Company has loans repayable on demand outstanding from its holding company and are interest free loans. According to the information and explanations given to us, such loans have been repaid by the Company during the financial year. Considering the above, in our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans to any lender during the year. There are no other borrowings as at March 31, 2025.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

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(x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) The Company is not required to have an internal audit system under section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under clause (xiv) of the order is not applicable.

(xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) As informed by the promoters of the Company, the promoter group has more than one CIC as part of the group. There are 2 CICs forming part of the promoter group.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and incurred cash losses Rs. 5,153 thousand in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, for which comfort letter has been given by the parent Company, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the

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assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Anup Kumar Sharma
Partner
(Membership No. 063828)
(UDIN: 25063828BMJDHH6841)

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 30, 2025

Smartx Services Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025
(Amount in thousands of Indian Rupees)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	45,221	65,893
Intangible assets	5	1,761	1,911
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	6 (a)	34	34
Income tax assets (net)		2,571	884
Deferred tax asset (net)	7	23,352	-
Other non - current assets	8	38,090	49,416
		111,029	**118,138**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	9	39,181	-
Cash and cash equivalents	10	353	44,528
Other financial assets	6 (b)	81	4
Other current assets	11	459	12
		40,074	**44,544**
Total assets		**151,103**	**162,682**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	200,000	200,000
Other equity	13	(73,974)	(168,322)
		126,026	**31,678**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	-	111,484
Provisions	15	11	-
		11	**111,484**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	16		
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		294	260
-Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		23,642	18,227
Other financial liabilities	17	45	-
Other current liabilities	18	1,085	1,033
		25,066	**19,520**
Total liabilities		**25,077**	**131,004**
Total equity and liabilities		**151,103**	**162,682**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 117366W/W-100018

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

Anup Kumar Sharma
Partner
Membership No: 063828

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 30, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Smartx Services Limited

Mr. Prachur Sah
Chairman
DIN: 07871676

Vikas Poddar
Whole-time Director & CFO
DIN: 06986748

Samridhi Rodhe
Company Secretary

SMARTX SERVICES LIMITED

Smartx Services Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in Thousands of Indian Rupees, except share and per share data and as stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	105,115	20,267
Other income	20	781	443
Total income		**105,896**	**20,710**
Expenses			
License fees	21	1,660	2,533
Employee benefit expense	22	871	-
Other expenses	23	11,546	23,412
Total expenses		**14,077**	**25,945**
Profit/(Loss) before depreciation and amortisation, finance costs, finance income, exceptional items and tax		**91,819**	**(5,235)**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	24	20,822	26,406
Finance costs	25	6	62
Finance income	25	(2)	(2)
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**70,993**	**(31,701)**
Exceptional Items (refer note 12)	26	-	(16,864)
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**70,993**	**(48,565)**
Tax expense	7	**(23,352)**	-
Deferred tax		(23,352)	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**94,345**	**(48,565)**
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**94,345**	**(48,565)**
Earnings per share (Nominal Value of share Rs. 10 each)	27		
Basic		4.72	(2.97)
Diluted		4.72	(2.97)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 117366W/W-100018

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

Anup Kumar Sharma
Partner
Membership No: 063828

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 30, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Smartx Services Limited

Mr. Prachur Sah
Chairman
DIN: 07871676

Vikas Poddar
Whole-time Director & CFO
DIN: 06986748

Samridhi Rodhe
Company Secretary

SMARTX SERVICES LIMITED

Smartx Services Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amounts in Thousands of Indian Rupees, except share and per share data and as stated otherwise)

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Number of shares	Rupees in Thousands
As at April 1, 2023	**15,000,000**	**150,000**
Change during the year	5,000,000	50,000
As at March 31, 2024	**20,000,000**	**200,000**
Change during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**20,000,000**	**200,000**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
As at April 1, 2023	**(119,757)**	**(119,757)**
Loss for the year	(48,565)	(48,565)
Total comprehensive loss	(48,565)	**(48,565)**
As at March 31, 2024	**(168,322)**	**(168,322)**
As at April 1, 2024	**(168,322)**	**(168,322)**
Profit for the year	94,345	94,345
Total comprehensive income	94,345	94,345
As at March 31, 2025	**(73,977)**	**(73,977)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 117366W/W-100018

