BHARTI AIRTEL SERVICES LIMITED
Ind AS Financial Statements

March 31, 2024

BHARTI AIRTEL SERVICES LIMITED

Ind AS Financial Statements – March 31, 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of BHARTI AIRTEL SERVICES LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **BHARTI AIRTEL SERVICES LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, 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 then ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Director's report including annexures but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

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(LLP Identification No. AAB-8737)

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 Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income/(loss), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:

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

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter as stated in (i)(vi) below for reporting related to requirements of Audit Trail.

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

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

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, is as stated in paragraph (b) above.

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

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the current year, accordingly provisions of section 197 read with schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the company.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Financial Statements (Refer Note 20 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 (Refer Note 20 to the Financial Statements); and

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, 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, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 35 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

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

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used various accounting and related softwares for maintaining its books of account wherein the audit trail (edit log) feature was not enabled through-out the year for the accounting and related softwares used by the Company for maintaining its books of accounts. Further, the Company has enabled audit trail (edit log) feature for part of the year in certain accounting and related softwares for maintaining its books of account and operated during such period. (Refer note 36 of the Financial Statements).

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Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instances of audit trail (edit log) feature being tampered with for aforesaid accounting and related softwares for the part of the year for which the audit trail feature was enabled and operating.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the year ended March 31, 2024.

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

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Nilesh H. Lahoti
Partner
(Membership No. 130054)
(UDIN: 24130054BKFRKT1571)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 14, 2024

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of **BHARTI AIRTEL SERVICES LIMITED** ("the Company") as at March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company as at and for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the Guidance Note"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding

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prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the criteria for internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Nilesh H. Lahoti
Partner
(Membership No. 130054)
(UDIN: 24130054BKFRKT1571)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 14, 2024

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

(i) In respect of Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and right of use assets:

(a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right of use assets.

B. As the Company does not hold any intangible assets, reporting under clause assets 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company, except for customer premises equipment, has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment and right to use assets so to cover all the items once every 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment, capital work-in progress and right to use assets (based on underlying agreement/other relevant documents and refer sub clause (c) below) were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) With respect to immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the property tax receipts, utility bills for building constructed, registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed or court orders approving schemes of arrangements / amalgamations provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of such immovable properties are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date, except for as provided below.

Description of property	As at the Balance sheet date (Amount in Rs. million)		Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being in Company's name
	Gross Carrying Value	Carrying value in the Financial Statement				
Land	44	44	Bharti Telcom Limited	No	Held since April 01, 2001	Agreement to sale of the property (land amounting Rs. 44 Mn and building gross block Rs. 25 Mn) has been executed by Bharti Telecom Ltd in favour of Bharti Airtel Services Ltd and company is in process to transfer of title deed.
Building	25	-	Bharti Telcom Limited	No	Held since April 01, 2001	

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment, right of use. The Company does not have any intangible assets.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventories, except for those lying with third parties, were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. For stocks held with third parties at the year-end, written confirmations have been obtained. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification/alternate procedures of inventories when compared with books of account.

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

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

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

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

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained to us, the maintenance of cost records has not been specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of custom, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of custom, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2024 on account of disputes are given below:

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Name of Statue	Nature of Dispute	Period to which the amount relates(AY)	Forum where dispute is pending	Total Disputed amount (Rs. In million)*
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2003-04	Assessing Officer	19
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2015-16, 2018-19, 2021-22	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	38
Sub Total (A)				**57**
Finance Act, 1994 (Service tax)	Service Tax	2008-12	Tribunal	155
Finance Act, 1994 (Service tax)	Service Tax	2008-12	High Court	7
Sub Total (B)				**162**
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Jharkhand GST	2018-19	1st Appellate Authority	0
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Rajasthan GST	2017-18	High Court	10
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Kerala GST	2017-20	Assessing Officer	0
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Madhya Pradesh GST	2017-18	1st Appellate Authority	70
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Odisha GST	2017-19	Assessing Officer	2
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Tamil Nadu GST	2017-20	1st Appellate authority	4
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	West Bengal	2017-18	Assistant Commissioner	4
Sub Total (C)				**90**
Delhi VAT Act, 2004	VAT	2014-15	Assessing Officer	0
The Gujarat VAT Act, 2003	VAT	2008-09	Tribunal	1
UP VAT Act, 2008	VAT	2004-05	Assessing Officer	0
The Kerala VAT Act, 2003	VAT	2013-14	1st Appellate authority	0
Telangana VAT Act, 2005	VAT	2013-14	Tribunal	5
Sub Total (D)				**6**

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Name of Statue	Nature of Dispute	Period to which the amount relates(AY)	Forum where dispute is pending	Total Disputed amount (Rs. In million)*
Haryana Local Area Development Tax Act, 2000	Entry Tax	2000-2003	Tribunal	**12**
Grand Total (A+B+C+D)				**327**

The above-mentioned figures represent the total disputed cases without any assessment of Probable, Possible and Remote, as done in case of Contingent Liabilities. Of the above cases, includes total amount deposited in respect of Income Tax is Rs. 19 million, Service Tax is Rs. Nil, Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 is Rs. 1 million, Entry Tax and other Local Area/Body Taxes is Rs. Nil and VAT is Rs. 4 million.

* Amount less than half million are appearing as '0'

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

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.

(d) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the management of the Company is of the view that the Company is able to generate sufficient funds from long term sources either through its operations or other means to meet the working capital requirements arising from the event of short-term sources falling due for payment. On an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company. Refer Note 15 to the Financial Statements.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries and joint venture.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures companies.

(x) (a) The Company has not issued any of its securities (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

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

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report) and provided to us, when performing our audit.

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

(xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a unlisted wholly owned subsidiary public company, hence the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period upto March 31, 2024.

