GSPL INDIA GASNET LIMITED

Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements
2025-2026

Chandulal M Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
A/6 6th Floor, Wing-A, Safal Profitaire,
Opp. AUDA Garden, Corporate Road,
Prahladnagar, Ahmedabad – 380015

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,
The Members
GSPL India Gasnet Limited
(CIN: U40200GJ2011SGC067449)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **GSPL India Gasnet Limited** ("**the Company**"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, 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, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its Loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flow and the changes in equity for the year ended as on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Ind AS financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and ICAI's the code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS 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 those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025, included in these financial statements, were audited by the predecessor auditor whose report dated May 7, 2025 expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"),issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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2. In terms of section 143(5) of the Act, we give our report in "Annexure – C" by taking into consideration the information, explanations and written representations received from the management on the matters specified in the directions and subdirections issued under the aforesaid section by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

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

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

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

(c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, and the cash flow statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

(e) As the company is a Government Company, in terms of notification no. G.S.R. 463(E) dated 5th June 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the sub-section (2) of section 164 of the Act is not applicable to the company;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;

(g) As the company is a Government Company, in terms of notification no. G.S.R. 463(E) dated 5th June 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the sub-section (16) of section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the company.

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

i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note -27 to the financial statements;

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

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

(iv)a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief that other than as disclosed in the note to accounts no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the

CHANDULAL M. SHAH & CO. AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

c) Based on such audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their 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 mis-statement.

(v) The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year, hence compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.

(vi) The company, in respect of financial years commencing from 1st April 2025, has used such Accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording Audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For, Chandulal M. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 101698W

CHANDULAL M. SHAH & CO. AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

I. I. Mansuri

Irshad I. Mansuri
Partner
M. No. 135475

UDIN: **26135475FTNZUN1296**

Date: 12th May, 2026
Place: Ahmedabad

ANNEXURE 'A' TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

[Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date to the Members of GSPL India Gasnet Limited on Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026]

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets:

(a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(b)The company has maintained proper records showing particulars of intangible assets and relevant details of right-of-use.

(c) The company has a regular programme for physical verification of Property, Plant & Equipment as per the cycle fixed there for, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regards to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verifications.

(d) According to information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds/lease deeds of immovable Properties included in Property, Plant and equipment are held in the name of company.

(e)According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, plant and equipment (including Right-of-use assets) and intangible assets or both during the year.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The company does not hold any physical inventory for sale in ordinary course of business. The Company, under contractual agreement, is required to hold Line Pack Gas in order to ensure smooth and uninterrupted gas supply from supply points to consumption points.

(b) During any point of time of the year, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Five Crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions;

(iii) During the year the company has not made any investments, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties; Hence, the provisions of Clause (iii) (a to f) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) The Company has not made loans, investments and provided any guarantees, and security under the

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provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits or there is no deemed deposits, within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under .No Order has been passed by the Company Law board or National Company Law Tribunal Or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other Tribunal.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules 2014 prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the Company's products to which said rules are made applicable and are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) The company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues whichever is applicable during the period under review to the appropriate authorities and no undisputed dues payable in respect of outstanding statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.;

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income Tax or Goods or Service Tax or duty of custom or duty of excise or value added tax that has not been deposited as on 31st March 2026 on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to information and explanation given to us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) According to information and explanation given to us,

(a) the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender;
However the Company has refinanced its existing term loan during the year by availing a new term loan from a bank. Such refinancing does not involve any default in repayment of principal or interest.

In respect of loans taken from promoters, the repayment of principal is contingent upon the receipt of subscription amount towards Non-convertible Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares and, accordingly, no fixed repayment schedule has been stipulated, as mentioned in Note No 13 of the Financial Statements.

(b) the company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;

(c) the company has applied proceeds of term loans for the purpose for which they were raised;

(d) the company has not funds raised on short term basis which have been utilised for long term purposes.

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(e) the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) the company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

(x) (a) The company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable.

(b) The company has made preferential allotment of shares during the year under review. The requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

(xi) (a) According to the information available with us, no fraud by the company and no fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information available with us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government; during the year and up to the date of this report.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there were no whistle-blower complaints received during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the order is not applicable.

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

(xiii) The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of sections 177 and section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required under Ind AS24, Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion the company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business;

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him Hence, the provisions of section 192 of Companies Act are not applicable to the company.

(xvi) In our Opinion, considering the nature of operations of the company at present the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, nor is the company NBFC or a Core Investment Company.

(xvii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has incurred cash losses in

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the financial year of Rs.6,985.18 Lakhs and Rs. 14,490.70 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, there were no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the board of directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that 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 our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to information available with us, the provisions of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company. Hence reporting under clause (xx) of this order is not applicable.

(xxi) The Company does not have any subsidiary or associate and thus, provision of clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable.

For, Chandulal M. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 101698W

CHANDULAL M. SHAH & CO. AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

I. I. Mans

Irshad I. Mansuri
Partner
M. No. 135475

UDIN: **26135475FTNZUN1296**

Date: 12th May, 2026

Place: Ahmedabad

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ANNEXURE 'B' TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

[Referred to in Clause (f) of Paragraph 3 under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date to the Members of GSPL India Gasnet Limited on Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31stMarch 2026]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **GSPL India Gasnet Limited** ("**the Company**") as of 31st March, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting 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). 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 over financial reporting 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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 system over financial reporting.

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 Ind AS 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 un-authorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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, further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section of this report, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For, Chandulal M. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 101698W

CHANDULAL M SHAH & CO. AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

I. I. Mansuri

Irshad I. Mansuri
Partner
M. No. 135475

UDIN: **26135475FTNZUN1296**

Date: 12th May, 2026
Place: Ahmedabad

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ANNEXURE 'C' TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

[Referred to in Paragraph 2 under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date to the Members of GSPL India Gasnet Limited on Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026]

Report on the Directions/Sub-Directions Issued by Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Based on the audit procedures performed and taking into consideration the information, explanations and written representations given to us by the management in the normal course of audit, we report to the best of our knowledge and belief that:

1. Main Directions for the year 2025-26:

Sr. No.	Directions	Action taken
1)	Assess the fair valuation of all the investments, both quoted and unquoted, made directly by the Company or through Trusts, for post-retirement benefits of the employees. This includes verifying valuation methodologies, ensuring consistency with Ind AS and reviewing supporting documentation. The auditor shall provide a brief note on the valuation approach, its reasonability, and compliance with applicable regulations, reporting any material deviations or misstatements.	The Company has not made any investments, both quoted and unquoted directly by the Company or through the trusts. For post-retirement benefits of the employees, the Company has created a superannuation trust, which is being managed by Fund Manager appointed by the company. The company has not made any direct investment through trust.
2)	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, whether review of this system and controls that are significant to the Company's financial reporting process as well as cyber security has been done by Information Security Auditing Organizations empanelled by Cert-In at a minimum frequency of once in a year and material discrepancies found, if any, have been suitably reported? The implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	Yes, The Company is using "SAP ECC 6.0" for accounting of all accounting transactions through IT Systems. The SAP infrastructure and related IT network security controls are periodically reviewed by CERT-In empaneled Information Security Audit/ VAPT audit agency. Material discrepancies/ Vulnerabilities, if any, are taken up for remediation and compliance. There are no accounting transactions have been processed / carried outside the IT system. Accordingly, there are no implications on the integrity of the accounts

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3)	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? Whether accounting of interest earned on grants received has been done as per terms and conditions of the Grant. List the cases of deviation	There is no fund received for specific schemes from central /state specific agencies.
4)	Whether the Company has identified the key risk areas? If yes, whether the Company has formulated any Risk Management Policy to mitigate these risks? If yes, (a) whether the Risk Management Policy has been formulated considering global best practices? (b) whether the Company has identified its data assets and whether it has been valued appropriately?	Risks associated with the business of the Company, if any, are brought to the notice of Board from time to time and deliberations are held to avoid / mitigate such risks. The Board will develop a Risk Management Policy of the Company in future considering the Project requirements.
5)	Whether the Company is complying with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, and other applicable rules and regulations of SEBI, Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Department of Public Enterprises, Reserve Bank of India, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, CERT-IN, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.	The Company has complied with the applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and no significant instances of non-compliance were noticed during the course of our examination.

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2. Sector specific: Service Sector Sub-direction:

Sr. No.	Directions	Action taken
1	Whether the Company's pricing policy absorbs all fixed and variable cost of production and the overheads allocated at the time of fixation of price?	The Company's pricing is determined based on tariff approved by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board.
2	Whether the Company recovers Commission for work executed on behalf of Government/ other organizations that is properly recorded in the books of accounts? Whether the Company has an efficient system for billing and collection of revenue.	The Company does not execute work on behalf of government/other organizations. The Company has an efficient system for billing and collection of revenue.
3	Whether the Company regularly monitors timely receipt of subsidy from Government and it is properly recording them in its books?	No Subsidy received during the year from the government.
4	Whether interest earned on parking of funds received for specific projects from Government was properly accounted for?	No Funds has been received by the company for specific projects from Government.
5	Whether the Company has entered into Memorandum of understanding with its Administrative Ministry, if so, whether the impact thereof has been properly dealt with in the financial statements.	No the company has not entered into any MOU with administrative ministry.

CHANDULAL M. SHAH & CO.
AHMEDABAD
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Chartered Accountants
A/6 6th Floor, Wing-A, Safal Profitaire,
Opp. AUDA Garden, Corporate Road,
Prahladnagar, Ahmedabad – 380015

3. Sector Specific: Infrastructure Sector Sub Direction

Sr. No.	Directions	Action taken
1	Whether the Company has taken adequate measures to prevent encroachment of idle land owned by it. Whether any land of the Company is encroached, under litigation, not put to use or declared surplus? Details may be provided.	Adequate measures to prevent encroachment of idle land has been taken by the Company. There is no encroachment to the land owned by the company. We further confirm that there is no Land in the name of the company under litigation, not put to use or declared surplus.
2	Whether the system in vogue for identification of projects to be taken up under Public private Partnership is in line with guidelines/ policies of the government? Comment on the deviation if any.	The Company does not have any project to be taken under Public Private Partnership.
3	Whether system for monitoring the execution of work vis-à-vis the milestone stipulated in the agreement is in existence and the impact of cost escalation, if any, revenues/losses from contracts etc. have been properly accounted for in the books.	Yes, there is a system for monitoring the execution of work vis-à-vis the milestone stipulated in the agreement is in existence and the impact of cost escalation, if any, revenues/losses from contracts etc. have been properly accounted for in the books.
4	Whether funds received/ receivable for specific schemes from central/ State agencies were properly accounted for/utilized? List the cases of deviations.	No Fund has been received by the company for specific schemes from central/ State agencies.
5	Whether the bank guarantees have been revalidated in time?	Yes, Bank guarantees have been revalidated in time.
6	Comment on the confirmation of balances of trade receivables, trade payables, term deposits, bank accounts and cash obtained.	Yes, Confirmation of Balances have been obtained in majority of the cases.
7	The cost incurred on abandoned projects may be quantified and the amount actually written-off shall be mentioned.	No Project has been abandoned by the company during the year.