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

Anup Kumar Sharma
Partner
Membership No: 063828

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Smartx Services Limited

Mr. Prachur Sah
Chairman
DIN: 07871676

Vikas Poddar
Whole-time Director & CFO
DIN: 06986748

Samridhi Rodhe
Company Secretary

SMARTX SERVICES LIMITED

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 30, 2025

Smartx Services Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in thousands of Indian Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	70,993	(48,565)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortization expense	20,822	26,406
Finance income	(2)	(2)
Allowance for receivables and advances (net)	-	142
Exceptional item (refer note 34)	-	16,864
Finance cost	6	62
Operating profit/(loss) before changes in assets and liabilities	**91,819**	**(5,093)**
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	(39,181)	-
Decrease/(Increase) in other current financial assets	(77)	(2)
Decrease/(Increase) in other current assets	(447)	31
Decrease/(Increase) in other non current assets	11,326	(2,276)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current financial liabilities	45	(9)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	51	198
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	5,449	(7,055)
Change in long-term provisions	11	-
Cash generated from operations	**68,996**	**(14,206)**
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(1,687)	3,600
Net cash flow from/used in operating activities (A)	**67,309**	**(10,606)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress (net)	-	(2,157)
Net cash flow/used in investing activities (B)	-	**(2,157)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds/(Repayment) from loan	(111,484)	7,177
Proceeds from issuance of Share capital	-	50,000
Net cash flow from/used in financing activities (C)	**(111,484)**	**57,177**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year (A+B+C)	**(44,175)**	**44,415**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	44,528	113
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**353**	**44,528**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 117366W/W-100018

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

Anup Kumar Sharma
Partner
Membership No: 063828

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 30, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Smartx Services Limited

Mr. Prachur Sah
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DIN: 06986748

Samridhi Rodhe
Company Secretary

SMARTX SERVICES LIMITED

1. Corporate Information

Smartx Services Limited ('the Company' or 'Smartx') was incorporated on September 21, 2015 as wholly owned subsidiary of Indus Towers Limited - with the object of transmission through Optic Fibre Cables and setting up Wi-Fi hotspots for providing services to telecom operators and others on sharing basis. The Registered office of the Company is situated at Bharti Crescent, 1, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, Phase – II, New Delhi – 110070.

The Company is engaged in the business of providing Telecom infra and related services to telecom operators. The company is also providing business support services related to Smart city. Further the Company also undertakes the business of selling scrap for telecom and/or telecom tower equipment and other activities as per the object clause of Memorandum of Association of the Company.

2. a) Statement of Compliance

The standalone financial statements ("financial statements") have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules issued thereunder and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) as amended from time to time.

b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention on accrual and going concern basis, except for the certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind ASs.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in thousands of Indian Rupees ('Rupees' or 'Rs.') and are rounded to the nearest thousands' except per share data and unless stated otherwise.

The Company is in the process of identifying new business opportunities in order to generate cash flows to run its operations. Further, the company shall accrue monetization benefits from implementation and operation of Wi-Fi services and LIT fibers from Bhopal smart city project once the requisite approvals from Bhopal Smart City Development Limited (BSCDL) will be obtained.
Currently, the Company has an accumulated loss of Rs. 73,974 thousands as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024 accumulated loss of Rs. 168,322 thousands).

The financial statements are approved for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on April 30, 2025.

3. Material accounting policy information

a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment including Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as separate component of assets with specific useful lives and provides depreciation over their useful life.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

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SMARTX SERVICES LIMITED

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Assets are depreciated to the residual values on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment starts when asset is available for use Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Useful lives

Plant and Machinery - 5 to 15 Years

The existing useful lives of tangible assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company believes that this is the best estimate on the basis of technical evaluation and actual usage period.

The existing realizable values of tangible assets are different from 5% as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company believes that this is the best estimate on the basis of actual realization.

The assets' residual values, depreciation method and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end or whenever there are indicators for impairment and adjusted prospectively.

b) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recognized when the entity controls the asset, it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

At initial recognition, the separately acquired intangible assets are recognised at cost. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Acquired telecom license is initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Amortisation is recognised over the unexpired period of license.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions

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can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a component of depreciation and amortisation expense.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited to the extent the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss when the asset is carried at the revalued amount, in which case the reverse is treated as a revaluation increase.

d) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts, if any that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows.

f) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

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Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost

This category applies to the Company's trade receivables, unbilled revenue etc.
A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified at FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income. The Company does not have debt instrument which is required to be classified in this category.