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

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

(b) The Parent Group doesn't have more than one CIC as part of the group.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

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

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, 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 indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) In respect of other than ongoing projects, the Company has not transferred the unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount as at the Balance Sheet date out of the amounts

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that was required to be spent during the year, to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013 till the date of our report. However, the time period for such transfer i.e. six months from the expiry of the financial year as permitted under the second proviso to section 135(5) of the Act, has not elapsed till the date of our report.

(xxi) The reporting under clause (xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of financial statements of the company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of the said clause under this report.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

Nilesh

Nilesh H. Lahoti
Partner
(Membership No.130054)
(UDIN: 24130054BKFRKT1571)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 14, 2024

Bharti Airtel Services Limited
Balance Sheet
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee)

	Notes	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	436	124
Capital work-in-progress	5	101	102
Right-of-use assets	29	55	-
Investment in subsidiary	6	6,578	-
Financial assets			
- Other financial assets	7	3,101	4,850
- Trade Receivables	11	1,805	1,406
Income tax assets (net)		647	616
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	356	239
Other non-current assets	9	435	323
		13,514	**7,660**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	725	1,377
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	11	3,465	2,559
- Cash and cash equivalents	12	366	164
- Other bank balances	12	2	1
- Other financial assets	7	2,160	1,454
Other current assets	9	1,471	2,150
		8,189	**7,705**
Total assets		**21,703**	**15,365**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	1	1
Other equity		728	603
		729	**604**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Lease liabilities		45	-
- Other financial liabilities	18	2	2
Deferred revenue	21	52	38
Provisions	16	44	31
		143	**71**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	15	17,122	10,954
- Lease liabilities		11	-
- Trade payables			
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	256	99
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	2,529	3,183
- Other financial liabilities	18	278	151
Deferred revenue	21	93	62
Provisions	16	55	21
Current tax liabilities (net)		45	24
Other current liabilities	19	442	196
		20,831	**14,690**
Total liabilities		**20,974**	**14,761**
Total equity and liabilities		**21,703**	**15,365**

The accompanying notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No: 117366W / W-100018)

Nilesh H. Lahoti
Partner
Membership No: 130054
Place: Gurugram

Date: May 14, 2024

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharti Airtel Services Limited

Pankaj Tewari
Director
DIN : 08006533
Place: Gurugram

Bharti Airtel Services Limited airtel

Soumen Ray
Director
DIN : 09484511
Place: Gurugram

Bharti Airtel Services Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; except per share data)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	10,842	12,745
Other income	21.1	608	1,096
		11,450	**13,841**
Expenses			
Cost of goods sold	22	5,606	9,003
Installation and maintenance expenses		1,847	1,712
Employee benefits expense	23	1,800	795
Sales and marketing expenses		134	11
Other expenses	24	586	815
		9,973	**12,336**
Profit before depreciation, finance costs and tax		**1,477**	**1,505**
Depreciation expense	5 & 29	92	33
Finance costs	25	1,174	595
Profit before tax		**211**	**877**
Tax expense / (credit)			
Current tax	8	198	70
Deferred tax	8	(117)	(10)
		81	**60**
Profit for the year		**130**	**817**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss:			
- Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	23.1	(5)	(2)
- Tax credit	8	0	0
Other comprehensive loss for the year		(5)	(2)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**125**	**815**
Earnings per share (Face value of Rs.10/- each)			
Basic and Diluted	26	1,300	8,166

The accompanying notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharti Airtel Services Limited

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

Bharti Airtel Services Limited airtel

Nilesh H. Lahoti
Partner
Membership No: 130054
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Date: May 14, 2024

Pankaj Tewari
Director
DIN : 08006533
Place: Gurugram

Soumen Ray
Director
DIN : 09484511
Place: Gurugram

Bharti Airtel Services Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Equity share capital		Other equity - Reserves and Surplus	Total equity
	No. of shares (in '000')	Amount	Retained earnings	
As of April 01, 2022	**100**	**1**	**1,164**	**1,165**
Profit for the year	-	-	817	817
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)	-	-	(2)	(2)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	**815**	**815**
Deemed dividend distribution*			(47)	(47)
Dividend paid			(1,329)	(1,329)
As of March 31, 2023	**100**	**1**	**603**	**604**
Profit for the year	-	-	130	130
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)	-	-	(5)	(5)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	**125**	**125**
As of March 31, 2024	**100**	**1**	**728**	**729**

*Refer Note 4(ii)

The accompanying notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
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Place: Gurugram

Bharti Airtel Services Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	211	877
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	92	33
Finance costs	1,175	574
Interest income	(437)	(410)
Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off	47	118
Employee share based payment expense	7	7
Dividend income	-	(646)
Other non-cash items	146	413
Operating cash flow before changes in assets and liabilities	**1,241**	**966**
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	(1,356)	(1,239)
Trade payables	(497)	(1,035)
Inventories	590	494
Provisions	(8)	(11)
Other financial and non financial assets	1,577	(4,057)
Other financial and non financial liablities	363	8
Net cash generated from / (used in) operations before tax	**1,910**	**(4,874)**
Income tax paid (net)	(208)	(398)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities (a)	**1,702**	**(5,272)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(395)	(122)
Investment in subsidiary (refer note 4(i))	(6,578)	-
Dividend received	-	646
Interest received	437	410
Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities (b)	**(6,536)**	**934**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of lease liabilities	(5)	(3)
Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)	6,168	6,297
Dividend paid	-	(1,329)
Interest and other finance charges paid	(1,127)	(533)
Net cash generated from financing activities (c)	**5,036**	**4,432**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year (a + b +c)	**202**	**94**
Add : Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	164	70
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (refer note 12)	**366**	**164**

The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'indirect method' as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

Please refer note 30(1)(vi), for reconciliation of liabilities whose cash flow movements are disclosed as part of financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

Please refer note 30(1)(vii), for non-cash investing and financing transactions that are excluded from Statement of Cash Flows.

