

SWETA MEHTA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

B -209, Sunny Mahal, Navghar Road, Bhayandar East, Thane - 401105
Email Id- swetamehtaassociates@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at **March 31, 2025**, the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph of our report, 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and its profit (including total comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw your attention to note 2.13 in the financial statements where in the company's Net Worth has been fully eroded and the events or conditions set out in the note indicating that a material uncertainty exists which may cast doubt on company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

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 the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The accounts have been audited by the foreign auditors and their report is furnished to us by the management along with financial statements converted in INR as per Indian Accounting Standard Rules 2015, as amended ('IND AS' prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")).



SWETA MEHTA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

B -209, Sunny Mahal, Navghar Road, Bhayandar East, Thane - 401105
Email Id- swetamehtaassociates@gmail.com

The report is issued for the information and use of the Company and Reliance Communications Limited, the holding company in India only to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India and not to report on the Company as a separate entity and not to be used for any other purpose.

Management's Responsibility 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, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS Rules and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance notes and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements prepared for the purpose outlined above.

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.

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

For Sweta Mehta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 15431/W


Sweta Mehta
Proprietor
Membership No: 15431/W
UDIN: 25155130BMLCOG5595
Date: 26th August, 2025
Place: Mumbai



2024-25

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited
March 31 ,2025

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited**Balance Sheet as at March 31,2025**

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	As at March 31,2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Other Current Assets	2.01	-	-
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Bank balance	2.02	-	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	2.03	2,46,901	2,40,921
(b) Other Current Assets	2.04	6,06,23,511	5,91,55,355
Total		6,08,70,412	5,93,96,276
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.05	61,92,664	60,42,692
(b) Other Equity	2.06	4,08,92,853	3,99,02,526
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade Payable	2.07	1,02,52,555	1,00,04,263
Other Current Liabilities	2.08	35,32,340	34,46,795
Total		6,08,70,412	5,93,96,276
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes to the Financial Statements	2		

As per our Report of even date

For Sweta Mehta & AssociatesChartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No. 154311W**For and on Behalf of the Board**CA Sweta Mehta
Proprietor
Membership No. 155130Toh Weng Cheong
DirectorPlace : Mumbai
Date : 26th August 2025

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31,2025

		(Amount in ₹)	
	Notes	For the year ended March 31,2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<u>Income</u>			
Other Income	2.09	-	22,28,488
		-	22,28,488
<u>Expenditure</u>			
General Administration Expenses	2.10	-	20,77,18,50,703
		-	20,77,18,50,703
Profit /(Loss) Before Tax		-	(20,76,96,22,214)
Current Tax		-	-
Profit /(Loss) After Tax		-	(20,76,96,22,214)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		9,90,327	15,56,43,234
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		9,90,327	(20,61,39,78,981)
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share	2.12	-	(2,07,696.22)

Significant Accounting Policies 1
Notes to the Financial Statements 2

As per our Report of even date

For Sweta Mehta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No. 154311W

For and on Behalf of the Board

CA Sweta Mehta
Proprietor
Membership No. 155130

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26th August 2025

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited
Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

	Amount in ₹	
	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.05)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	60,42,692	54,91,167
Change in equity capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	1,49,972	5,51,526
Balance at the end of the year	61,92,664	60,42,692

(b) Other Equity (Refer Note : 2.06) **Amount in ₹**

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	15,06,86,26,272	5,58,52,55,235	20,65,38,81,506
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(20,76,96,22,214)	15,56,43,234	(20,61,39,78,981)
 Balance as at March 31, 2024	 (5,70,09,95,943)	 5,74,08,98,468	 3,99,02,526
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	9,90,327	9,90,327
 Balance as at March 31, 2025	 (5,70,09,95,943)	 5,74,18,88,795	 4,08,92,853

As per our Report of even date

For Sweta Mehta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No. 154311W

For and on Behalf of the Board

CA Sweta Mehta
Proprietor
Membership No. 155130

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26th August 2025

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

Amount in ₹

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2025		
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit/(Loss) before tax as per statement of Profit and Loss	-	(20,76,96,22,214)
Writeback of creditors no longer Required		
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	-	(20,76,96,22,214)
Adjusted for:		
Receivables & advances	(14,74,136)	20,61,59,02,184
Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	11,40,299	15,57,32,709
Other Current Liabilities	3,33,837	(20,12,679)
	-	20,76,96,22,214
Cash Generated from Operations	-	-
Tax Paid	-	-
Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities	-	-
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-

As per our Report of even date

For Sweta Mehta & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No. 154311W

For and on Behalf of the Board

CA Sweta Mehta

Proprietor

Membership No. 155130

Toh Weng Cheong

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 26th August 2025

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1 : General Information and Significant Accounting Policies**1.01**

The Company Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Singapore as a private limited liability company.

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Revenue Recognition

Interest Income is recognised on time proportion basis.

1.04 Foreign Currency Transactions :

Exchange difference arising either on settlement or on translation of monetary items is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.05 Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

1.06 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current Tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income / loss for the reporting period. Deferred Tax represents the effect of timing difference between taxable income and accounting income for the reporting period that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The Deferred Tax Asset is recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that the assets will be realised in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, Deferred Tax Assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of assets.

1.07 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extraordinary / exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic Earnings per Share, and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.08 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.09 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

(i) 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.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

- a) 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 to cash flows, on specified dates, 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 EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iv) Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

- a) Objective of the business model is achieved both, by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and,
- b) Contractual cash flows of the asset represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment loss and reversal and foreign exchange gain or loss 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 Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using EIR method.