Debt instrument at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is classified at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company do not have any item under this category
In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company does not have any debt instrument which is required to be classified in this category.

Equity investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination, if any to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at fair value through Profit or loss. Further, there are no such equity investments measured at fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income in the company.

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

a) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
b) The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial 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.

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the Financial assets that are debt instruments and are initially measured at fair value with subsequent measurement at amortised cost e.g. Trade receivables, unbilled revenue etc.
The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance for trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in the subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on a twelve month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables, etc.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair

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value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The Company does not have any financial liability which is required to be classified in this category.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This category includes trade payables, creditor for capital expenditure etc. After initial recognition, such liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

g) Revenue Recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from business support services from the Smart City Project.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised services to the customer. Services are considered performed when the customer obtains control, whereby the customer gets the ability to direct the use of such services and substantially obtains all benefits from the services. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price adjusted with variable consideration, if any allocated to that performance obligation. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from the customers.

In order to determine, if it is acting as principal or as an agent, the entity shall determine whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified services itself (i.e. the entity is a principal) or to arrange for those services to be provided by the other party (i.e. the entity is an agent) for all its revenue arrangements.

Service revenue

Service revenue includes rental revenue, business support services relating to Smart City for use of sites.

h) Finance Income

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested that are recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the Statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest rate (EIR) which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Finance income does not include interest on income tax refund etc. which is included in other income.

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i) Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, by the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. The Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the financial statements. However, deferred tax is not recognised if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

A deferred tax liability is recognised based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. The unrecognised deferred tax assets / carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date for recoverability and adjusted appropriately.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the balance sheet, if and only when, (a) the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the current income tax assets and liabilities, and (b) when it relates to income tax levied by the same taxation authority.

The company has not created Deferred tax assets since it is not probable that there will be sufficient future taxable profit against which the loss or credit carry forward can be utilized.

j) Provision

i) General

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

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss, net of any reimbursement.

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. The unwinding of discount if any, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

ii) Contingent Assets/ Liabilities

Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognised as an asset.

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Contingent liabilities are disclosed in notes to accounts 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.

k) Earnings Per Share

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the period attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

l) Fair Value Measurement

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

- Level 1- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
- Level 3- Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value measurement. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

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m) Exceptional items

Exceptional items include items of income or expense that are considered to be part of Company's ordinary activities which are non-recurring. However, these items are of such significance and nature that separate disclosure enables the user of the financial statements to understand the impact in a more meaningful manner, facilitate comparison with comparative periods and assess underlying trends in the financial performance of the Company.

n) Non-GAAP measure of financial performance

Profit before depreciation and amortization, finance cost, finance income and tax is an important measure of financial performance relevant to the users of financial statements and stakeholders of the Company. Hence, the Company presents the same as an additional line item on the face of the Statement of Profit and Loss considering such presentation is relevant for understanding of the Company's financial position and performance.

o) Recent accounting pronouncements:

New amendments adopted during the year

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation it has determined that it does not have any impact on its financial statements.

Standards notified but not yet effective

There are no standards that are notified and not yet effective as on the date.

4. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainties and critical judgements

The management is making judgements in the process of finalizing the Company's accounting policies and critical estimates. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Property, plant and equipment

Refer Note 3(a) for the estimated useful life of Property, plant and equipment.

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The estimates and assumptions made to determine the carrying value and related depreciation of property, plant and equipment are critical to the Company's financial position and performance.

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Increasing an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in a reduced depreciation charge in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The useful lives and residual values of Company assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

b) Allowances for doubtful trade receivable

The expected credit loss is mainly based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience. Based on the industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates, management considers that the trade receivables are provided if the payment are more than 180 / nil days past due from related parties and 90 days past due from other customers. The receivables are assessed on an individual basis or grouped into homogeneous groups and assessed for impairment collectively, depending on their significance. Moreover, trade receivables are written off on a case-to-case basis if deemed not to be collectible on the assessment of the underlying facts and circumstances.