The accompanying notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No: 117366W / W-100018)

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

Nilesh H. Lahoti
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharti Airtel Services Limited

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Bharti Airtel Services Limited airtel

Soumen Ray
Director
DIN : 09484511
Place: Gurugram

1. Corporate information

Bharti Airtel Services Limited ('the Company') (CIN: U64201DL1997PLC091001) is domiciled and incorporated in India as a public limited company on December 5, 1997. The registered office of the Company is situated at Bharti Crescent, 1, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, Phase II, New Delhi – 110070, India.

The Company is primarily engaged in selling and rental of hardware for internet business, telecommunication equipment, handsets, allied services and rendering man power services. The details as to the services provided by the Company are further provided in note 21.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These Financial Statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

During the financial year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has a total comprehensive income of Rs. 125 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 815) and as on that date, its current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs. 12,642 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 6,985). In making its assessment of going concern, management acknowledges that the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the generation of sufficient profits, positive cash flows and the uncommitted credit facility from Bharti Airtel Limited ('Parent Company') to provide appropriate financial support which is valid upto March 31, 2027. In view of above, the financial statements are prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern assumption.

The Financial Statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 14, 2024.

The Financial Statements are based on the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Division II of Schedule III (as amended) to the Act. Further, for the purpose of clarity, various items are aggregated in the Balance Sheet ('Balance Sheet') and Statement of Profit and Loss ('Statement of Profit and Loss'). Nonetheless, these items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the Financial Statements, where applicable or required.

All the amounts included in the Financial Statements are reported in millions of Indian Rupee ('Rupees' or 'Rs.') and are rounded off to the nearest million, except per share data and unless stated otherwise. Further, due to rounding off, certain amounts are appearing as '0'.

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The preparation of the said Financial Statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgments. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to the Financial Statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in note 3.

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied, by the Company, to all the periods presented in the said Financial Statements, except in case of adoption of any new standards and amendments during the year.

To provide more reliable and relevant information about the effect of certain items in the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows the Company has changed the classification of certain items.

New amendments adopted during the year

Amendments to Ind AS

MCA vide notification no. G.S.R. 242(E) dated March 31, 2023 has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 which amends following Ind AS (as applicable to the Company):

- Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments
- Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements
- Ind AS 12, Income Taxes
- Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023, however these do not have material impact on the financial statement of the Company.

Amendments to Ind AS issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the accrual and going concern basis, and the historical cost convention except where the Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment. The principal variations from the historical cost convention relate to financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL'), which are measured at fair value.

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Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price at the measurement date, at which an asset can be sold or a liability can be transferred, in an orderly transaction between market participants. The Company's accounting policies require, measurement of certain financial instruments and liabilities at fair values (either on a recurring or non-recurring basis).

The Company is required to classify the fair valuation method of the financial / non-financial assets and liabilities, either measured or disclosed at fair value in the Financial Statements, using a three level fair-value-hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurement). Accordingly, the Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

The three levels of the fair-value-hierarchy are described below:
Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets
Level 2: Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are directly or indirectly observable
Level 3: Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are unobservable

2.3 Foreign currency transactions

a) Functional and presentation currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the relevant functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the closing exchange rate prevailing as at the reporting date with the resulting foreign exchange differences, on subsequent re-statement / settlement, recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevalent, at the date of initial recognition (in case they are measured at historical cost) or at the date when the fair value is determined (in case they are measured at fair value) – the resulting foreign exchange difference, on subsequent re-statement / settlement, recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI') or directly in equity.

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2.4 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, and all other assets and liabilities which are not current (as discussed in the below paragraphs) are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

A liability is classified as current when it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

An item is recognised as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. PPE are initially recognised at cost. The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price (including non-refundable duties and taxes but excluding any trade discounts and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Further, it includes assets installed on the premises of customers as the associated risks, rewards and control remain with the Company.

Subsequent to initial recognition, PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. When significant parts of PPE are required to be replaced at regular intervals, the Company recognises such parts as separate component of assets. When an item of PPE is replaced, then its carrying amount is de-recognised from the Balance Sheet and cost of the new item of PPE is recognised. Further, in case the replaced part was not being depreciated separately, the cost of the replacement is used as an indication to determine the cost of the replaced part at the time it was acquired.

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the balance sheet date, is shown as capital work-in-progress, advances given towards acquisition of PPE outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed under other non-current assets.

The expenditures that are incurred after the item of PPE has been available for use, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such costs are incurred. However, in situations where the said expenditure can be measured reliably, and is probable that future economic benefits associated with it will flow to the Company, it is included in the asset's carrying value or as a separate asset, as appropriate.

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Depreciation on PPE is computed using the straight line method over the estimated useful lives. The management basis its past experience and technical assessment has estimated the useful lives, which is at variance with the life prescribed in Part C of Schedule II to the Act and has accordingly, depreciated the assets over such useful life. Freehold land is not depreciated as it has an unlimited useful life.

The Company has established the estimated range of useful lives for different categories of PPE as follows:

Categories	**Years**
Buildings	20
Plant and equipment	
- Network equipment (including passive infrastructure)	3 - 25
- Customer premise equipments	3 – 5
Computers and servers	3 – 5
Furniture & fixtures and office equipments	2 – 5

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of PPE are reviewed, and adjusted appropriately, at least as at each financial year end so as to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets. The effect of any change in the estimated useful lives, residual values and / or depreciation method are accounted prospectively, and accordingly the depreciation is calculated over the PPE's remaining revised useful life. The cost and the accumulated depreciation for PPE sold, scrapped, retired or otherwise disposed off are derecognised from the Balance Sheet and the resulting gains / losses are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other other income / other expenses.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

PPE & Rights-of-use assets ('ROU')

PPE (including CWIP) and ROU are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be recoverable.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (that is, higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined at the cash-generating-unit ('CGU') level to which the said asset belongs. If such individual assets or CGU are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the asset / CGU exceeds their estimated recoverable amount and allocated on pro rata basis.