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if, doing so reduces or eliminates measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

(vi) Equity investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition, which is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, the Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP as at the date of transition

(vii) Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when: (I) Rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or (II) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under '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.

(viii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables, as permitted by Ind AS 109. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

(a) Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss: Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through 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 EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2025

	As at March 31, 2025	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2024
Note:2.01		
Non Current Assets		
Loans to related party (Refer Note 2.15)	-	-
	-	-
Note: 2.02		
Cash & Bank Balance		
Balance With Bank in current account	-	-
	-	-
Note: 2.03		
TRADE RECEIVABLES (Unsecured)		
Others	2,46,901	2,40,921
	2,46,901	2,40,921
Note: 2.04		
Other Current Assets		
Short Term Loans & advances	5,19,69,142	5,07,10,574
Other Current Assets	86,54,369	84,44,781
	6,06,23,511	5,91,55,355
Note: 2.05		
Share Capital		
Authorised		
1,00,000 (1,00,000) equity shares of USD 0.72 each	61,92,664	60,42,692
	61,92,664	60,42,692
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
1,00,000(1,00,000) equity shares of USD 0.72 each fully paid up	61,92,664	60,42,692
	61,92,664	60,42,692

1) Details of Shares held by holding Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Reliance Globalcom BV	100	1,00,000	100	1,00,000

2) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Reliance Globalcom BV	100	1,00,000	100	1,00,000

3)The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of USD 1 per share. Each shareholder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company.

4) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	No of Shares	Amount in ₹	No of Shares	Amount in ₹
Ordinary Shares				
At the beginning of the year	1,00,000	61,92,664	1,00,000	60,42,692
Add/Less: Changes for the year				
At the end of the year	1,00,000	61,92,664	1,00,000	60,42,692

Note: 2.06**Other Equity****Other Comprehensive Income**

(i) Opening Balance	5,74,08,98,468	5,58,52,55,235
(ii) Additions during the year (net)	9,90,327	15,56,43,234
	5,74,18,88,795	5,74,08,98,468
Surplus/(Deficit) in retained earnings		
Opening Balance	(5,70,09,95,943)	15,06,86,26,272
Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	-	(20,76,96,22,214)
	4,08,92,853	3,99,02,526

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2025

	As at March 31, 2025	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2024
Note: 2.07		
Trade Payable		
Trade and Other Payables (Refer Note 2.15)	<u>1,02,52,555</u>	<u>1,00,04,263</u>
	<u>1,02,52,555</u>	<u>1,00,04,263</u>
Note: 2.08		
Other Current Liabilities		
Other Liabilities	<u>35,32,340</u>	<u>34,46,795</u>
	<u>35,32,340</u>	<u>34,46,795</u>
		Amount in ₹
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Note: 2.09		
Other Income	<u>-</u>	<u>22,28,488</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>22,28,488</u>
Note: 2.10		
General Administrative Expenses		
Bank Charges	-	-
Auditors Remuneration	-	-
Other Professional Fees	-	-
Advances Written Off	<u>-</u>	<u>20,77,18,50,703</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>20,77,18,50,703</u>

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note : 2.11

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the

Note : 2.12

Earning Per Share	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	-	(20,76,96,22,214)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	1,00,000	1,00,000
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	-	(2,07,696.22)

Note : 2.13**Going Concern**

For the year ended 31st March 2025, the company has reported a net loss of Rs Nil. There exists a material uncertainty as significant group balances still exist and the ultimate parent company in India is undergoing insolvency proceedings. The rationale for the management to continue to believe that financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis is that operations are still continuing and it is likely that a suitable investor will be found.

Note : 2.14**Segment Reporting**

The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note : 2.15

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in the Accounting Standard

Rules, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below:

i	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Reliance Communications Ltd	Ultimate Holding Company
2	Reliance Globalcom B V	Holding Company
3	Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte Limited	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
4	Reliance Communications Inc	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
5	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
6	Reliance Communications International Inc	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
7	Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Pte Limited	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
8	Reliance Communications UK Limited	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
9	Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd	Fellow- Subsidiary Company

ii Transaction during the year with related party

Figures in brackets are pertaining to March 31, 2024

Entity Name	During the Year		As at March 31, 2025		
	Service revenue	Network Operating Exp	Loans & Advances	Other Current liabilities	Trade Payables
1 Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd	-	-	-	-	83,509
	-	-	-	-	(81,487)
2 Reliance Communications Inc					1,23,939
					(1,20,937)
3 Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Pte Limited	-	-	-	-	66,11,833
	-	-	-	-	(64,51,710)
4 Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte Limited					-
					-
5 Reliance Globalcom B V	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
6 Reliance Communications Ltd	-	-	3,41,900	-	-
	-	-	(3,33,620)	-	-

Note : 2.16

1 Financial Instruments

Activities of the Company expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

Financial risk management

Market risk

The Company operates in India only. Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/ instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have Interest rate risk as there is no interest bearing liability or assets.

The Company does not have interest bearing financial instruments.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss. However, as there is no financial instruments outstanding, hence sensitivity analysis not computed.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss. The Company does not have exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company doesnot have any contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

Note : 2.17

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 85.475 (March 31, 2024 1 USD = Rs.83.405) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 84.565 and (March 31, 2024, 1 USD = Rs. 82.788).

As per our Report of even date

For Sweta Mehta & Associates

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No. 154311W

For and on Behalf of the Board

CA Sweta Mehta

Proprietor
Membership No. 155130

Toh Weng Cheong

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 26th August 2025