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(Amount in thousands of Indian Rupees)

5. Property, plant and equipment, intangible asset and capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Plant and equipment	Total Property, plant and equipment	License Fee	Total Intangible assets	Capital work-in-progress
As at April 1, 2023	**170,161**	**170,161**	**28,000**	**28,000**	**3,119**
Additions	5,248	5,248	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)	(3,119)
As at March 31, 2024	**175,409**	**175,409**	**3,000**	**3,000**	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	34,311
Disposals/Adjustment*	-	-	-	-	(34,311)
As at March 31, 2025	**175,409**	**175,409**	**3,000**	**3,000**	-
Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortisation					
As at April 1, 2023	**83,571**	**83,571**	**8,764**	**8,764**	-
Charge for the year	25,945	25,945	461	461	-
Disposals/adjustment	-	-	(8,136)	(8,136)	-
As at March 31, 2024	**109,516**	**109,516**	**1,089**	**1,089**	-
Charge for the year	20,672	20,672	150	150	-
Disposals/adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**130,188**	**130,188**	**1,239**	**1,239**	-
Net Carrying Value					
As at March 31, 2024	**65,893**	**65,893**	**1,911**	**1,911**	-
As at March 31, 2025	**45,221**	**45,221**	**1,761**	**1,761**	-

* On account of provision against capital work in progress Rs 34,311 thousands as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024 - Nil)

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) ageing schedule:

As at March 31, 2025

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2024

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Further, there are no capital-work-in progress for which the completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original budget.

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(Amount in thousands of Indian Rupees)

6. Other financial assets

a. Non-Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Fixed deposits for more than one year*	34	34
Total	**34**	**34**

*Represents amount which have been marked lien to authorities. These deposits are not available for use by the Company as the same are in the nature of restricted cash.

b. Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unbilled revenue*	75	-
Interest accrued on deposits	6	4
Total	**81**	**4**

*Unbilled revenue pertains to balances with related parties (refer note 31).

7. Taxes

a) Income tax expense/(Income)

The component of income tax expense are:

i. Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax	(23,352)	-
Income tax expense/(Income)	**(23,352)**	-

b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarized below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Profit/(loss) before tax	70,993	(48,565)
Enacted tax rate in India	25.168%	25.168%
Computed tax expense/(Income)	**17,868**	**(12,223)**
Increase/(reduction) in taxes on account of:		
Tax not recognised because of set off of liability with carry forward loss	(17,868)	12,223
Deferred tax recognised on PPE and carry forward loss	(23,352)	-
Income tax income recorded in the statement of profit and loss	**(23,352)**	-

The applicable Indian statutory tax rate for financial year 2024-25 is 25.168% (Previous year 25.168%)

c) Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	As at April 01, 2024	Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax Assets in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible asset (excluding ARO)	-	7,302	-	**7,302**
Carry Forward Business Loss	-	16,050	-	**16,050**
Total deferred tax assets	-	**23,352**	-	**23,352**

There was no deferred tax assets or liabilities as at March 31, 2024.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset wherever the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

8. Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Other taxes recoverable	38,075	49,416
Others	15	
Total	**38,090**	**49,416**

(Amount in thousands of Indian Rupees)

9. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Secured- Considered good	-	-
Unsecured- Considered good	39,181	-
Significant increase in credit risk	8,279	8,279
Credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(8,279)	(8,279)
Total	**39,181**	**-**

Trade receivables includes amount outstanding from related parties. For details refer note 31.

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	22,514	16,667	-	-	-	-	39,181
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	8,279	8,279
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : Allowances for doubtful receivables							(8,279)
Total							39,181

March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	211	-	5,743	2,326	8,279
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : Allowances for doubtful receivables							(8,279)
Total							-

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	353	44,528
Total	**353**	**44,528**

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(Amount in thousands of Indian Rupees)

Reconciliation of cash flow from financing activities for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Share Capital	Borrowings	Total
As at April 01, 2024 (A)	200,000	111,484	311,484
Cash Activities			
- Payments	-	-	-
- Proceeds	-		-
Total Cash Activities (B)	-	-	-
Non Cash Activities			
- Finance Charges Accrued	-	-	-
- Adjustments	-	(111,484)	(111,484)
Total Non Cash Activities (C)	-	(111,484)	(111,484)
Balance as at March 31, 2025 (A+B+C)	200,000	-	200,000