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Reversal of impairment losses

Impairment losses are reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the carrying value is increased to its revised recoverable amount provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the said asset / CGU previously.

2.7 Financial instruments

a. Recognition, classification and presentation

The financial instruments are recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

The Company determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

The Company recognises its investment in subsidiaries at cost less any impairment losses. The said investments are tested for impairment whenever circumstances indicate that their carrying values may exceed the recoverable amount (viz. higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value-in-use).

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: a) those to be measured subsequently at FVTPL, and b) those to be measured at amortised cost. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

The Company has classified all the non-derivative financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets and liabilities arising from different transactions are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the Balance Sheet, if and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the related recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

b. Measurement – Non-Derivative financial instruments

I. Initial measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Other transaction costs are expensed as incurred in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The transaction price is generally the best evidence of the financial instrument's initial fair value. However, it is possible for an entity to determine that the instrument's fair value is not the transaction price.

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The difference between the transaction amount and the fair value (if any) is accounted for as follows:

- The difference is recognised as a gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss only if fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (that is, a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets.
- In all other cases, an entity recognises the instrument at fair value and defers the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price in the statement of financial position.

II. Subsequent measurement - financial assets

The subsequent measurement of the non-derivative financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

i. Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost using the effective-interest rate ('EIR') method (if the impact of discounting / any transaction costs is significant). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

ii. Financial assets at FVTPL

All financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost are measured at FVTPL. Interest (basis EIR method) and dividend income from financial assets at FVTPL is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other income separately from the other gains / losses arising from changes in the fair value.

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve months, expected credit loss (ECL) is used to provide for impairment loss, otherwise lifetime ECL is used.

However, only in case of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

III. Subsequent measurement - financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method (if the impact of discounting / any transaction costs is significant). Any financial guarantees are amortised over the life of the guarantee and are measured at each reporting date at the higher of (i) the remaining unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition and (ii) the best estimate of expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

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c. Derecognition

The financial assets are de-recognised from the Balance Sheet when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired, or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. The financial liabilities are de-recognised from the Balance Sheet when the underlying obligations are extinguished, discharged, lapsed, cancelled, expires or legally released. The resultant impact of derecognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.8 Leases

The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses the contract as, or containing, 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 the contract involves the use of an identified asset, the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

Company as a lessee

The Company recognises a ROU and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee in the Balance Sheet. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the incremental borrowing rate (as the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined). Lease liabilities include the net present value of fixed payments (including any in-substance fixed payments) and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Subsequently, 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 including or when the lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease. The corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the ROU, or is recorded in Statement of Profit or Loss if the carrying amount of the related ROU has been reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability.

ROU are measured at cost, comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and any initial direct costs less any lease incentives received.

Subsequent to initial recognition, ROU are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. Depreciation is computed using the straight line method from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset or the end of the lease term, whichever is shorter. The estimated useful lives of ROU are determined on the same basis as those of the underlying asset.

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In the Balance Sheet, the ROU and lease liabilities are presented separately. In the Statement of Profit and Loss, interest expense on lease liabilities are presented separately from the depreciation charge for the ROU. Interest expense on the lease liability is a component of finance costs, which are presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash payments for the principal portion of lease payments and the interest portion of lease liability are presented as financing activities, and short-term lease payments and payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability, if any, as operating activities.

When a contract includes lease and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract on the basis of the relative stand-alone prices of each lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

Company as a lessor

Whenever 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.

Amounts due from lessees under a finance lease are recognised as receivables at an amount equal to the net investment in the leased assets. Finance lease income is allocated to the periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the finance lease.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

When a contract includes lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

2.9 Taxes

The income tax expense comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the OCI or directly in equity, in which case the related income tax is also recognised accordingly.

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a. Current tax

The current tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rates, laws and regulations, which have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date. The payment made in excess / (shortfall) of the Company's income tax obligation for the period are recognised in the Balance Sheet under assets as income tax assets / under current liabilities as current tax liabilities.

Any interest, related to accrued liabilities for potential tax assessments are not included in income tax charge or (credit), but are rather recognised within finance costs.

The Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation. The Company considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. If the Company concludes it is probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, it determines the taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings. If the Company concludes it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the entity reflects the effect of uncertainty in determining the related taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity 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.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the Financial Statements. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. However, deferred tax is not recognised if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. The Company considers the projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment.

The unrecognised deferred tax assets / carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date for recoverability and adjusted appropriately.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are off-set where there is a legally enforceable right to enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and where the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (determined using the first-in-first-out method) and net realisable value. The costs comprise its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the inventories to its present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank balances and any deposits with original maturities of three months or less (that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and cash equivalents and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value). However, for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, in addition to above items, any bank overdrafts / cash credits that are integral part of the Company's cash management, are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

2.12 Equity share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as Equity when the Company has an un-conditional right to avoid delivery of cash or another financial asset, that is, when the dividend and repayment of capital are at the sole and absolute discretion of the Company and there is no contractual obligation whatsoever to that effect.

2.13 Employee benefits

The Company's employee benefits mainly include wages, salaries, bonuses, defined contribution plans, defined benefit plans, compensated absences and deferred compensation. The employee benefits are recognised in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the Company employees. Short-term employee benefits are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss at undiscounted amounts during the period in which the related services are rendered.

a. Defined contribution plans

The contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when the services are rendered by employees. The Company has no further obligations under these plans beyond its periodic contributions.

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b. Defined benefit plans

In accordance with the local laws and regulations, all the employees in India are entitled for the Gratuity plan. The said plan requires a lump-sum payment to eligible employees (meeting the required vesting service condition) at retirement or termination of employment, based on a pre-defined formula.

The Company provides for the liability towards the said plans on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out quarterly as at the reporting date, by an independent qualified actuary using the projected-unit-credit method.