CHANDULAL M SHAH & CO.
AHMEDABAD
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

GSPL INDIA GASNET LIMITED

CIN: U40200GJ2011SGC067449

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2026

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	495,522.68	486,637.59
Capital Work-In-Progress	3	15,771.04	40,699.99
Intangible Assets	4	23,967.98	23,387.09
Intangible Assets under Development	4	27.72	27.72
Financial Assets			
Loans	5	90.11	89.25
Other Financial Assets	6	203.90	212.41
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	18	25,097.97	18,126.53
Other Non-Current Assets	7	371.49	1,112.61
Total Non-Current Assets		**561,052.89**	**570,293.19**
Current Assets			
Inventories	8	19,820.42	18,220.74
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	9	2,032.30	2,802.47
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	3,945.86	9,981.96
Other Bank Balances	10	5,163.78	6,320.09
Loans	5	35.55	23.42
Other Financial Assets	6	62.98	20.98
Other Current Assets	7	757.85	572.95
Total Current Assets		**31,818.74**	**37,942.61**
Total Assets		**592,871.63**	**608,235.80**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	11	231,007.00	222,925.00
Other Equity	12	(74,390.24)	(53,269.90)
Total Equity		**156,616.76**	**169,655.10**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	399,901.19	409,521.38
Lease Liabilities	26	15.75	17.81
Other Financial Liabilities	15	1,192.09	1,096.41
Provisions	16	2,443.59	2,259.77
Other Non-Current Liabilities	17	11,049.28	8,795.01
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**414,601.90**	**421,690.38**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	14,976.20	10,235.62
Lease Liabilities	26	19.85	17.25
Trade Payables	14		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		561.25	387.46
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		364.67	509.27
Other Financial Liabilities	15	4,825.59	4,707.70
Other Current Liabilities	17	777.35	902.51
Provisions	16	128.06	130.51
Total Current Liabilities		**21,652.97**	**16,890.32**
Total Liabilities		**436,254.87**	**438,580.70**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**592,871.63**	**608,235.80**
Material Accounting Policies Information	2		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Chandulal M. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101698W

CHANDULAL M. SHAH & CO. AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

I. I. Mansuri

CA Irshad Mansuri
Partner
Membership No. 135475
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 12/5/2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

Avantika Singh Aulakh, IAS
Director
DIN: 07549438

Prakash Karnik
CEO & Director
DIN: 09192224

Pravin Chaudhari
Head Finance

Meera Parikh
Company Secretary

Place: Gandhinagar
Date: 12/5/2026

GSPL INDIA GASNET LIMITED GANDHINAGAR

Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

GSPL INDIA GASNET LIMITED

CIN: U40200GJ2011SGC067449

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2026

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Notes	2025-26	2024-25
INCOME			
Revenue From Operations	19	31,503.40	23,967.14
Other Income	20	1,536.12	2,552.95
Total Income (A)		**33,039.52**	**26,520.09**
EXPENSES			
Employee Benefit Expenses	21	2,989.39	2,718.37
Finance Costs	22	33,522.43	34,603.92
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	23	21,272.35	20,898.65
Other Expenses	24	3,512.88	3,688.50
Total Expenses (B)		**61,297.05**	**61,909.44**
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (A-B)		**(28,257.53)**	**(35,389.35)**
Tax Expenses			
Current Tax Expenses/(Income)			
Current Year	18	-	-
Earlier Years	18	-	-
Deferred Tax Expenses / (Income)	18	(7,013.16)	(8,856.93)
Profit/(Loss) After Tax for the Period		**(21,244.37)**	**(26,532.42)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		165.75	(67.96)
Income tax relating to these items		(41.72)	17.10
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Period, net of tax		**124.03**	**(50.86)**
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Period		**(21,120.34)**	**(26,583.28)**
Earning/(Loss) per Equity Share (EPS) for Profit for the Period			
(Face Value of ₹ 10)	25		
Basic (₹)		(0.92)	(1.19)
Diluted (₹)		(0.92)	(1.19)
Material Accounting Policies Information	2		
The accompanying notes are integral part of the Financial Statements.			
As per our report of even date attached			

For Chandulal M. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101698W

I. I. Mansuri

CA Irshad Mansuri
Partner
Membership No. 135475
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 12/5/2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

Avantika Singh Aulakh, IAS
Director
DIN: 07549438

Prakash Karnik
CEO & Director
DIN: 09192224

Pravin Chaudhari
Head Finance

Meera Parikh
Company Secretary

Place: Gandhinagar
Date: 12/5/2026

GSPL INDIA GASNET LIMITED GANDHINAGAR

GSPL INDIA GASNET LIMITED

CIN: U40200GJ2011SGC067449

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2026

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	(28,257.53)	(35,389.35)
Adjustments for:		
Interest Income	(1,054.99)	(2,106.65)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	21,272.35	20,898.65
Employee Benefit Expenses	86.29	74.61
Gratuity Expenses	165.75	(67.96)
Other Non-Cash Items	(384.78)	(344.48)
Finance Costs	33,522.43	34,603.92
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	**25,349.52**	**17,668.74**
Change in Working Capital		
(Increase)/Decrease in Financial Assets	748.76	(1,001.81)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(1,599.68)	(216.87)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	(248.02)	99.68
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities and Provisions	2,727.97	2,517.09
Less: Taxes (Paid)/Refund (Net)	173.99	140.14
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)	**27,152.54**	**19,206.97**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Interest Received	1,104.89	2,056.99
(Investment in)/Proceeds from Fixed Deposits/Other Bank Balances (Net)	1,106.26	(5,686.37)
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipments and Change in CWIP	(5,120.61)	(19,458.36)
Net Cash Flow from/(used in) Investing Activities (B)	**(2,909.46)**	**(23,087.74)**
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Share Capital	8,082.00	1,800.00
Proceeds from Borrowings	4,432.10	47,152.31
Repayment of Borrowings	(10,288.98)	(5,161.04)
Interest and Other Finance Charges Paid	(32,431.92)	(36,406.53)
Payment of Interest Portion of Lease Liabilities	(4.00)	(4.44)
Payment of Principal Portion of Lease Liabilities	(68.38)	(60.77)
Net Cash Flow from/(used in) Financing Activities (C)	**(30,279.18)**	**7,319.53**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+ B+ C)	**(6,036.10)**	**3,438.76**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period	**9,981.96**	**6,543.20**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period	**3,945.86**	**9,981.96**
Notes to Statement of Cash Flows		
Cash and Cash Equivalent includes-		
Cash on Hand	-	-
Balances with Banks / Financial Institutions		
In Current Accounts	69.82	119.15
Fixed Deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	3,876.04	9,862.81
	3,945.86	**9,981.96**

Previous period's figures have been rearranged/regrouped wherever necessary, to confirm to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date attached

For Chandulal M. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101698W

I. I. Mansuri

CHANDULAL M. SHAH & CO. AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA Irshad Mansuri
Partner
Membership No. 135475
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 12/5/2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

Avantika Singh Aulakh, IAS
Director
DIN: 07549438

Prakash Karnik
CEO & Director
DIN: 09192224

Pravin Chaudhari
Head Finance

Meera Parikh
Company Secretary

Place: Gandhinagar
Date: 12/5/2026

GSPL INDIA GASNET LIMITED GANDHINAGAR

GSPL INDIA GASNET LIMITED

CIN: U40200GJ2011SGC067449

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (SOCIE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

Year ended on 31st March, 2026

Particulars	As at 1 April, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance As at 1 April, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the period	As at 31st March, 2026
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL					
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up					
No of shares	2,229,250,046	-	2,229,250,046	80,820,000	2,310,070,046
Amount in ₹ Lacs	222,925.00	-	222,925.00	8,082.00	231,007.00

Year ended on 31st March, 2025

Particulars	As at 1 April, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance As at 1 April, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the period	As at 31st March, 2025
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL					
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up					
No of shares	2,211,250,046	-	2,211,250,046	18,000,000	2,229,250,046
Amount in ₹ Lacs	221,125.00	-	221,125.00	1,800.00	222,925.00

B. Other Equity

Year ended on31st March, 2026 (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Total Other Equity
	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April, 2025	(53,269.90)	(53,269.90)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(21,244.37)	(21,244.37)
Items of OCI recognised directly in Retained Earnings		
Remeasurement of Post Employment Benefit Obligation, Net of Tax	124.03	124.03
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(21,120.34)	(21,120.34)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	(74,390.24)	(74,390.24)

Year ended on 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Total Other Equity
	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April, 2024	(26,686.62)	(26,686.62)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(26,532.42)	(26,532.42)
Items of OCI recognised directly in Retained Earnings		
Remeasurement of Post Employment Benefit Obligation, Net of Tax	(50.86)	(50.86)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(26,583.28)	(26,583.28)
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	(53,269.90)	(53,269.90)

Purpose of reserve:

Retained earnings: The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, the amounts reported above may not be distributable in full.

As per our report of even date attached

For Chandulal M. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101698W

CHANDULAL M. SHAH & CO. AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

I.I. Mansuri

CA Irshad Mansuri
Partner
Membership No. 135475
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 12/5/2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

Avantika Singh Aulakh, IAS
Director
DIN: 07549438

Prakash Karnik
CEO & Director
DIN: 09192224

Pravin Chaudhari
Head Finance

Meera Parikh
Company Secretary

Place: Gandhinagar
Date: 12/5/2026

GSPL INDIA GASNET LIMITED GANDHINAGAR

1. Corporate information

GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL, or 'the Company') was incorporated on 13th October 2011 under the Companies Act, 1956 as a subsidiary of Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL). GSPL India Gasnet Limited is a Government Company u/s 2(45) of Companies Act, 2013. On 30th April 2012, a joint venture agreement was executed between Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL). The shareholding pattern is GSPL (52%), IOCL (26%), BPCL (11%) and HPCL (11%). The Registered Office of the Company is situated at GSPC Bhavan, B/H Udyog Bhavan, Sector 11, Gandhinagar, Gujarat - 382011. The Company is primarily engaged in transmission of natural gas through pipeline from supply points to demand centres. The Company is developing a natural gas pipeline for transmission of natural gas from Gujarat to Punjab.

Authorization of financial statements

The Standalone Financial Statements were approved and authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution passed in meeting of Board of the Directors held on 12th May 2026.

2. Material Accounting Policies Information

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) The Standalone Financial Statements are prepared in accordance and comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015; and the other relevant Provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and Rules thereunder (as amended from time to time).