Reconciliation of cash flow from financing activities for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Share Capital	Borrowings	Total
As at April 01, 2023 (A)	150,000	104,307	254,307
Cash Activities			
- Payments	-	(23,510)	(23,510)
- Proceeds	50,000	30,687	80,687
Total Cash Activities (B)	50,000	7,177	57,177
Non Cash Activities			
- Finance Charges Accrued	-	-	-
- Additions (Net of terminations)	-	-	-
Total Non Cash Activities (C)	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024 (A+B+C)	200,000	111,484	311,484

11. Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Other recoverables	4	4
Prepaid Expenses*	455	8
Total	**459**	**12**

*Prepaid Expense include Rs. 450 thousands licence fees deposited. (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 8 thousands)

12. Share capital

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised shares		
20,000,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (20,000,000 equity shares as at March 31, 2024)	200,000	200,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
20,000,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up (20,000,000 equity shares as at March 31, 2024)*	200,000	200,000
Total	**200,000**	**200,000**

* Entire share capital of the Company is held by the parent Company.

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

c. Shares held by the parent company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Rs. Thousand	No. of shares	Rs. Thousand
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Indus Towers Limited	20,000,000	200,000	20,000,000	200,000

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Indus Towers Limited	20,000,000	100%	20,000,000	100%
Total	20,000,000	100%	20,000,000	100%

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(Amount in thousands of Indian Rupees)

13. Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Retained earnings	(73,974)	(168,322)
Total	**(73,974)**	**(168,322)**

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profit/(loss) that the Company has earned till date, less transfer to other reserves (if any), dividends and other distributions paid to shareholders.

14. Long Term Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
Loan from parent company	-	111,484
Total	**-**	**111,484**

The loan is interest free, unsecured and repayable within 90 days from the date of demand.

15. Long Term Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Gratuity	11	-
Total	**11**	**-**

16. Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises*	294	260
-Total outstanding dues of other than micro and small enterprises	23,642	18,227
Total	**23,936**	**18,487**

*Also includes outstanding of medium enterprises.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	27	-
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	177	6,159
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period/ year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	16	73
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	267	260
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	267	260

Total payments made to micro, small and medium enterprises amounts to Rs.27 thousands (Rs. 6,688 thousands for the year ended March 31, 2024) out of which Rs. 27 thousands (Rs. 6,159 thousands for the year ended March 31, 2024) has been paid beyond the appointed date; which is primarily due to delays in submission of invoices and non-completion of requisite documents by the vendor.

Dues to micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

*Also includes outstanding of medium enterprises.

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(Amount in thousands of Indian Rupees)

c) Trade payables ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	294	-	-	-	294
(ii) Others	-	67	3,274	-	731	4,072
Subtotal	-	361	3,274	-	731	4,366
Accruals	19,570					19,570
Total	19,570	361	3,274	-	731	23,936

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	260	-	-	-	260
(ii) Others	1,037	7	402	2,865	1,431	5,742
Subtotal	1,037	267	402	2,865	1,431	6,002
Accruals	12,485					12,485
Total	13,522	267	402	2,865	1,431	18,487

d) The Company does not have any outstanding balances with the struck off companies.

17. Other financial liabilities-Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Payable to Employees	45	-
Total	45	-

18. Other Current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory liabilities	219	180
Others	866	853
Total	1,085	1,033

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(Amount in thousands of Indian Rupees)

19. Revenue From Operations

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of services		
Business support services	105,115	20,267
Total	**105,115**	**20,267**

*Business support services are billed to parent company.

20. Other income

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Sundry balances written back	779	84
Interest on income tax refund	2	359
Total	**781**	**443**

21. License Fee

The Company has acquired unified license (UL) with authorization under ISP 'A' and NLD on December 27, 2016. In terms of the license agreement No. 20-529/2016 AS-I dated 27th December, 2016 signed between the Company and the Department of Telecommunications ("DoT") in respect of UL license, the Company is required to pay license fee on quarterly basis on Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) computed as per the provisions of the said agreement. During the year, the Company has deposited license fee with DoT amounting to Rs. Nil thousands (Rs. 892 thousand as on March 31, 2024) for NLD and Rs. 2,102 thousands (Rs. 1,649 thousands as on March 31, 2024) for ISP'A'. The Company has deposited excess License fee of Rs. 450 thousands during the year.

22. Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	851	-
Contribution to provident fund	23	-
Staff welfare expenses	(3)	-
Total	**871**	**-**

23. Other expenses

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Communication costs	10,171	20,714
Legal and professional	1,333	1,104
Allowances for doubtful debts and advances (net)	-	142
Bank charges	42	98
Rates and Taxes	-	1,303
Miscellaneous expenses	-	51
Total	**11,546**	**23,412**

Payment to Auditors (net of GST)

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Audit fee	781	622
Tax Audit fee	57	57
Other Services	113	113
Reimbursement of expenses	59	59
Total	**1,010**	**851**

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(Amount in thousands of Indian Rupees)

24. Depreciation and amortization expense

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation	20,672	25,945
Amortization	150	461
Total	**20,822**	**26,406**

25. Finance Costs and Income

Finance costs

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest expense	6	62
Total	**6**	**62**

Finance Income

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on bank deposits	2	2
Total	**2**	**2**

26. Exceptional Item

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Impairment of license fees due to NLD license surrendered (refer note 34)	-	(16,864)
Total	**-**	**(16,864)**

27. Earnings/ (Loss) per share

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Nominal value of equity shares (Rs.)	10	10
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders for computing Basic and Dilutive EPS (A) (Rs. thousands)	94,345	(48,565)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for computing Basic EPS (B)	20,000,000	16,325,137
Dilutive effect on weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares and equity equivalent shares for computing Diluted EPS (C)	20,000,000	16,325,137
Basic earnings per share (A/B) (Rs.)	4.72	(2.97)
Diluted earnings per share (A/C) (Rs.)	4.72	(2.97)

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(Amount in Thousands of Indian Rupees)

28. Contingencies

a) Guarantees

The financial bank guarantees have been issued to regulatory authorities.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Guarantees issued by banks and financial institutions on behalf of the company	9,984	2,552
Total	**9,984**	**2,552**

b) Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) Taxes, duties and other demands (under adjudication / appeal / dispute)		
Sales tax/VAT/GST*	1,872	-
	1,872	**-**

*The claims for GST mainly cases relates to reconciliation of Input Tax Credit as per GSTR-2A vs GSTR-3B.

29. Capital Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Estimated amount of contracts to be executed on capital account and not provided for in the financial statement (net of capital advances)	-	3,689
Total	**-**	**3,689**

30. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Set out below is the comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are recognised in the statements.

Particulars	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2024**
Financial Assets				
- At amortised cost				
Trade receivables	39,181	-	39,181	-
Cash and cash equivalent	353	44,528	353	44,528
Other financial assets	115	38	115	38
Total	**39,649**	**44,566**	**39,649**	**44,566**
Financial Liabilities				
- At amortised cost				
Borrowings	-	111,484	-	111,484
Trade payables	23,936	18,487	23,936	18,487
Other financial liabilities	45	-	45	-
Total	**23,981**	**129,971**	**23,981**	**129,971**

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables and trade payable approximates their fair value mainly due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.The carrying value of borrowings is considered approximate to its fair value considering its repayment within 90 days from date of demand on the basis of the agreement.

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31. Related Party Transactions:

The names of the related parties where control exists and/or with whom transactions have taken place during the year and description of relationships, as identified and certified by the management are as below:

A. List of related parties

1 Key management personnel (KMP)
Mr. Vikas Poddar, Whole-time Director & CFO
Mr. Tejinder Singh Kalra, Director
Mr. Vinod Sivarama Krishnan, Director (appointed w.e.f. October 27, 2022 and resigned effective May 08, 2023)
Mr. Prachur Sah, Chairman (appointed w.e.f. May 08, 2023)
Ms. Samridhi Rodhe, Company Secretary

2 Ultimate parent Company
Bharti Enterprises (Holding) Private Limited (w.e.f. November 19, 2024)

3 Parent Company
Indus Towers Limited

4 Entity having control over the Entity
Bharti Airtel Limited

5 Group Companies
Bharti Hexacom Limited (w.e.f. November 19, 2024, Group entity of company having significant influence over the Company till November 18, 2024,)
Bharti Airtel Services Limited (w.e.f. November 19, 2024, Group entity of company having significant influence over the Company till November 18, 2024,)

6 Entity having significant influence
Vodafone Idea Limited (upto November 18, 2024)

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(Amount in Thousands of Indian Rupees)

B. Related Party Transactions and Balance:

Related party transactions represent transactions entered into by the Company with parent company, entity having control over the entity, group company and entity having significant influence. The transactions with these related parties for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 and balances as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 are described below:

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Relationship	Parent Company		Entity having control over the entity		Entity having significant influence		Group Companies	
Nature of transaction								
Revenue from operations	124,036	23,915	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment/(Proceeds) from borrowings (net)	111,484	(7,177)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,487)	-
Procurement of Services	-	-	(1,761)	(1,761)	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses/loss	34,311	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Equity Share Capital issued	-	(50,000)	-	-	-	-	-	
	269,831	(33,262)	(1,761)	(1,761)	-	-	(40,487)	-

*Inclusive of GST and represents gross billed and unbilled transactions recorded during the year.