The obligation towards the said benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet, at the present value of the defined benefit obligations. The present value of the said obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using interest rates of government bonds.

The interest income / (expense) are calculated by applying the above mentioned discount rate to the defined benefit obligations. The net interest income / (expense) on the net defined benefit obligations is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the related re-measurements of the net defined benefit obligations are recognised directly in the OCI in the period in which they arise. The said re-measurements comprise of actuarial gains and losses (arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions). Re-measurements are not re-classified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in any of the subsequent periods.

c. Other employee benefits

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences as well as other long-term benefits. Compensated absences benefit comprises of encashment and availment of leave balances that were earned by the employees over the period of past employment.

The Company provides for the liability towards the said benefit on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out quarterly as at the reporting date, by an independent qualified actuary using the projected-unit-credit method. The related re-measurements are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the said obligation, and the amounts of the said obligation can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the relevant obligation, (if the impact of discounting is significant), using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to unwinding of discount over passage of time is recognised within finance costs.

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Management, in consultation with legal, tax and other advisers, assesses the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed. The Company recognises a provision in cases where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations arising from such claims.

2.15 Contingencies

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. Contingent asset is not recognised and is disclosed only where an inflow of economic benefits are probable.

2.16 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to the customer at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) which the Company has received or expects to receive in exchange of those products or services, net of any taxes / duties, discounts and process waivers.

Revenue is recognised when, or as, each distinct performance obligation is satisfied. The main categories of revenue and the basis of recognition are as follows:

a. Service revenues

Service revenue mainly pertains to repair & maintenance, managed & support services and manpower services. Revenue from rendering of manpower services is recognised on a man-month basis as and when services are rendered.

Other services revenues are recognised when the services are rendered over the period of time.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as unbilled revenue while invoicing / collection in excess of revenue are classified as deferred revenue / advance from customers.

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

b. Sale of products

Sale of products consist primarily of revenue from sale of telecommunication equipment, handsets and related accessories. Revenue from equipment sales is recognised when the control of such equipment is transferred to the customer. Installation charges are recognised on completion of performance obligation.

c. Interest income

The interest income is recognised using the EIR method. For further details, refer note 2.7.

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2.17 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other ancillary costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. The borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of any asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within finance costs in the period in which they are incurred.

2.18 Dividends paid

Dividend to shareholders is recognised as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders. However, interim dividend is recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

2.19 Earnings per share ('EPS')

The Company presents the Basic and Diluted EPS.

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the profit for the period attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting, the profit for the year attributable to the shareholders and the weighted average numbers of shares considered for deriving basic EPS, for the effects of all the shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential shares. The dilutive potential shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value. Further, the dilutive potential shares are deemed converted as at beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date during the period.

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainties and critical judgements

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the said Financial Statements are continuously evaluated by the Company, and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events), that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. The said estimates and judgements are based on the facts and events that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

Although the Company regularly assesses these estimates, actual results could differ materially from these estimates - even if the assumptions underlying such estimates were reasonable when made, if these results differ from historical experience or other assumptions do not turn out to be substantially accurate. The changes in estimates are recognised in the Financial Statements in the year in which they become known.

3.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainties

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities are discussed below:

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a. Useful lives of PPE

As described in note 2.6 above, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of PPE at the end of each reporting period. After considering market conditions, industry practice, technological developments and other factors, the Company determined that the current useful lives of its PPE remain appropriate. However, changes in economic conditions of the markets, competition and technology, among others, are unpredictable and they may significantly impact the useful lives of PPE and therefore the depreciation charges (refer note 2.5).

b. Allowance for impairment of trade receivables

The expected credit loss is mainly based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience. The receivables are assessed on an individual basis or grouped into homogeneous groups and assessed for impairment collectively, depending on their significance. Moreover, trade receivables are written off on a case-to-case basis if deemed not to be collectible on the assessment of the underlying facts and circumstances.

c. Contingent liability

The Company is involved in various legal, tax and regulatory matters, the outcome of which may not be favorable to the Company. Management in consultation with the legal, tax and other advisers assess the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed. The Company has applied its judgement and has recognised liabilities based on whether additional amounts will be payable and has included contingent liabilities where economic outflows are considered possible but not probable. Refer note 20 for details of contingent liabilities.

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4. Significant transaction/new developments

i. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has acquired 49,45,239 equity shares representing 97.12% stake in Beetel Teletech Limited ('Beetel') for a total consideration of Rs. 6,578 million. Subsequent to the consummation of transaction, Beetel has become a subsidiary of the Company.

ii. During the year ended March 31, 2023, upon approval of Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chandigarh Bench, vide its order received on January 25, 2023 in certified copy, the composite scheme of arrangement between Nettle Infrastructure Investments Limited ('Nettle'), Telesonic Networks Limited ('Telesonic'), their respective shareholders and Parent Company under sections 230 to 232 along with other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for amalgamation of Nettle and Telesonic, fellow subsidiaries, with the Parent Company ('Scheme') has become effective from February 1, 2023, with an appointed date of April 1, 2022 in accordance with the Scheme. Pursuant to merger, the investment appearing in the books the Company (in fellow subsidiaries – Nettle and Telesonic) will be cancelled as Nettle and Telesonic are getting merged with Parent Company and in return there is no consideration being given to the Company. Considering the fact, the relationship of Bharti Airtel and the Company is of Parent and subsidiary, the consideration forgiven by the Company (in the form of cancellation of its investments) had been considered akin to dividend distribution to its parent and adjusted against retained earnings.