(ii) The financial statements are prepared as a going concern on accrual basis of accounting under using historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value. The preparation and presentation of the financial statements requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the amount reported in the financial statements and notes thereto. Such estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of financial statements. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that may have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as below:

- Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including right-of-use asset)
- Measurement of Defined Benefit Obligations and actuarial assumptions
- Provisions and contingencies
- Impairment of financial and non-financial assets
- Current tax and Deferred tax asset / liabilities recognition (including uncertain tax treatment)

CHANDULAL M. SHAH & CO. AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSPL INDIA GASNET LIMITED GANDHINAGAR

- Identification of performance obligations under contract with customers
- Timing of revenue recognition based on when the performance obligations are satisfied under contracts with customers
- Identification of investment properties
- Determination of lease term
- Definition of lease
- Discount rate to determine the lease liabilities

(iii) All values are rounded to the nearest rupees in Lacs, except where otherwise indicated.

(b) Property, plant, and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost (net of recoverable taxes), less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the initial estimate of any decommissioning obligation, if any, and borrowing costs for assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use. Revenue expenses exclusively attributable to projects incurred during construction period are capitalized. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Any 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 charged to revenue in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Capital Work-in-progress (CWIP) includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition/construction of assets, which are yet to be commissioned, and project inventory.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

(c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets like software, licenses, Right-of-Use of land (ROU) and Right of Way (ROW) permissions which are expected to provide future enduring economic benefits are capitalized as Intangible Assets.

CHANDULAL M SHAH & CO. AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Any item of intangible assets 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 intangible asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset) is charged to revenue in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the intangible asset is derecognised.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

(d) Investment properties

Investment properties comprise land or buildings or part thereof (owned or taken on lease i.e. right of use asset) that are held for rental or for capital appreciation or both. An investment property generates cash flow largely independently of the other assets held by an entity.

Property used in production or supply of goods or services and also held to earn rentals / capital appreciation is accounted separately as investment property only if portion of property held to earn rental / capital appreciation can be sold separately (or leased out separately under a finance lease). If the portions could not be sold separately, the property is investment property only if an insignificant portion is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Further property with provision of ancillary services to the occupants is treated as investment property if the services are insignificant to the arrangement as a whole. Investment property shall be recognised as an asset when and only when: (a) it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity; and (b) the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as and when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

(e) Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation on gas transmission pipeline(s) is provided using straight line method (SLM) and on other items of property, plant and equipment using written down value method (WDV) based on the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013.

The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. Further, in case of the Pipeline Network assets, the residual value is considered to be NIL as the said assets are technically and commercially not feasible to extract from underground.

Depreciation on assets acquired / disposed off during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / disposal. An item of property, plant and equipment costing up to ₹ 5000/- are depreciated fully in the year of purchase / capitalisation. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property,

CHANDULAL M. SHAH & CO. AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSPL INDIA GASNET LIMITED GANDHINAGAR

plant and equipment (PPE) are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

The right-of-use asset recognised under Ind AS 116 Leases is depreciated using the straight-line method from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use underlying asset or the end of the lease term.

In case of Intangible Assets, software is amortized at 40% on written down value method.

Right of Use (RoU) is indefinite in nature hence it is not amortised. However, the same is tested for impairment annually. Moreover, Right of Way (ROW) is amortised over 30 years on straight line method starting from the date of commissioning of the respective pipeline as the same is inextricably linked and dependent on useful life of gas transmission pipeline(s).

(f) Leases

The Company assess whether a contract contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether (i) the contract involves the use of identified asset; (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease and (iii) the Company has right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Certain lease arrangement includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the underlying asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily

CHANDULAL M SHAH & CO. AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSPL INDIA GASNET LIMITED GANDHINAGAR

determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprises of fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option.

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

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' (under the respective class of the assets) and lease liabilities separately on the face of the Balance Sheet. Lease payments have been classified as financing activities.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:
The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of less than or equal to 12 months with no purchase option and assets with low value leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease term. The related cash flows are classified as operating activities.

As a lessor

Finance lease

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as finance or operating leases. When the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

All assets given on finance lease are shown as receivables at an amount equal to net investment in the lease. Principal component of the lease receipts is adjusted against outstanding receivables and interest income is accounted by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease to the net investment.

The Company has a scheme of providing certain assets viz. mobiles, laptops, vehicles to their employees. Under the said scheme, the Company initially purchases the asset which is transferred to an employee after a specified period at book value on that date. As this arrangement has element of finance lease, the Company has derecognised the items of PPE given to employees & reclassified it as finance lease. The difference between the cost of the asset and present value (or absolute value if the present value is not material) of the consideration to be received from the employee over the lease term and at the time of transfer of ownership in the future is recognised as an employee cost over the period.

Operating lease

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(g) Borrowing costs

The Company capitalises borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. For borrowing cost capitalisation, the capital cost of a particular project is identified against a borrowing in terms of period of construction and the borrowing cost for the relevant period is added to the capital cost till the particular project is capitalised and thereafter the borrowing cost is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(h) 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

A financial asset is recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset except trade receivables (not containing significant financing component) are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

For purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into:

A. Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); and
C. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The Company classifies its financial assets in the above-mentioned categories based on:

(i) The Company's business model for managing the financial assets, and
(ii) The contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial asset.

A. Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

(i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to

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collect contractual cash flows and

(ii) The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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 profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

B. *Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):*
A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:
(i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
(ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

C. *Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):*
A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a financial asset, 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').

De-recognition

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

A. The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or
B. The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
    (i) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
    (ii) 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 following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

(i) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.
(ii) Trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.
(iii) Lease receivable

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Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- Full time expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables / contract assets which do not contain a significant financing component.

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.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (such as derivative items) and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (such as loans and borrowings) as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, lease liabilities, loan and borrowings etc.

Subsequent measurement

A. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
B. Financial liabilities subsequently measured 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. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

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

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Loan and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses on EIR amortisation and derecognition are recognised in profit or loss. 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.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of loan to the extent it is probable that some or all of the loan facility will be drawn down. The facility fee and related payments are accounted for as a transaction cost under Ind AS 109 – Financial Instrument. The said facility fee is deferred and treated as a transaction cost when draw-down occurs; it is not amortised prior to the draw-down. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liability for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest (EIR) method.

Lease liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Modification of financial liabilities

The Company reassesses the estimated contractual cash flows associated with each financial liability at each reporting date. On revision of estimated cash flows, the Company adjusts the amortised cost of a financial liability to reflect actual and revised estimated contractual cash flows. The Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the amortised cost of the financial liability as the present value of the estimated future contractual cash flows that are discounted at the original effective interest rate. The adjustment is recognised in income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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.

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Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amount and there is intention either to settle on net basis or to realise the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(i) 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. An impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset or CGU is identified as impaired.

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.

(j) Fair value

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

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

The 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 best economic interest.

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

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(k) Inventory

Inventories including stock of stores, spares, consumables and line pack gas not meant for sale in ordinary course of business are valued at weighted moving average cost.

(l) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customer:

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. The Company assesses promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of transaction price is then allocated.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price as specified in the contract with the customer. It excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers in its capacity as an agent.

In determining the transaction price, the Company estimates the variable consideration to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The Company recognises revenue from each distinct good or service over time if the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as it performs.

Revenue from transmission of gas through pipeline is recognized over the period in which the related services are performed. Customers are billed on fortnightly basis.

Non-refundable upfront charges received towards connection charges are deferred over the period when the performance obligation is satisfied. The performance obligation as per the contractual arrangement with the customer is to deliver gas over the tenure of the contract and consequently, the connection charges are recognised over the tenure of the contract.

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets (unbilled receivables) are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognised as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.

All other revenues are recognised when it can be reliably measured, and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection. Interest income is recognised using effective interest rate (EIR) method.

(m) Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year in which related services are rendered.

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Post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits:

The liability in respect of gratuity benefits being defined benefit schemes, payable in future, are determined by actuarial valuation carried out using projected unit credit method as on the Balance Sheet date and actuarial gains/(losses) for the year after adjustment of planned assets, if any, are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income. The Company is in the process of creating fund for Gratuity for employees. Moreover, the liability in respect of leave encashment being other long term employee benefits, payable in future, are also determined by actuarial valuation carried out using projected unit credit method as on the Balance Sheet date and actuarial gains/(losses) are charged as employee benefit expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year.

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund and superannuation which are defined contribution scheme are accrued in accordance with statutes and deposited with respective authority/agency and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss account for the year, in which the contributions to the respective funds accrue.

(n) Taxation

Current Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the Income Tax Laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary difference arising between the tax bases of the assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in financial statements, deferred tax amounts of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax losses and the carry forward of unused tax credits.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period 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 are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, and unused tax credits only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences, losses, and credits.

Any tax credit available is recognised as deferred tax to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised. The said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown under the head deferred tax asset.

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Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in Profit or Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

(o) Earnings Per Share

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net profit after taxes for the year by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus share elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares, if any.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(p) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized 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, 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. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

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Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent liability is disclosed by way of notes to accounts in the case of:

A. A present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
B. A present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
C. A possible obligation arising from the past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed by way of notes to accounts unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is considered remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements. However, the same is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

(q) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's presentation and functional currency is Indian Rupee (INR). Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year-end are reported at exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the time of the initial transactions. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(r) Recent accounting pronouncement

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.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

1. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

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2. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

3. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. The amendment does not affect the Financial Statement of the company.

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3 Property, plant & equipment as at 31st March, 2026

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	
	Balance As on 1-Apr-25	Additions/ Adjustments during the year	Deduction/ Adjustments during the year	Balance As on 31-Mar-26	Balance As on 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deduction/ Adjustments during the year	Balance As on 31-Mar-26	As on 31-Mar-26	As on 31-Mar-25
Land- Free Hold	8,094.20	80.80	-	8,175.00	-	-		-	8,175.00	8,094.20
Land- Lease Hold	1,539.00	-	535.54	1,003.46	147.83	13.33	52.41	108.75	894.71	1,391.17
Building	25,080.15	239.75	-	25,319.90	7,813.65	1,714.13		9,527.78	15,792.12	17,266.50
Plant & Machinery	513,685.53	29,927.26	-	543,612.79	60,272.47	18,056.01		78,328.48	465,284.31	453,413.06
Computers	227.41	31.84	1.99	257.26	190.00	23.74	1.65	212.09	45.17	37.41
Communication Equipment	8,030.81	196.12	-	8,226.93	3,970.25	754.49		4,724.74	3,502.19	4,060.56
Electrical Installation & Equipment	6,570.88	85.51	26.14	6,630.25	4,202.34	621.12	16.92	4,806.54	1,823.71	2,368.54
Furniture & Fittings	20.66	-	-	20.66	17.22	0.73		17.95	2.71	3.44
Office Equipments	10.58	1.37	-	11.95	8.64	1.28		9.92	2.03	1.94
Vehicles	8.98	-	-	8.98	8.21	0.04		8.25	0.73	0.77
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**563,268.20**	**30,562.65**	**563.67**	**593,267.18**	**76,630.61**	**21,184.87**	**70.98**	**97,744.50**	**495,522.68**	**486,637.59**
Previous Year	**536,051.80**	**27,216.50**	**0.10**	**563,268.20**	**55,800.73**	**20,829.96**	**0.08**	**76,630.61**	**486,637.59**	**480,251.07**
Capital Work In Progress									**15,771.04**	**40,699.99**