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Relationship	Parent Company		Entity having control over the entity		Entity having significant influence		Group Companies	
Nature of balances								
Trade Receivable**	39,181	-	-	-	5,674	5,674	-	-
Trade payable	-	-	(3,341)	(3,670)	-	-	(18)	(18)
Other financial assets	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings***	-	(111,484)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	39,256	(111,484)	(3,341)	(3,670)	5,674	5,674	(18)	(18)

** Represents gross billed transactions outstanding at the end of the year.

***The loan is interest free, unsecured and repayable within 90 days from the date of demand.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company has outstanding allowances for doubtful receivable pertaining to related parties amounting to Rs. 5,674 thousands. (March 31, 2024: Rs. 5,674 thousands)

Figures in bracket indicates liability and figures without bracket indicates assets.

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32 The Business Support Service is the activity performed by the Company and hence there are no components of the Company that may be identified as a reportable segment. Further, as the Company does not operate in more than one geographical segment, the relevant disclosures as per Ind AS 108 - Operating segments are not applicable to the Company.

33 The Parent Company (concessionaire) had entered into a service concession agreement as a lead member with Bhopal Smart City Development Corporation Limited (BSCDL/ grantor) along with other consortium members for implementation and maintenance of "Bhopal Smart City project" (the project) vide agreement dated October 28, 2016. As per the terms of the agreement, the parent company along with the consortium members has to work on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) model on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. The Company is one of the Consortium member of the project.

The concession period granted as per the agreement is 15 years (excluding implementation period) further extendable by another 15 years based on mutually agreed terms and conditions.

The title of interest, ownership and rights with regard to project implemented by parent company and consortium members along with fixtures/ fittings provided therein shall rest with the Parent Company along with members until the expiry/ termination of the agreement and the rights related to the land alotted by BSCDCL shall vest with BSCDCL, except that, these will be operated and maintained by Concessionaire at its own cost and expenses along with consortium members as agreed in the concession agreement.

On obtaining the Completion Certificate from the specified authority, the Parent along with consortium members shall be exclusively entitled to demand and collect revenue from the project assets in any manner.

The parent company shall pay a fixed quarterly revenue share, as specified by the terms of agreement, to BSCDCL over the concession period.

Obligation and benefits from implementation and operation of Wi-Fi services and LIT fibers, under this agreement, shall be incurred by and accrued to the Company from this project.

34 The Company had requested Department of Telecommunications(DoT) for surrender of its NLD license vide letter dated June 08, 2023 and had received confirmation from DoT vide letter dated June 27, 2023 that the effective date of surrender of NLD authorisation is August 08, 2023. Accordingly,the Company had impaired the carrying amount of intangible asset pertaining to NLD license appearing in books as on June 30, 2023 amounting to Rs 16,864 thousands and had shown it as an exceptional item.

35 The Company had raised equity share capital on December 26, 2023 of Rs 50,000 thousands through the issuance of 5,000,000 additional equity shares under right issue at par value to its parent company.

36 The Company had entered into a new arrangement with it's parent Company to provide scrap managemnet services to its parent Company and thereby charge a commission of 2.5% of scrap value managed as per industry standards.

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37 There is no requirement to transfer amounts to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company. Further, no amounts is due and outstanding to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

38 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 that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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 (i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

39 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade payables, Interest free long term borrowings etc. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivable etc. that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior professionals working to manage the financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company are accountable to the Board of Directors. This process provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company's policies and Company's risk appetite. The Company has not entered into any derivative transactions. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken. The major risk and strategy of managing those risks are summarised below:

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and price risk. The Company doesn't have financial and other Instruments which is affected by Market risk.
The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item, if any is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

The Company's exposure to financial risks is to a variety of financial risks, including the effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, if any. The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange contracts to manage its exposures and foreign exchange fluctuations, if any.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is having interest free borrowings hence, the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Indian Rupee is the Company's functional currency. As a consequence, the Company's results are presented in Indian Rupee and exposures are managed against Indian Rupee accordingly. The Company has very limited foreign currency exposure mainly due to incurrence of some expenses and capex items. The Company may use foreign exchange option contracts or forward contracts towards operational exposures resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates exposure. These foreign exchange contracts, carried at fair value, may have varying maturities depending upon the primary host contract requirement.