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5. Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

The following table presents the reconciliation of changes in the carrying value of PPE for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Freehold land	Building	Plant and machinery#	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Total
Gross carrying value						
Balance as of April 1, 2022	**44**	**25**	**1,094**	**3**	**36**	**1,202**
Additions	-	-	54	-	1	55
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2023	**44**	**25**	**1,148**	**3**	**37**	**1,257**
Balance as of April 1, 2023	**44**	**25**	**1,148**	**3**	**37**	**1,257**
Additions	-	-	337	-	63	400
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2024	**44**	**25**	**1,485**	**3**	**100**	**1,657**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as of April 1, 2022	-	**25**	**1,055**	**3**	**17**	**1,100**
Charge	-	-	24	-	9	33
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2023	-	**25**	**1,079**	**3**	**26**	**1,133**
Balance as of April 1, 2023	-	**25**	**1,079**	**3**	**26**	**1,133**
Charge	-	-	64	-	24	88
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2024	-	**25**	**1,143**	**3**	**50**	**1,221**
Net carrying value						
As of March 31, 2023	44	-	69	-	11	124
As of March 31, 2024	44	-	342	-	50	436

#The following table summarizes the detail of significant part of assets given on lease: -

	As of	
Plant and machinery	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Gross carrying value	1,184	1,136
Accumulated depreciation	1,012	1,077
Net carrying value	**172**	**59**

The carrying value of capital work-in-progress (CWIP) as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is Rs.101 and Rs. 102, respectively, which pertains to plant and machinery.

CWIP ageing schedule

As of March 31, 2024

	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 (net of provision)	101	-	-	-	101

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As of March 31, 2023

	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 (net of provision)	102	-	-	-	102

6. Investments

Non-Current

	As of	
Investments carried at cost	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Investment in subsidiary		
Beetel Teletech Limited: 4,945,239 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	6,578	-
	6,578	**-**
Aggregate book value of unquoted investment	6,578	-

7. Other financial assets

Non-current

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Finance lease receivables (refer note 28)	3,095	4,848
Security deposits	6	2
	3,101	**4,850**

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Finance lease receivables (refer note 28)	1,464	1,171
Unbilled revenue (refer note 21)	631	229
Claims Recoverable	65	54
	2,160	**1,454**

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

8. Income tax

The major components of income tax expense are:

	For the year ended	
Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Current tax		
- For the year	194	70
- Adjustments for prior periods	4	-
	198	70
Deferred tax		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(113)	(10)
- Adjustments for prior periods	(4)	-
	(117)	(10)
Income tax expense	**81**	**60**
Amount recognised in OCI		
Deferred tax related to items credited to OCI during the year:		
- Tax credit on re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	(0)	(0)
Deferred Tax credited to Other Comprehensive Income	**(0)**	**(0)**

The reconciliation between the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax and income tax expense is summarised below

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Profit before tax	211	877
Tax expense @ 25.168%	53	221
Effect of:		
Net deduction claimed under income tax act	-	(164)
Expenses not deductible (net)	28	3
Income tax credit	**81**	**60**

The analysis of deferred tax assets is as follows:

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Deferred tax asset / (Liability)		
Allowances for impairment of debtors	149	164
Provision for inventory	165	151
Provision for employee benefits	24	11
Non-financial liabilities	12	6
Depreciation of PPE / ROU and interest on lease liabilities	6	(93)
Deferred tax asset	**356**	**239**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Deferred tax (expense) / credit		
Allowances for impairment of debtors	(15)	(45)
Provision for inventory	14	98
Provision for employee benefits	13	2
Depreciation of PPE / ROU and interest on lease liabilities	99	(47)
Non-financial liabilities	6	2
Net deferred tax credit	**113**	**10**

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

The movement in deferred tax assets during the year is as follows:

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	**239**	**229**
Tax credit recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	117	10
Tax credit recognised in OCI	0	0
Closing balance	**356**	**239**

9. Other assets

Non-current

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	324	323
Others*	111	-
	435	**323**

*Others represent indirect taxes recoverable, payments made to various Government authorities under protest and are disclosed net of provision.

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	466	338
Advances to suppliers	85	157
Taxes recoverable#	853	1,593
Others*	67	62
	1,471	**2,150**

#Taxes recoverable mainly include Goods & Services Tax ('GST').

*It mainly includes earnest money deposit.

10. Inventories

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Stock in trade *	725	1,377
	725	**1,377**

*Net of allowance for diminution in value of Rs. 638 and Rs. 594 as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively. It also includes inventory lying with third parties of Rs. 114 and Rs. 95 as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively.

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11. Trade receivables

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	1,805	1,406
	1,805	**1,406**

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured*	3,899	3,076
Less: Allowances for doubtful receivables	(434)	(517)
	3,465	**2,559**

*It includes amount due from related parties (refer note 28)
Refer note 30(1)(iv) for credit risk

The movement in allowances for doubtful receivables is as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	517	691
Additions	47	119
Write off (net of recovery)	(130)	(293)
Closing balance	**434**	**517**

Trade receivables ageing schedule

As of March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	2,583	1,936	445	286	394	60	5,704
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables — considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							5,704
Less: allowances for doubtful receivables							(434)
Net Trade receivables							5,270

As of March 31, 2023

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	2,368	1,337	215	113	78	371	4,482
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables — considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							4,482
Less: allowances for doubtful receivables							(517)
Net Trade receivables							3,965

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12. Cash and bank balances

Cash & cash equivalents ('C&CE ')

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	355	140
Cheques on hand	5	-
Cash on hand	6	24
	366	**164**

Other bank balances

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Margin Money Deposits	2	1
	2	**1**

13. Equity share capital

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised shares		
1,000,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	**10**	**10**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
100,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each	1	1
	1	**1**

a) **Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year**

	As of			
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	100,000	1	100,000	1
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**100,000**	**1**	**100,000**	**1**

b) **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 each. The holder of the equity share is entitled to dividend right and voting right in the same proportion as the capital paid-up on such equity share bears to the total paid-up equity share capital of the Company. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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c) **Details of shareholders (as per register of shareholders) holding more than 5% shares in the Company**

	As of			
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up				
Bharti Airtel Limited, the Parent company	99,994	99.99%	99,994	99.99%

d) **Shareholding of Promoters**

		As of				
		April 1, 2023		March 31, 2024		
S No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares '000	% of total shares	No. of shares '000	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Bharti Airtel Limited	99,994	99.99	99,994	99.99%	-

		As of				
		April 1, 2022		March 31, 2023		
S No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares '000	% of total shares	No. of shares '000	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Bharti Airtel Limited	99,994	99.99	99,994	99.99	-

e) **Dividend**

During the previous year ended March 31, 2023, the Board of Directors has declared an interim dividend of Rs. 13,294 per equity share in its meetings held on September 27, 2022, which has been paid. Accordingly, the Company has claimed benefits of such dividend under section 80M of Income Tax Act 1961 while computing its current tax for Assessment year 2023-24.