(i) The Company has given certain portion of land on operating lease with the lease tenure ranging from 5 to 25 years. The lease rentals are subject to escalations at every three years.
(ii) Contractual Obligations: Refer Note 28 for Disclosure of Contractual Commitments for the Acquisition /Construction of Property, Plant and Equipment.
(iii) Plant & Machinery includes Pipelines Network amounting to Net Block of INR 4,61,413.44 Lacs (PY: INR 4,49,411.68 Lacs).
(iv) The above includes the Right Of Use Asset recognised under Ind AS 116 Leases as under:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	
	Balance As on 1-Apr-25	Additions/ Adjustments during the year	Deduction/ Adjustments during the year	Balance As on 31-Mar-26	Balance As on 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deduction/ Adjustments during the year	Balance As on 31-Mar-26	As on 31-Mar-26	As on 31-Mar-25
Land- Lease Hold	1,539.00		535.54	1,003.46	147.83	13.33	52.41	108.75	894.71	1,391.17
Building	168.85	68.92		237.77	154.82	65.77	-	220.59	17.18	14.03
Total Right-of-use asset	**1,707.85**	**68.92**	**535.54**	**1,241.23**	**302.65**	**79.10**	**52.41**	**329.34**	**911.89**	**1,405.20**
Previous Year	**1,707.85**	-	-	**1,707.85**	**228.64**	**74.01**	-	**302.65**	**1,405.20**	**1,479.21**

Ageing Schedule - Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) as at 31st March, 2026

(₹ in Lacs)

Capital Work In Progress	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	2,231.89	1,196.07	3,151.66	9,191.42	**15,771.04**

Details of Capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or whose costs have exceeded its original plan as on 31st March, 2026

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years
Projects in Progress				
Project 1 - Pipeline	15,732.02	39.02	-	-

Ageing Schedule - Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) 31st March, 2025

(₹ in Lacs)

Capital Work In Progress	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	3,506.98	5,377.26	1,815.33	30,000.42	**40,699.99**

Details of Capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or whose costs have exceeded its original plan as on 31st March, 2025

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years
Projects in Progress				
Project 1 - Pipeline	40,656.98	43.01	-	-

The Company does not have any projects that are temporarily suspended. However, during the year 2024-25, the Company has received in-principal approval from the management to partially close the Bhatinda-Gurdaspur Pipeline (BGPL) by removing the Bhatinda-Jalandhar section from the approved route. This is subject to final confirmation by PNGRB.
The Company does not have any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company.

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4 Other Intangible Assets

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Carrying Amount	
	Balance As on 1-Apr-25	Additions/ Adjustments during period	Deduction/ Adjustments during period	Balance As on 31-Mar-26	Balance As on 1-Apr-25	Additions during the period	Deduction/ Adjustments during the year	Balance As on 31-Mar-26	As on 31-Mar-26	As on 31-Mar-25
Others										
Computer Software	93.94	0.43	-	94.37	80.45	5.40	-	85.85	8.52	13.49
Right of Use / Right of Way*	23,542.88	667.94	-	24,210.82	169.28	82.08	-	251.36	23,959.46	23,373.60
Total Other Intangible Assets	**23,636.82**	**668.37**	-	**24,305.19**	**249.73**	**87.48**	-	**337.21**	**23,967.98**	**23,387.09**
Previous Year	**23,006.42**	**630.40**	-	**23,636.82**	**181.04**	**68.69**	-	**249.73**	**23,387.09**	**22,825.38**
Intangible Asset under development									**27.72**	**27.72**

Ageing of Intangible assets under development

As on 31st March, 2026

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in Progress	-	10.23	17.49	-	**27.72**

As on 31st March, 2025

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in Progress	10.23	17.49	-	-	**27.72**

The Company has no projects which are temporarily suspended. Further, none of the projects related to intangible assets are over due in terms of cost or timelines.

(i) Right of Use/ Right of Way:

Right of Use (RoU) in land is a right acquired under the law and the Company has unrestricted right of entry for laying, operation and maintenance of the pipeline for indefinite period. Hence, Right of Use has an indefinite life and hence it is not amortised; however, the same is tested for impairment annually. Moreover, Right of Way (RoW) is amortised over 30 years on straight line method as the same is inextricably linked and dependent on useful life of gas transmission pipeline(s).

* Includes RoU of ₹ 20,528.06 Lacs (31st March 2025: ₹ 20,359.38 Lacs)

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5 LOANS*

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Non-Current		
Loans Receivables		
Housing building advance to employees		
Secured, considered good	14.57	14.89
Unsecured, considered good	56.48	64.80
Other loans and advances to employees		
Unsecured, considered good**	19.06	9.56
Total Non-Current Loans	**90.11**	**89.25**
Current		
Loans Receivables		
Housing building advance to employees		
Secured, considered good	0.96	0.96
Unsecured, considered good	6.90	3.73
Other loans and advances to employees		
Unsecured, considered good**	27.69	18.73
Total Current Loans	**35.55**	**23.42**

* Refer Note 36 - Financial Instruments, fair value and risk measurement.

** No loans are credit impaired and there is no significant increase in credit risk of loans.

Loans or advances to specified persons

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(A) Loans / Advance in the nature of loan - Repayable on Demand - Key Managerial Person		
Amount Outstanding - Gross Carrying Amount	1.75	2.75
% of Total Loan and Advance in the nature of Loan	1.39%	2.44%
(B) Loans / Advance in the nature of loan - without specifying any terms or period of repayment:	-	-

6 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS*

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Non-Current		
Security deposit given (Unsecured - considered good)	55.33	70.78
Margin money deposit - Bank Guarantees	2.72	2.57
Receivable from employees (Unsecured - considered good)	16.81	14.74
Lease equalisation reserve	129.04	124.32
Total Non-Current Other Financial Assets	**203.90**	**212.41**
Current		
Receivable from employees (Unsecured - considered good)	9.48	10.00
Security deposit given (Unsecured - considered good)	-	0.10
Others (Unsecured - considered good)	33.30	10.88
Lease equalisation reserve	20.20	-
Total Current Other Financial Assets	**62.98**	**20.98**

* Refer Note 36 - Financial Instruments, fair value and risk measurement.

7 OTHER ASSETS

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Non-Current		
Capital advances	-	557.14
Advance income tax and TDS (net of provision)	297.69	471.68
Prepaid expenses	16.19	35.20
Deferred employee cost	57.61	48.59
Total Non-Current Other Assets	**371.49**	**1,112.61**
Current		
Prepaid expenses	340.01	287.99
Security deposit with PNGRB	4.83	14.83
Advances to suppliers	8.01	5.00
Balance with Government Authorities	349.28	215.43
Deferred employee cost	55.72	49.70
Total Current Other Assets	**757.85**	**572.95**

8 INVENTORIES*

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Stores & Spares	1,555.10	1,296.16
Line Pack Gas	18,265.32	16,924.58
Total Inventories	**19,820.42**	**18,220.74**

*For mode of valuation, refer Note 2 - Material Accounting Policies Information

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9 TRADE RECEIVABLES*

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Unsecured, considered good	1,882.30	2,519.87
Receivables - Unbilled	150.00	282.60
Total Trade Receivables	**2,032.30**	**2,802.47**

Out of this ₹ 821.69 Lacs (PY ₹ 109.80 Lacs) are backed by guarantees.

*Refer Note 36 - Financial Instruments, fair value and risk measurements.

Trade receivables from related parties:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Trade receivables from related parties (Refer Note 34)	1,753.20	2,428.59

Trade Receivable ageing schedule:

As on 31st March, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following period 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	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	1,882.30	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	1,882.30
Less: Loss Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,882.30	**0.00**	**0.00**	-	-	-	**1,882.30**
Unbilled Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	150.00
Total	**1,882.30**	**0.00**	**0.00**	-	-	-	**2,032.30**

As on 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following period 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	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	1,456.60	1,063.28	-	-	-	-	2,519.87
Less: Loss Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,456.60	**1,063.28**	-	-	-	-	**2,519.87**
Unbilled Receivables							282.60
Total	**1,456.60**	**1,063.28**	-	-	-	-	**2,802.47**

10 CASH AND OTHER BANK BALANCES*

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balances with banks/financial institutions		
In current accounts	69.82	119.15
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	3,876.04	9,862.81
Cash on hand	-	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**3,945.86**	**9,981.96**
Other Bank Balances		
Margin money deposit - bank guarantees	370.39	342.88
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	4,701.91	5,853.90
Balance in Escrow Account #	91.48	123.31
Total Other Bank Balance	**5,163.78**	**6,320.09**

* Refer Note 36 - Financial Instruments, fair value and risk measurement.

There exists restriction on utilisation of these balances.

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11 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Number of Shares	Amount ₹ in Lacs
AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL		
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each		
As at 31 March, 2024	**2,500,000,000**	**250,000.00**
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31 March, 2025	**2,500,000,000**	**250,000.00**
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	**2,500,000,000**	**250,000.00**

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding

Particulars	Number of Shares	Amount ₹ in Lacs
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL		
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up		
As at 31 March, 2024	**2,211,250,046**	**221,125.00**
Add: New shares allotted during the year	18,000,000	1,800.00
As at 31 March, 2025	**2,229,250,046**	**222,925.00**
Add: New shares allotted during the period	80,820,000	8,082.00
As at 31 March 2026	**2,310,070,046**	**231,007.00**

Rights, Preferences, and Restrictions attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the events of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to remaining assets of the Company. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Details of shareholder(s) holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Number of Equity Shares		
Gujarat State Petronet Limited (including Nominee Shareholders)	1,201,236,424	1,159,210,024
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	600,618,212	579,605,012
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	254,107,705	245,217,505
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	254,107,705	245,217,505
% Holding in Equity Shares		
Gujarat State Petronet Limited (including Nominee Shareholders)	52.00%	52.00%
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	26.00%	26.00%
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	11.00%	11.00%
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	11.00%	11.00%

Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Promoter name	As at 31 March 2026		As at 1 April, 2025		% Change during the Year
	No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Gujarat State Petronet Limited (including Nominee Shareholders)	1,201,236,424	52.00%	1,159,210,024	52.00%	0.00%
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	600,618,212	26.00%	579,605,012	26.00%	0.00%
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	254,107,705	11.00%	245,217,505	11.00%	0.00%
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	254,107,705	11.00%	245,217,505	11.00%	0.00%
Total	**2,310,070,046**	**100.00%**	**2,229,250,046**	**100.00%**	**0.00%**

Promoter name	As at 31 March 2025		As at 1 April, 2024		% Change during the Year
	No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Gujarat State Petronet Limited (including Nominee Shareholders)	1,159,210,024	52.00%	1,149,850,024	52.00%	0.00%
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	579,605,012	26.00%	574,925,012	26.00%	0.00%
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	245,217,505	11.00%	243,237,505	11.00%	0.00%
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	245,217,505	11.00%	243,237,505	11.00%	0.00%
Total	**2,229,250,046**	**100.00%**	**2,211,250,046**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

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12 OTHER EQUITY (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Retained Earnings	(74,390.24)	(53,269.90)
Total Other Equity	**(74,390.24)**	**(53,269.90)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Retained Earnings*		
Opening balance	(53,269.90)	(26,686.62)
Add:		
Profit / (Loss) during the period	(21,244.37)	(26,532.42)
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	124.03	(50.86)
Closing balance	**(74,390.24)**	**(53,269.90)**

*** Includes accumulated gains / (losses) on re-measurement of defined benefit obligations, net of tax as below:**

Opening balance	(206.96)	(156.10)
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	124.03	(50.86)
Closing balance	**(82.93)**	**(206.96)**

13 BORROWINGS* (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Secured		
Term loan from banks #	399,901.19	409,521.38
Non-Current Borrowings	**399,901.19**	**409,521.38**
Secured		
Current maturity of long term borrowings #	10,274.58	10,235.62
Unsecured		
Loans from Related Parties @	4,701.62	-
Current Borrowings	**14,976.20**	**10,235.62**

*Refer Note 36 - Financial Instruments, fair value and risk measurement.
#GIGL has carried out refinancing of existing borrowing during the year. Benchmark interest rate has been shifted from 3 months SBI MCLR to Repo rate.
@GIGL has received Interim advance from their promoters during the year, which will carry interest at the rate of 7% per annum. Interim advance repayment shall occur after subscription of Non-convertible redeemable cumulative preference shares by promoters.