There is no foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged, included in trade payable as at March 31, 2025. The Company has not entered into any derivative arrangements during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

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(Amount in thousands of Indian Rupees)

Price risk

The Company manages the price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total instruments. The Company's financial and other instruments are not susceptible to price risk which may arise from changes in the interest rates or market yields which in turn can impact the return and value of such instruments.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade and other receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed in accordance with Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting date is as follows:

Particulars	Within due date	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months	Subtotal	Allowance for doubtful receivables	Total
Trade receivables as at March 31, 2025	-	16,667	8,279	24,946	(8,279)	16,667
Trade receivables as at March 31, 2024	-	-	8,279	8,279	(8,279)	-

Bank balance and Cash Deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by Company's treasury in accordance with the approved policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties who meet the minimum threshold requirements under the counterparty risk assessment process. Based on its on-going assessment of counterparty risk, the Company adjusts its exposure to various counterparties. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance Sheet at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is the carrying amounts as given in note 28.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow generated from operations. The borrowings are interest free and repayable within 90 days from demand. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. Loan has not been demanded during the year by the parent company.

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flow	Less than 6 Months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	> 2 years	Total
Trade payables	23,936	23,936	23,936	-	-	-	23,936
Other financial liabilities	45	45	45	-	-	-	45
Total	**23,981**	**23,981**	**23,981**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23,981**

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flow	Less than 6 Months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	> 2 years	Total
Borrowings	111,484	111,484	-	-	111,484	-	111,484
Trade payables	18,487	18,487	18,487	-	-	-	18,487
Total	**129,971**	**129,971**	**18,487**	**-**	**111,484**	**-**	**129,971**

Capital management

For the purpose of Company's Capital management, Capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company has availed interest free credit support from Parent Company. The Company is in the stage of expansion; hence outsider liabilities are met from the Credit Support of Parent Company and internal accruals of the Company.

40 The Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated for a part of the year from April 29, 2024 to March 31, 2025 for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with for the period in which the said feature was enabled and operating.

As audit trail feature was not enabled for the year ended March 31, 2024, requirements under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention does not arise.

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41 Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

Sr. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	Change from previous year	Explanation for any change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceding year
(i)	Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.60	2.28	(29.94%)	Mainly due to change in current assets as compared to previous year
(ii)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Non-current borrowings	Total equity	-	3.52	(100.00%)	Mainly due to repayment of borrowings in current year
(iii)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit before depreciation and amortization, finance costs, finance income, charity and donation, exceptional item and tax (-) other income	repayments of non-current borrowings (+) lease liabilities	0.82	(0.24)	(438.11%)	Mainly due to profit made in current year and repayment of all borrowings.
(iv)	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax	Average (of opening and closing) total equity	1.20	(1.57)	(176.28%)	Mainly due to profit earned in current year as compared to loss incured in previous year.
(v)	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average (of opening and closing) trade receivables	5.37	-	0.00%	NA
(vi)	Trade payables turnover ratio	Total expenses (-) Provision for doubtful debts and advances (net)	Average (of opening and closing) trade payables	0.66	1.18	(43.64%)	Mainly due to decrease in trade payable and decrease in total expenses
(vii)	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Current assets (-) Current liabilities	7.00	0.81	764.81%	Mainly due to increase in revenue from operation
(viii)	Net profit ratio	Profit after tax	Revenue from operation	89.75%	-239.63%	(137.46%)	Mainly due to increase in revenue from operation in current year.
(ix)	Return on Capital employed	Profit before depreciation and amortization, finance costs, finance income, charity and donation, exceptional item and tax	Average (of opening and closing) capital employed (where capital employed is total equity as increased by long-term borrowings as reduced by cash and cash equivalents, other bank balance.	0.63	(0.27)	(333.15%)	Mainly due to profit earned in current year as compared to previous year.

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

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