14. Reserve and surplus

Retained earnings: Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company and re-measurement differences on defined benefit plans.

15. Borrowings

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Unsecured		
Loan from parent Company (refer note 28)	11,008	11,016
Loan from fellow subsidiaries (refer note 28)	6,222	-
Less: interest accrued (refer note 18)	(108)	(62)
	17,122	**10,954**

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Analysis of borrowings

Repayment terms of borrowings

	As of March 31, 2024			
	Interest rate (range)	Frequency of installments	Number of installments outstanding per facility	Within one year
Loan from parent company	8.8%	One time	On demand	10,952
Loan from fellow subsidiaries	8.8%	One time	On demand	6,170
				17,122

	As of March 31, 2023			
	Interest rate (range)	Frequency of installments	Number of installments outstanding per facility	Within one year
Loan from parent company	6.0%	One time	On demand	10,954
				10,954

16. Provisions

Non-current	As of	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Gratuity	42	28
Other employee benefit plan	2	3
	44	**31**

Current	As of	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Gratuity	21	6
Other employee benefit plan	34	15
	55	**21**

Refer note 23 for movement of provision towards employee benefits.

17. Trade payables

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	256	99
Others*	2,529	3,183
	2,785	**3,282**

*It includes amount due to related parties (refer note 28)

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Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act, 2006') disclosure

The dues to micro and small enterprises as required under MSMED Act, 2006, based on the information available with the Company, is given below:

Sr No	Particulars	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2023
1	Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	256	99
2	Amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
3	Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
4	Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	-	-
5	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

Trade payables ageing schedule

As of March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Dues to micro and small enterprises (A)	-	233	21	0	1	1	256
(ii) Others (B)	1,245	1,240	3	7	1	33	2,529
(iii) Disputed dues to micro and small enterprises (c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total dues to micro and small enterprises (A+C)							256
Total Others (B+D)							2,529

As of March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Dues to micro and small enterprises (A)	-	88	8	1	1	1	99
(ii) Others (B)	2,023	1,009	129	2	4	16	3,183
(iii) Disputed dues to micro and small enterprises (c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total dues to micro and small enterprises (A+C)							99
Total Others (B+D)							3,183

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

18. Other financial liabilities

Non-current

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2023
Security Deposits	2	2
	2	**2**

Current

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2023
Payables against capital expenditure	1	-
Employee payables	126	65
Interest accrued but not due (refer note 28)	108	62
Others*	43	24
	278	**151**

*It mainly includes contribution to provident funds, ESIC etc.

19. Other current liabilities

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2023
Taxes payable*	334	126
Advance received from customers	108	70
	442	**196**

* Taxes payable mainly pertains to GST and payable towards sub-judice matters.

20. Contingent liabilities and commitments

(i) Contingent liabilities

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2023
Taxes, duties and other demands (under adjudication/appeal/dispute)		
-Service tax, Sales tax and GST	137	148
-Income tax	6	6
-Entry tax	12	116
	155	**270**

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The category wise detail of the contingent liabilities has been given below: -

a) Service Tax

Department has raised the demand for reversal of CENVAT Credit on common input service used in trading as well as provision of taxable service.

b) Sales Tax and GST

Department has raised demands on various issues related to disallowance of input tax credit (ITC), difference in ITC availed in return GSTR-3B as compared to ITC available over GST portal, non submission of C and F forms, vehicle seizure cases and other miscellaneous issues.

c) Entry Tax

In certain states, an entry tax is levied on receipt of import from outside the state. This position has been challenged by the Company in the respective states, on the grounds that the specific entry tax is ultra vires the Constitution. Classification issues has also been raised, whereby, in view of the Company, the material proposed to be taxed is not covered under the specific category.

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India upheld the constitutional validity of entry tax levied by few States. However, Supreme Court did not conclude certain aspects such as present levies in each State is discriminatory in nature or not, leaving them open to be decided by regular benches of the Courts. The Company has recorded provision for entry tax dispute for states except for one state which is disclosed as contingent liability.
Considering the nature of above disputes/ litigations, it is difficult to reliably ascertain the timing of settlement.

d) Income Tax demand

Income tax demands mainly include the appeals filed by the Company before various appellate authorities against the disallowance by income tax authorities of certain expenses being claimed. During the year, the Company has reassessed the existing possible obligations and accordingly disclosed for such amounts.

(ii) Commitments

The Company has contractual commitments towards capital expenditure (net of related advances) and towards trading goods of Rs. 639 and Rs. 265 as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively.

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21. Revenue from operations

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Service revenue	4,477	2,873
Sale of traded goods*	6,365	9,872
	10,842	**12,745**

Disaggregation of Revenue

Revenue is disaggregated by major products / service lines and geographical market as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Types of goods or services		
Service revenue	4,477	2,873
Sale of traded goods*	6,365	9,872
	10,842	**12,745**

* Includes price differential on dongles sales received from the Parent Company.

Geographical markets

	For the year ended	
Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
India	10,402	12,274
Africa	381	430
Others	59	41
	10,842	**12,745**

Revenues from one customer amounting to Rs. 3,177 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 5,101), arising from sales of dongles, Mifi Devices and other telecom hardware with allied services.