Non-current Borrowings - Nature of Security:
Term loan from banks and financial institutions are secured by first pari-passu charge on all immovable and movable properties other than current assets and property, plant and equipment as well as by second pari passu charge on current assets of the Company.

Utilization of borrowings from banks and financial institutions
Borrowings from banks and financial institutions have been utilized for the specific purpose for which it were taken.

Wilful Defaulter
The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

Terms of Repayment of Term Loans (₹ in Lacs)

2025-26				
Rate of Interest	No of Quarterly Installments	Outstanding at 31st March 2026	2026-2036	2037-2042
SBI 3 Months MCLR (from 01-04-25 to 22-08-25) Repo Rate + 194 bps (from 23-08-25 to 31-03-26)	62	410,175.77	177,454.07	232,920.48

2024-25				
Rate of Interest	No of Quarterly Installments	Outstanding at 31st March 2025	2025-2035	2036-2042
SBI 3 Months MCLR + 0.40 bps (from 1-4-24 to 30-9-24) SBI 3 Months MCLR (from 1-10-24 to 31-3-25)	66	419,757.00	153,557.30	267,169.33

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Opening Balance on Balance Sheet Date	419,757.00	377,707.01
Changes from financing cash flows		
Proceeds from Borrowings	4,432.10	47,152.31
Repayment of Borrowings	(10,288.98)	(5,161.04)
Interest and Finance Charges Paid	(32,431.92)	(36,406.53)
Total Cash Flow from Financing Activities	**(38,288.80)**	**5,584.74**
Liability related other changes	33,409.19	36,465.25
Closing Balance on Balance Sheet Date	**414,877.39**	**419,757.00**

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14 TRADE PAYABLES*

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	561.25	387.46
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	364.67	509.27
Total Trade Payables	**925.92**	**896.73**

* Refer Note 36 - Financial Instruments, fair value and risk measurement.

Information in respect Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006; the Company had sought confirmation from the vendors whether they fall in the category of Micro/Small/Medium Enterprises. Based on the information available, the required disclosures are given below:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Principal amount remaining unpaid at the end of the period	1,148.06	1,125.68
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid at the end of the period	-	-
Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the period	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by management.

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

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	2.03	90.90	465.39	2.92	0.01	-	561.25
(ii) Others	3.16	67.28	292.64	0.93	0.66	-	364.67
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**5.20**	**158.18**	**758.03**	**3.85**	**0.66**	**-**	**925.92**

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

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	2.21	68.36	316.89	-	-	-	387.46
(ii) Others	4.45	308.87	192.77	3.18	-	-	509.27
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6.66**	**377.23**	**509.66**	**3.18**	**-**	**-**	**896.73**

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15 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES*		(₹ in Lacs)
Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2026**	**As at 31st March, 2025**
Non-Current		
Security deposit from customers	1,192.09	1,096.41
Total Non-Current Other Financial Liabilities	**1,192.09**	**1,096.41**
Current		
Other payables (including for capital goods and services)		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	586.81	738.22
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4,081.63	3,854.33
Earnest money deposits	6.79	1.15
Security deposit from customers	150.36	114.00
Total Current Other Financial Liabilities	**4,825.59**	**4,707.70**

* Refer Note 36 - Financial Instruments, fair value and risk measurement.

16 PROVISIONS		(₹ in Lacs)
Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2026**	**As at 31st March, 2025**
Non-Current		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Provision for gratuity	1,584.41	1,407.07
Provision for leave salary	859.18	852.70
Total Non-Current Provisions	**2,443.59**	**2,259.77**
Current		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Provision for gratuity	53.63	57.71
Provision for leave travel allowance	33.24	30.33
Provision for leave salary	41.19	42.47
Total Current Provisions	**128.06**	**130.51**

17 OTHER LIABILITIES		(₹ in Lacs)
Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2026**	**As at 31st March, 2025**
Non-Current		
Revenue Received in Advance	11,049.28	8,795.01
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**11,049.28**	**8,795.01**
Current		
Revenue Received in Advance	395.73	339.86
Other Statutory Liability	381.62	562.65
Total Current Liabilities	**777.35**	**902.51**

18 INCOME TAX EXPENSES

Income tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss comprises: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	**2025-26**	**2024-25**
Current tax expenses		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Tax expense(reversal) for earlier year	-	-
Total Current Tax Expenses	-	-
Deferred Tax Expenses		
Decrease/(Increase) in deferred tax assets	(14,046.00)	(17,751.59)
(Decrease)/Increase in deferred tax liabilities	7,032.84	8,894.66
Total Deferred Tax Expenses	**(7,013.16)**	**(8,856.93)**
Total Income Tax Expenses	**(7,013.16)**	**(8,856.93)**

Tax Items of Other Comprehensive Income		(₹ in Lacs)
Particulars	**2025-26**	**2024-25**
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:		
Net (loss)/gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	41.72	(17.10)
Income tax charged to OCI	**41.72**	**(17.10)**

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Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) (Net) relates to the following:		(₹ in Lacs)
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and Intangible Assets	45,931.84	38,718.12
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,359.85	1,540.73
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities (A)	**47,291.69**	**40,258.85**
Deferred Tax Assets		
Provisions for employee benefits	638.87	593.95
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,090.68	1,141.54
Unabsorbed depreciation and losses	70,634.80	56,642.56
Capital loss carried forward	25.31	7.33
Total Deferred Tax Assets (B)	**72,389.66**	**58,385.38**
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) (Net)(B-A)	**25,097.97**	**18,126.53**

(i) Movements in Deferred Tax Assets (Net) (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipment	Financial Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost	Provision for Employee Benefits	Unabsorbed Depreciation and Losses	Capital loss carried forward	Total
As at 1 April, 2024	**(29,881.24)**	**(361.20)**	**524.21**	**38,963.40**	**7.33**	**9,252.50**
Charged/(credited)						
- to profit or loss	(8,836.88)	(37.99)	52.64	17,679.16	-	**8,856.93**
- to other comprehensive income	-		17.10	-	-	**17.10**
As at 31 March, 2025	**(38,718.12)**	**(399.19)**	**593.95**	**56,642.56**	**7.33**	**18,126.53**
Charged/(credited)						
- to profit or loss	(7,213.72)	130.02	86.64	13,992.24	17.98	**7,013.16**
- to other comprehensive income	-		(41.72)	-	-	**(41.72)**
As at 31 March 2026	**(45,931.84)**	**(269.17)**	**638.87**	**70,634.80**	**25.31**	**25,097.97**

(ii) Based on the principles of Ind AS 12 Income Taxes, the Company has recognized deferred tax assets on carried forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation calculated as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The management believes that the deferred tax assets will be recoverable, on the basis of estimated future taxable income based on budgets and business plan. Further, as per the Income tax Act, 1961, unabsorbed depreciation can be carried for indefinite period whereas business losses/capital losses can be carried forward for next 8 succeeding assessment years from the assessment year in which the loss was incurred.

(iii) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Accounting Profit before income tax expenses	(28,257.53)	(35,389.35)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.168% (2024- 25.168%)	(7,111.86)	(8,906.79)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Others	98.70	49.86
Income Tax Expenses at the effective income tax rate of 24.819% (2024-25 -25.0227%)	(7,013.16)	(8,856.93)

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19 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		(₹ in Lacs)
Particulars	**2025-26**	**2024-25**
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from Transportation of Gas (Net)	31,118.84	23,660.59
Other Operating Revenues	384.56	306.55
Total Revenue from Operations	**31,503.40**	**23,967.14**

Revenue from transportation of gas is recognised at an amount invoiced to the customers. Normally, the Company receives payment within 30 days. Further, the settlement amount, being difference between UFT & PNGRB approved tariff is also recognised as Revenue from transportation of gas in the period in which the services are rendered.

20 OTHER INCOME		(₹ in Lacs)
Particulars	**2025-26**	**2024-25**
Interest income		
Interest on fixed deposits with banks	571.76	2,005.13
Interest on fixed deposits with financial institution	459.76	48.43
Other interest income	119.86	125.79
Other non-operating income	384.74	373.60
Total Other Income	**1,536.12**	**2,552.95**

21 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES		(₹ in Lacs)
Particulars	**2025-26**	**2024-25**
Salaries and wages		
Salaries and allowances	2,485.12	2,118.29
Leave salary	(14.97)	130.25
Contribution to provident and other funds	375.65	344.99
Staff welfare expenses	143.59	124.84
Total Employee Benefit Expenses	**2,989.39**	**2,718.37**

22 FINANCE COSTS		(₹ in Lacs)
Particulars	**2025-26**	**2024-25**
Interest on:		
- Borrowings	32,402.81	34,432.59
- Security Deposits	95.68	87.11
- Advance from Customer	13.56	-
Unwinding of transaction cost incurred on borrowing	977.27	58.72
Interest on lease liabilities	4.00	4.44
Other borrowing costs (includes bank charges, etc.)	29.11	21.06
Total Finance Costs	**33,522.43**	**34,603.92**

23 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES		(₹ in Lacs)
Particulars	**2025-26**	**2024-25**
Depreciation for property, plant and equipment	21,105.77	20,755.95
Amortisation of right-of-use asset	79.10	74.01
Amortisation for intangible assets	87.48	68.69
Total Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	**21,272.35**	**20,898.65**

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24 OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Maintenance Contracts	848.36	784.62
Payment to Outsourced Persons	217.38	200.26
Consumption of stores & spare parts	126.38	113.68
Security Service Charges	448.47	380.16
Power & Fuel	319.53	312.06
Repairs & Maintenance - Machinery	14.00	9.35
Vehicle Hiring, Operating & Maintenance Expenditure	388.48	344.45
System Usage Gas	1.98	-
Other O&M expenses	134.29	79.85
Advertisement & publicity expenses	1.29	13.70
Bandwidth and Website Maintenance	13.73	16.24
HSE Expenses	19.45	28.41
Insurance Expenses	257.62	539.84
Legal & Professional Expenses	238.35	353.92
Postage, Telephone & Courier Expenses	7.22	5.27
Rates & Taxes	83.17	52.54
Recruitment & Training	14.62	4.65
Seminar & conference	0.21	0.70
Stationery and Printing	6.88	3.04
Statutory Audit Fees	1.81	1.51
Travelling Expense - Other	39.02	52.82
Travelling Expenses - Directors	2.66	5.86
Utility Charges	55.41	54.82
Other administrative exp.*	272.57	330.75
Total Other Expenses (A+B)	**3,512.88**	**3,688.50**

* Above includes penalty of Rs. Nil (Previous Year: Rs. 100 lacs) levied by PNGRB pursuant to applicable provisions of PNGRB.

Note: As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are not applicable to the Company.

25 EARNING PER SHARE

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Profit attributable to equity holders for (₹ in Lacs):		
Basic earnings	(21,244.37)	(26,532.42)
Adjusted for the effect of dilution	(21,244.37)	(26,532.42)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares for:		
Basic EPS	2,306,527,251	2,220,521,279
Adjusted for the effect of dilution	2,306,527,251	2,220,521,279
Earnings Per Share (₹):		
Basic	(0.92)	(1.19)
Diluted	(0.92)	(1.19)

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26 Leases

Disclosures under Ind AS 116 Leases:

A. The Company as lessee:

Nature of the lease transaction:

The Company has taken office building and various guest house on lease with the lease term of 11 months and 29 days (Renewal) and 11 months respectively. Further, the Company has taken various parcels of land on lease with lease term of 10 Years & 99 years. Some lease contract can be renewed with mutual consent and some lease contract also contains the termination options. In certain contracts, the Company is restricted from assigning and subletting the leased assets. For leases of guest houses, the Company has elected to apply exemption for short term leases and accordingly, right of use assets and lease liabilites for these contracts are not recognised.

Refer Note 3 Property, Plant and Equipment for the carrying amounts and amortisation expenses of the Company's Right of Use assets.

Movements in Lease Liabilities: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Opening balance	35.06	95.83
Add: Interest Expenses	4.00	4.44
Add: Adjustment due to lease modification / reassessment	68.92	-
Less: Payments	(72.38)	(65.21)
Closing balance	**35.60**	**35.06**
Non-Current	**15.75**	**17.81**
Current	**19.85**	**17.25**

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Short Term Leases (*)	14.70	19.72
Repayment - Principal of lease liabilities	68.38	60.77
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	4.00	4.44

* ₹ 14.70 Lacs (PY: ₹ 19.72 Lacs) capitalised with respective class of property plant equipment / capital work in progress.

Maturity Analysis of lease liabilities: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Less than one year	21.11	18.62
More than one year	18.51	21.70
Total	**39.62**	**40.32**

B. The Company as lessor:

The Company has given certain portion of land on lease with the lease term ranging from 5 to 25 years. The lease rentals are subject to escalations at every three years. The same is accounted as operating lease under Ind AS 116 Leases.

Amounts recognised in profit or loss (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Rental income	103.68	94.44

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Less than one year	84.31	78.19
One to two years	84.89	84.31
Two to three years	84.94	84.89
Three to four years	90.54	84.94
Four to five years	91.35	90.54
More than five years	1,734.16	1,825.51

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27 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lacs)

Sr No	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A	**Claims against company not acknowledged as debts (a)**		
1	By landowners seeking enhancement of compensation in respect of ROU acquired by the Company (a)	6,881.38	6,881.38
2	CST/VAT Matters (Applicable interest has also been demanded by Department)*	-	268.32
3	Stamp duty related matters	40.64	40.64

* The matter has been disposed of with Nil demand

(a) The Company is subject to legal proceeding and claim, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company does not reasonably expect that these claims, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have material and adverse effect on Company's results of operations or financial position.

Contingent Assets

The Company is having certain claims, realization of which may be dependent on outcome of legal process being pursued. The management believe that probable outcome in all such claims are uncertain.

28 COMMITMENTS

(₹ in Lacs)

Sr No	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A	**Capital Commitments**		
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	17,105.02	11,458.68
B	**Other Commitments**	-	-

29 PAYMENT TO AUDITORS*

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
For statutory audit	1.99	1.66
For other services (professional fee)	1.49	2.75
Total	**3.48**	**4.41**

*** Excluding applicable taxes**

30 In the opinion of management, any of the assets other than items of Property, Plant and Equipment and non-current investments have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated.

31 The balances confirmations are obtained in majority of the cases for trade receivables, trade payables, loans & advances and deposits. Provision for all liabilities is adequate in opinion of the Company.

32 Disclosures under Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Trade receivables - Unbilled (Note 9)	150.00	282.60
Trade receivables - Others (Note 9)	1,882.30	2,519.87
Revenue received in advance - Other Non-Financial Liability (Note 17) (Includes Connectivity Charges of ₹ 4,947.01 Lacs (PY: ₹ 4,634.26 Lacs) ; Income recognised during the year out of opening balance ₹ 359.86 Lacs (PY: ₹ 321.59 Lacs))	11,445.01	9,134.87

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets (unbilled receivables) are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognised as and when the performance obligation is satisfied. Performance Obligation for Gas Transmission is to transmit Natural Gas as per the contractual arrangment with the customer. Connectivity charges from customers are deferred over the period when the performance obligation is satisfied.

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33 DISCLOSURES FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AS PER INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD - 19

Defined Contribution Plan:

Provident fund and superannuation fund benefits charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the period are ₹ 145.61 Lacs and ₹ 54.93 Lacs respectively (PY: ₹ 136.38 Lacs and ₹ 54.16 Lacs respectively).

Defined Benefit Plans:

The liability in respect of gratuity benefits & leave salary being defined benefit schemes, payable in future, are determined by actuarial valuation as on balance sheet date. In arriving at the valuation for gratuity, medical benefits & leave salaries following assumptions were used:

Particulars	2025-26		2024-25	
	Gratuity	Leave Salary	Gratuity	Leave Salary
Type	Unfunded	Unfunded	Unfunded	Unfunded
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.		Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.	
Withdrawal rate	5% at younger age reducing to 1% at old age		5% at younger age reducing to 1% at old age	
Retirement Age	60 Years		60 Years	
Discount Rate Current Period	7.35%	7.35%	6.80%	6.80%
Rate of Return on Plan Assets Current Period	NA	NA	NA	NA
Salary escalation Current Period	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%

The following table sets out status of gratuity plan and leave salary as required under Indian Accounting Standard 19 on "Employee Benefit".

Particulars	2025-26		2024-25	
	Gratuity	Leave Salary	Gratuity	Leave Salary
Table showing change in benefit obligation				
Opening defined benefit obligation	1,464.78	895.17	1,278.98	803.86
Interest Cost	100.02	60.25	90.88	56.97
Transfer of Obligations	70.02	24.11	3.33	(0.16)
Current Service Cost	125.05	27.02	123.85	50.78
Benefit Paid	(46.68)	(27.09)	(100.78)	(57.32)
Actuarial Loss/(gain) on Obligations	(79.33)	(79.09)	68.52	41.05
Past Service Cost*	4.18			
Liability at the end of the period	**1,638.04**	**900.37**	**1,464.78**	**895.17**
Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
***Past service cost has been recognised due to the implementation of labour code**				
Actual Gain / loss recognized				
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligations				
Due to change in financial assumptions	(108.13)	(62.65)	71.42	43.77
Due to change in experience adjustment	28.80	(16.45)	(2.90)	(2.72)
Net Actuarial (gain) / loss recognized during year	**(79.33)**	**(79.09)**	**68.52**	**41.05**
Amount recognized in Balance Sheet				
Liability at the end of the period	1,638.04	900.37	1,464.78	895.17
Fair Value of Plan Asset at the end of the period	-	-	-	-
Net Amount recognized in Balance Sheet	**1,638.04**	**900.37**	**1,464.78**	**895.17**
Expense recognized				
Current Service cost	125.05	27.02	123.85	50.78
Interest cost	100.02	60.25	90.88	56.97
Net Actuarial Loss / (gain) recognized	(79.33)	(79.09)	68.52	41.05
Net Expense recognized during the year	**145.75**	**8.17**	**283.25**	**148.80**
Current liability	53.63	41.19	57.71	42.47
Non-current liability	1,584.41	859.18	1,407.07	852.70
Total Liability	**1,638.04**	**900.37**	**1,464.78**	**895.17**

Sensitivity Analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Expected cashflows based on past service liability

The expected cashflows during the next financial year based on past service liability are as under:

1. For gratuity - ₹ 53.63 lacs (P.Y. ₹ 57.71 lacs)
2. For leave salary - ₹ 41.19 lacs (P.Y. ₹ 42.47 lacs)

The Average Outstanding Term of the Gratuity Obligations (Years) as at valuation date is 11.99 years (P.Y.: 12.98 years).
The Average Outstanding Term of the Leave Obligations (Years) as at valuation date is 12.81 years (P.Y.: 13.19 years).

Sensitivity analysis - Gratuity	2025-26		2024-25	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	1,547.84	1,735.93	1,376.25	1,561.28
Salary growth rate (0.5% movement)	1,735.77	1,547.17	1,560.61	1,376.03
Withdrawal rate (10% movement)	1,638.47	1,637.56	1,462.85	1,466.72

Sensitivity analysis - Leave Salary	2025-26		2024-25	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	848.32	957.07	840.94	954.45
Salary growth rate (0.5% movement)	956.99	847.93	954.05	840.79
Withdrawal rate (10% movement)	901.33	899.37	894.81	895.53

A description of methods used for sensitivity analysis and its Limitations:

Sensitivity analysis is performed by varying a single parameter while keeping all the other parameters unchanged. Sensitivity analysis fails to focus on the interrelationship between underlying parameters.Hence, the results may vary if two or more variables are changed simultaneously. The method used does not indicate anything about the likelihood of change in any parameter and the extent of the change if any.

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34 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

GSPL India Gasnet Limited is a joint venture between Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL). The shareholding pattern is GSPL (52%), IOCL (26%), BPCL (11%) and HPCL (11%).

Transactions* with related parties during the year as per Indian Accounting Standard - 24 on "Related Party Disclosures" are as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Name of Related Party & Nature of Transactions	2025-26	2024-25
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd. (entity with joint control of the Company)		
Expenditure Reimbursement Paid	407.55	421.11
Expenditure Reimbursement Received	47.38	30.68
Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities	2.73	3.05
Right of use assets and lease liabilities recognised	68.92	-
Purchase of Material	7.03	-
Interest Expense on Security Deposits	-	-
Operating Charges	-	-
Payment of lease liabilities	81.83	73.56
Transfer of asset/liability including GSPL Employee Trust (Net)	(95.65)	16.78
Line Pack Gas Transmission	59.14	-
Investment in Equity Shares by GSPL	4,203.00	936.00
Loan Taken	1,800.00	-
Interest expense on Loan taken	0.69	-
Sale of Assets	-	-
Gas transmission charges received	29,298.70	21,980.28
Late Payment Charges Income	0.06	-
Notional Interest Income- Customer Security Deposit	-	-
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (entity with joint control of the Company)		
Expenditure Reimbursement Paid	99.67	98.32
Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities	1.27	1.39
Rent Paid	7.61	7.44
Rent Income	0.66	-
Purchase of Line Pack Gas	1,283.59	-
Loan Taken	2,100.00	-
Interest expense on Loan taken	0.81	-
Crossing charges received	-	-
Operating Charges	24.78	13.09
Security Deposit received	-	-
Connectivity Charges Income	-	-
Security Deposit Paid	-	-
Gas transmission charges received	214.12	160.60
Late Payment Charges Income	-	(0.03)
Sitting Fees#	1.20	1.06
Investment in Equity Shares by IOCL	2,101.00	468.00
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (entity with joint control of the Company)		
Sitting Fees#	0.18	0.44
Late Payment Charges Income	0.41	0.01
Operating Charges	13.66	13.01
Electricity Charges Received	2.12	0.66
Rent Income	0.50	0.50
Investment in Equity Shares by BPCL	889.00	198.00
Interest Expense on Security Deposits	6.46	6.00
Security Deposit Received	-	-
Notional Interest Income- Customer Security Deposit	13.53	13.53
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (entity with joint control of the Company)		
Investment in equity shares by HPCL	889.00	198.00
Loan Taken	800.00	-
Interest expense on Loan taken	0.31	-
Interest Expense on Security Deposits	10.77	9.08
Electricity Charges Received	2.64	0.61
Late Payment Charges Income	0.36	1.30
Crossing charges received	-	-
Pipeline Crossing Charges Paid	2.36	-
Gas Transmission Income	86.46	16.65
Operating Charges	26.05	14.92
Rent Income	7.91	7.31
Security Deposit Received	-	400.00
Notional Interest Income- Customer Security Deposit	27.63	24.61
Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Other related parties)		
Expenditure Reimbursement Paid	22.65	21.91
Expenditure Reimbursement Received	-	1.62
Line Pack Gas Purchase	-	-
Transfer of Assets / Liabilities	0.04	-

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Name of Related Party & Nature of Transactions	2025-26	2024-25
Gujarat Info Petro Ltd (Other related parties)		
Expenditure Reimbursement Paid	22.82	42.65
GSPL India Transco Limited (Other related parties)		
Expenditure Reimbursement Paid	1.24	5.79
Expenditure Reimbursement Received	4.10	5.58
Transfer of Assets / Liabilities (net)	1.75	12.25
Gas Transmission Income	-	123.09
Gas transmission Settlement charges paid	89.04	-
GSPC Pipavav Power Co Ltd (Other related parties)		
Expenditure Reimbursement Paid	-	4.35
HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited (Other related parties)		
Gas Transmission Income	3,607.86	1,279.97
Late Payment Charges Income	124.57	-
Connectivity Charges Income	-	635.45
Gujarat Gas Limited (Other related parties)		
Gas transmission charges received	732.74	297.69
Crossing charges received	2.16	-
Expenditure Reimbursement Paid	-	-
Security Deposit received	4.00	-
Late Payment Charges Income	-	-
Purchase of Material **	2.06	9.67
Operating Charges	122.41	114.93
Interest Expense on Security Deposits	78.45	72.03
Notional Interest Income- Customer Security Deposit	175.01	175.01
Rent Income received	74.90	73.63
Key Managerial Personnel		
Chief Financial Officer		
Short term employee benefit @	79.51	67.40
Post retiremental benefit	12.84	10.28
Other long term employee benefit	7.32	5.64
Company Secretary		
Short term employee benefit	31.09	26.14
Post retiremental benefit	3.07	5.48
Other long term employee benefit	0.24	0.89
Directors		
Sitting Fees and out of pocket exps.#	5.16	4.48

*** The above related party transactions are inclusive of all taxes, wherever applicable, and are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.**

@ M/s. IOCL has nominated Shri Prabir Kumar Losalka - CFO (Upto 30th April, 2026) as per Articles of Association. The Company has reimbursed salary and perquisites including GST thereon to IOCL.

 # Sitting Fees includes GST paid under reverse charge mechanism, wherever applicable.

****Purchase of Material includes Rs. 25,178 has processed through Imprest payment to employee and not booked in GGL Vendor for FY 2024-25.**

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Details of outstanding Balance with Related Parties	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd. (entity with joint control of the Company)		
Account Receivable	1,081.58	1,137.68
Account Payable	203.22	113.70
Lease liabilities	17.79	15.49
Loan Payable	1,800.00	-
Interest Payable on Loan	0.62	-
Security Deposit payable	-	-
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (entity with joint control of the Company)		
Account Receivable	14.02	10.28
Account Payable	44.78	23.93
Lease liabilities	17.81	19.57
Loan Payable	2,100.00	-
interest Payable on Loan	0.72	-
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (entity with joint control of the Company)		
Account Receivable	10.70	7.87
Account Payable	0.19	0.19
Security Deposit payable	142.23	131.46
Loan Payable	800.00	-
interest Payable on Loan	0.28	-
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (entity with joint control of the Company)		
Account Receivable	0.84	0.01
Security Deposit payable	89.86	83.39
Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Other related parties)		
Account Payable	19.30	17.92
Account Receivable		-
HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited (Other related parties)		
Account Receivable	668.57	1,277.97
Gujarat Info Petro Ltd (Other related parties)		
Account Payable	10.96	7.42
GSPL India Transco Limited (Other related parties)		
Account Payable	2.65	-
Account Receivable	3.76	-
GSPC Pipavav Power Co Ltd (Other related parties)		
Account Payable	-	3.98
Account Receivable	0.12	0.12
Gujarat Gas Limited (Other related parties)		
Account Receivable	6.52	5.31
Account Payable	16.00	18.00
Security Deposit payable	960.00	881.55

(iii) The Company deals on regular basis with entities directly or indirectly controlled by the State Government of Gujarat / Central Government through government authorities, agencies, affiliations and other organizations (collectively referred as "Government related entities"). Apart from transactions as mentioned above, the Company has transactions with such Government related entities including but not limited to the followings:

- Sale and Purchase of Natural Gas
- Rendering and Receiving Services
- Use of Public Utilities
- Depositing and borrowing money etc.

These transactions are conducted in the ordinary course of the business and at arm's length. The Company places / withdraws majority of its inter-corporate / liquid deposits mainly with Gujarat State Financial Services Limited.

35 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company primarily operates in the single segment of natural gas transportation business, which involves transportation of natural gas from sources of supply to end customers. The Board of Directors of the Company allocate the resources and assess the performance of the Company, thus are the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM monitors the results of the business as a one, hence no separate segment needs to be disclosed. All the customers are located within India. Hence, the management believes that geographical distribution of revenue will not be applicable.

Revenue from one customer amounting to ₹ 25,254.79 Lacs (P.Y.: ₹ 19,134.04 lacs) exceeds 10% of the total revenue of the Company.

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36 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FAIR VALUE AND RISK MEASUREMENTS

A. Financial instruments by category and their fair value

(₹ in Lacs)

As at 31 March, 2026	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets								
Loan								
- Non-current	-	-	90.11	90.11	-	-	-	-
- Current	-	-	35.55	35.55	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	3,945.86	3,945.86	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	5,163.78	5,163.78	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	2,032.30	2,032.30	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets								
- Non-current	-	-	203.90	203.90	-	-	-	-
- Current	-	-	62.98	62.98	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	**11,534.48**	**11,534.48**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings								
- Non-current	-	-	399,901.19	399,901.19	-	-	-	-
- Current	-	-	14,976.20	14,976.20				
Lease Liabilities								
- Non-current	-	-	15.75	15.75	-	-	-	-
- Current	-	-	19.85	19.85	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	925.92	925.92	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities								
- Non-current	-	-	1,192.09	1,192.09	-	-	-	-
- Current	-	-	4,825.59	4,825.59	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**421,856.59**	**421,856.59**	-	-	-	-

(₹ in Lacs)

As at 31 March, 2025	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets								
Loan								
- Non-current	-	-	89.25	89.25	-	-	-	-
- Current	-	-	23.42	23.42	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	9,981.96	9,981.96	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	6,320.09	6,320.09	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	2,802.47	2,802.47	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets								
- Non-current	-	-	212.41	212.41	-	-	-	-
- Current	-	-	20.98	20.98	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	**19,450.58**	**19,450.58**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings								
- Non-current	-	-	409,521.38	409,521.38	-	-	-	-
- Current	-	-	10,235.62	10,235.62	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities								
- Non-current	-	-	17.81	17.81	-	-	-	-
- Current	-	-	17.25	17.25	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	896.73	896.73	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities								
- Non-current	-	-	1,096.41	1,096.41	-	-	-	-
- Current	-	-	4,707.70	4,707.70	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**426,492.90**	**426,492.90**	-	-	-	-

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost is not materially different from the amortised cost. Further, impact of time value of money is not significant for the financial instruments classified as current. Accordingly, the fair value has not been disclosed separately.

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Fair value hierarchy

Level I - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities such as quoted price for an equity security on Security Exchanges.

Level II - 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 III - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

B. Financial risk management

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

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables.

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit Risk is the exposure that Company has on account of services rendered to a contractual counterparty or counterparties, whether with collateral or otherwise for which the contracted consideration is yet to be received. The Company's customer base are Industrial and Commercial. Services are generally subject to security deposit and/or bank guarantee clauses to ensure that in the event of non-payment the Company's receivables are not affected. The Company provides for allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix.

Please refer Note 9 for outstanding balances, ageing analysis and expected loss allowance details

Other financial assets

Other financial assets includes loan to employees, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balance, advances to employees etc.

• Cash and cash equivalents and Bank deposits/Financial Institutions are placed with banks having good reputation and past track record with adequate credit rating.

• The Company has given security deposit to various government authorities (like Municipal corporation, Nagarpalika, Grampanchayat, Road & building division and Irrigation department -of Government of Gujarat, credit worthy companies etc.) for the permission related to work of executing / laying pipeline network in their premises / jurisdiction. Being government authorities, the Company does not have exposure to any credit risk.

• Loan and advances to employees (for housing advances) are majorly secured in nature and hence the Company does not have exposure to any credit risk.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company refinanced its existing Rupee Term Loan facility of ₹4,289.30 crore through a new consortium of lenders. The new arrangement provides total facilities of ₹4,285.26 crore, consisting of a ₹4,185.26 crore term loan and an additional sanctioned facility of ₹100.00 crore. Out standing amount of ₹ 4181.80 crore of existing loan has been repaid through refinance loan. The additional ₹ 100 crore facility remains undrawn and available for future utilisation, subject to the terms of financial agreement.

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Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted.

(₹ in Lacs)

31-Mar-26	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 Months
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings				
- Non-current	399,901.19	400,087.36	-	400,087.36
- Current	14,976.20	14,988.81	14,988.81	-
Lease Liabilities				
- Non-current	15.75	18.51	-	18.51
- Current	19.85	21.11	21.11	-
Trade payables	925.92	925.92	925.92	-
Other financial liabilities				
- Non-current	1,192.09	6,214.96	-	6,214.96
- Current	4,825.59	4,825.59	4,825.59	-
Total	421,856.59	427,082.26	20,761.43	406,320.83

(₹ in Lacs)

31-Mar-25	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 Months
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings				
- Non-current	409,521.38	410,432.29	-	410,432.29
- Current	10,235.62	10,294.34	10,294.34	-
Lease Liabilities				
- Non-current	17.81	21.70	-	21.70
- Current	17.25	18.62	18.62	-
Trade payables	896.73	896.73	896.73	-
Other financial liabilities				
- Non-current	1,096.41	6,214.96	-	6,214.96
- Current	4,707.70	4,707.70	4,707.70	-
Total	426,492.90	432,586.34	15,917.39	416,668.95

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes the market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in our foreign currency revenues and costs. The Company does not have any foreign exchange risk as at 31st March, 2026.

Interest rate risk includes risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing borrowings fluctuate because of fluctuation in the interest rates. The cash flows of the Company is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowing as a result of change on interest rates. A reasonable possible change of 50 basis points (bp) in interest rates at the reporting date would have impact (before tax) by the amount shown in sensitivity analysis as below:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	50 bp Increase	50 bp decrease
31st March, 2026		
Non current - Borrowings	(2,074.39)	2,074.39
Total	**(2,074.39)**	**2,074.39**
31st March, 2025		
Non current - Borrowings	(2,098.79)	2,098.79
Total	**(2,098.79)**	**2,098.79**

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees. The Company do not have derivative financial instruments.

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37 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The board of directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Company defines capital as total equity including issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company (which is the Company's net asset value). The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings and obligations under leases, less cash and bank balances. Equity comprises all components of equity.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio was as follows.

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)	
	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Total liabilities	436,254.87	438,580.70
Less : Cash and bank balances	9,109.64	16,302.05
Adjusted net debt	**427,145.23**	**422,278.65**
Borrowings	414,877.39	419,757.00
Total equity	**156,616.76**	**169,655.10**
Adjusted net debt to equity ratio	**2.73**	**2.49**
Debt equity considering only borrowings as debt	**2.65**	**2.47**

38 As per Indian Accounting Standard 23 - Borrowing Costs, the Company has capitalised Borrowing Costs to the tune of Nil (Previous Year: ₹ 1,952.88 Lacs). The borrowing cost is capitalized at rate(s) applicable to specific loan(s) used for specific project(s).

39 As at the balance sheet date, the Company has reviewed the carrying amounts of its assets and found that there is no indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. Hence, no such impairment loss has been provided.

40 On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes, effective immediately, replacing the existing 29 labour laws. In accordance with Ind AS 19 – Employee benefits, changes to employee benefit plans arising from legislative amendments are treated as plan amendments, requiring immediate recognition of past service cost in the Statement of Income. This approach is consistent with the guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

The implementation of the Labour Code has resulted in a net increase of ₹ 4.18 lacs in the provision for gratuity, which has been recognized as employee benefit expense in the current year as past service cost. The Company continues to monitor the finalization of Central and State Rules, as well as Government clarifications on other aspects of the Labour Codes.

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OTHER REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

41 DETAILS OF BENAMI PROPERTIES

The Company does not hold any Benami properties. No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 and the rules made thereunder.

42 UTILISATION OF BORROWED FUNDS AND SHARE PREMIUM

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds - either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with an understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Company.

The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

43 RATIO ANALYSIS

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	2025-26	2024-25	% of variance	Explanation for change in the ratio by more than 25%
Current Ratio (times)	Total current assets	Total Current Liabilities	1.47	2.25	-34.6%	The decrease in the current ratio is primarily due to an increase in current liabilities resulting from an interim advance received from a related party.
Debt-Equity Ratio (times)	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities	Total Equity	2.65	2.47	7.1%	Not Applicable
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (times)	Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.	Interest + Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	0.78	0.69	13.5%	Improved DSCR reflects decrease in net loss resulting from increased IOCL business volumes and also HRRL refinery also started taking gas from GIGL pipeline during the year, which collectively enhanced the earnings available for debt service.
Net Profit Ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	-67.44%	-110.70%	39.1%	Improvement in ratio is mainly due to increase in revenue, which is primarily attributable to higher operational volumes from IOCL and the commencement of gas supplies to the HRRL refinery via the GIGL pipeline."
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Average Total Equity	-13.02%	-14.57%	10.6%	Not Applicable
Return on Capital employed (%)	Profit before tax and finance cost	Total Equity + Debt consists of borrowings + Deferred Tax Liabilities - Deferred tax assets	0.96%	-0.14%	796.0%	The improvement in Return on Capital Employed is primarily attributable to decrease in GIGL's loss due to increase in IOCL volumes and also because HRRL refinery started taking gas from GIGL pipeline.
Return on Investment (%)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in Intercorporate and other deposits	8.25%	17.94%	-54.0%	The decrease in Return on Investment (ROI) is primarily due to maintain liquidity and ensure immediate availability of funds, idle funds have been parked in short-term instruments, where Deposit rates are low. Furthermore, a reduction in the Repo rate during the period led to lower interest income on deposits, contributing to the overall decline in the ratio.
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (times)	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	13.03	10.74	21.3%	Not Applicable
Trade payables turnover ratio (times)	Operating and other expenses	Average Trade Payables	3.85	4.95	-22.1%	Not Applicable
Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Revenue from operations	Average Working Capital = Current assets - current liabilities	2.02	1.67	20.8%	Not Applicable

Inventory turnover ratio is not applicable to the Company.

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Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	2024-25	2023-24	% of variance	Explanation for change in the ratio by more than 25%
Current Ratio (times)	Total current assets	Total Current Liabilities	2.25	1.38	62.2%	As per RTLFA, COD has been declared in Aug-24 and for that balance debt of Rs.473.35 crore has been withdrawn to maintain Debt-to-Equity ratio and same has been parked at best possible rates with banks & Financial Institutions. Additionally, due to only one phase commissioning creditors payments have also decreased compared to Previous year.
Debt-Equity Ratio (times)	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities	Total Equity	2.47	1.94	27.3%	Due to debt withdrawal in FY 2024-25 amounting to Rs 473.35 Crores to maintain Debt-to-Equity ratio.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (times)	Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.	Interest + Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	0.69	1.10	-37.4%	The change in ratio is due to reduction in net profit, mainly due to decline in revenue from operations and Principal repayment of Rs.51.61 crore also been made during the current year. Revenue has declined because flow from Panipat spurline was more during the previous fiscal year 2023-24 compared to current year 2024-25.
Net Profit Ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	-110.70%	-38.11%	-190.5%	Profit has reduced due to decline in revenue from operations during the year.
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Average Total Equity	-14.57%	-7.51%	-94.1%	Profit has reduced due to decline in revenue from operations during the year.
Return on Capital employed (%)	Profit before tax and finance cost	Total Equity + Debt consists of borrowings + Deferred Tax Liabilities - Deferred tax assets	-0.14%	2.10%	-106.6%	Pofit has reduced due to decline in revenue from operations during the year. Additionally, capital employed has also increased due to debt withdrawal.
Return on Investment (%)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in Intercorporate and other deposits	17.94%	26.52%	-32.3%	In March, 2025, debt was drawn which resulted into increase in invested fund as on 31-03-2025. Additionally, during the year repayment of loan has also been made, which resulted into loss of interest income on investment.
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (times)	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	10.74	26.46	-59.4%	The decline in revenue from operations is mainly because flow from Panipat spurline was more during the previous fiscal year 2023-24 compared to current year 2024-25. Additionally, due to commissioning of new HRRL pipeline, outstanding trade receivables as on 31-03-2025 has also increased. This resulted into decreased trade receivable turnover ratio.
Trade payables turnover ratio (times)	Operating and other expenses	Average Trade Payables	4.95	5.19	-4.8%	Not Applicable
Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Revenue from operations	Average Working Capital = Current assets - current liabilities	1.67	5.75	-71.0%	The decline in revenue from operations is mainly because flow from Panipat spurline was more during the previous fiscal year 2023-24 compared to current year 2024-25.

CHANDULAL M SHAH & CO
AHMEDABAD
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSPL INDIA GASNET LIMITED
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44 RELATIONSHIP WITH STRUCK OFF COMPANIES

The Company has not entered into any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

45 REGISTRATION OF CHARGES OR SATISFACTION WITH REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES (ROC)

As at the reporting dates, none of the charges or satisfaction of charges are yet to registered with ROC beyond the statutory time limit.

46 COMPLIANCE WITH NUMBER OF LAYERS OF COMPANIES

The provisions relating to number of layers prescribed u/s 2 (87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 are not applicable to the Company.

47 COMPLIANCE WITH APPROVED SCHEME(S) OF ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any Scheme of Arrangements approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013

However, Gujarat State Petronet Limited ("GSPL"), holding 52% of the equity share capital of the Company, is a party to a Composite Scheme of Arrangement approved by the respective Boards on 30 August 2024. The Scheme provides for amalgamation of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited ("GSPC") and Gujarat State Petronet Limited with Gujarat Gas Limited and demerger of the gas transmission business into GSPL Transmission Limited. Final approval of the Scheme was received on 17 April 2026 under the order of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The appointed date for the amalgamation is 1 April 2024 and for the demerger is 1 April 2025. As the Company is not a transferor, transferee, demerged or resulting company under the Scheme, no effect thereof has been given in these financial statements, except for this disclosure.

48 DISCLOSURE IN RELATION TO UNDISCLOSED INCOME

There are no transactions that has not been recorded in the books of accounts and has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

49 DETAILS OF CRYPTO CURRENCY OR VIRTUAL CURRENCY

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year and comparative period.

50 PREVIOUS YEAR RECLASSIFICATION

The figures of previous year have been restated, regrouped and rearranged wherever considered necessary.

As per our report of even date attached

For Chandulal M. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101698W

CHANDULAL M SHAH & CO. AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA Irshad Mansuri
Partner
Membership No. 135475
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 12/5/2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

Avantika Singh Aulakh, IAS
Director
DIN: 07549438

Prakash Karnik
CEO & Director
DIN: 09192224

Pravin Chaudhari
Head Finance

Meera Parikh
Company Secretary

GSPL INDIA GASNET LIMITED GANDHINAGAR

Place: Gandhinagar
Date: 12/5/2026