Contract Balances

The following table provides information about unbilled revenue and deferred revenue from contract with customers

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Unbilled Revenue (refer note 7)	631	229
Deferred Revenue	145	100

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Significant changes in the unbilled revenue and deferred revenue balances during the year are as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	
	Unbilled Revenue	Deferred Revenue
Revenue recognised that was included in the deferred revenue balance at the beginning of the year		62
Increases due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year		107
Transfers from Unbilled Revenue recognised at the beginning of the year to receivables	229	
Unbilled Created during the year but still outstanding at end of the year	631	

21.1 Other income

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Dividend income	-	646
Interest income*	435	410
Income from quoted investment	2	13
Foreign exchange gain (net)	-	21
Management support service charges (refer note 28)	167	-
Miscellaneous income	4	6
	608	**1,096**

*It mainly includes interest charged from related parties (refer note 28).

22. Cost of goods sold

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Inventory at the beginning of the year	1,377	2,263
Add: Purchases	4,954	8,117
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(725)	(1,377)
	5,606	**9,003**

23. Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,609	706
Contribution to provident and other funds	68	31
Staff welfare expenses	62	29
Defined benefit plan / other long-term benefits	51	19
Others*	10	10
	1,800	**795**

*It mainly includes recruitment and training expenses.

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23.1 Employee benefits

The details of significant defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	For the year ended			
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Gratuity	Compensated absence	Gratuity	Compensated absence
Obligation				
Balance as at beginning of the year	34	15	27	11
Current service cost	26	21	10	6
Interest cost	3	1	2	1
Benefits paid	(12)	(5)	(9)	(3)
Transfers	7	2	1	0
Remeasurements	5	0	2	0
Present value of obligation	**63**	**34**	**34**	**15**
Current portion	21	34	6	15
Non-current portion	42	-	28	-

As of March 31, 2024, expected contributions for the next annual reporting period is Rs. 50.

Amount recognised in OCI

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Experience loss	6	2
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	(1)	0
Loss/ (Gain) from change in financial assumptions	0	(0)
Remeasurements of defined benefits plans	5	2

Due to its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to the following significant risks:

Changes in bond yields - A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liability.

Salary risk - The present value of the defined benefit plans liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of the plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The financial (per annum rates) and demographic assumptions used to determine defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount Rate	7.11%	7.38%
Rate of salary increase	7.00%	7.00%
Rate of attrition	14% to 58%	11% to 28%
Retirement age	58	58

Sensitivity analysis

The Company regularly assesses these assumptions with the projected long-term plans and prevalent industry standards.

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*Details of Auditor's remuneration (excluding GST) included in legal and professional charges:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
-Audit fee	2	1
-Reimbursement of expenses	0	0
-Other services (including certification)	0	0
	2	**1**

**Additional information pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR')

Particulars	For the year ended **March 31, 2024**	For the year ended **March 31, 2023**
(i) amount required to be spent by the company during the year	6	9
(ii) amount of expenditure incurred	5	9
(iii) shortfall at the end of the year#	1	Nil
(iv) total of previous years shortfall	Nil	Nil
(v) nature of CSR activities	Company's CSR program focuses on promoting education for the underprivileged and livelihood enhancement education programs	Company's CSR program focuses on promoting education for the underprivileged and livelihood enhancement education programs
(vi) details of related party transactions	Contributed an amount of Rs. 5 Mn to Bharti Foundation	Contributed an amount of Rs. 9 Mn to Bharti Foundation

For the amount yet to be spent, the Company has time upto six months from the expiry of the financial year as permitted under the second proviso to section 135(5) of the Act.

25. Finance costs

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Interest expenses*	1,156	589
Interest expense - lease liabilities	2	-
Foreign exchange loss (net)	1	-
Other finance charges	15	6
	1,174	**595**

*It mainly includes interest expenses on loan due from related parties.

26. Earnings per share ('EPS')

The details used in the computation of Basic and Diluted EPS:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Profit attributable to equity shareholders as per Statement of Profit and Loss (A)	130	817
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of basic/diluted earnings per share (B) (in thousands)	100	100
Equity shares of face value of Rs 10 per share		
Basic/diluted (A/B)	1,300	8,166

27. Segment Reporting

The Company operates only in one business segment viz. selling of hardware for internet, telecommunication equipment, handsets, allied services and rendering manpower services. Accordingly, no operating segment financial information is disclosed.

28. Related Party Disclosures

i. Parent Company

Bharti Airtel Limited

ii. Ultimate controlling entity

Bharti Enterprises (Holding) Private Limited. It is held by private trusts of Bharti family, with Mr. Sunil Bharti Mittal's family trust effectively controlling the said company.

iii. Subsidiary

Beetel Teletech Limited (w.e.f January 1, 2024)

iv. Associate

Dixon Electro Applicances Private Limited (w.e.f January 01,2024)

iv. Entity where Parent Company exercises significant influence with whom transactions have taken place during the reporting periods

(a) Fellow Associates

Lavelle Networks Private Limited

Airtel Payment Bank Limited

(b) Fellow Joint ventures

Indus Towers Limited

SmarTx Services Limited

v. Entity controlled by KMP/Close relative of KMP

Bharti (RM) Holdings Private Limited

Bharti (RBM) Enterprises Private Limited

Bharti (LM) Enterprises Private Limited

vi. Other entities with whom transactions have taken place during the reporting periods

i. Fellow subsidiaries

Bharti Hexacom Limited

Bharti Telemedia Limited

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Telesonic Networks Limited (merged with Parent Company w.e.f. February 1, 2023)

Nxtra Data Limited

Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited

Bharti Airtel Lanka (Private) Limited

Bharti Airtel International (Netherlands) B.V.

Nettle Infrastructure Investments Limited (merged with Parent Company w.e.f. February 1, 2023)

Xtelify Limited (formerly known as Airtel Digital Limited)

Airtel Tanzania Public Limited Company

ii. **Other related parties***

Airtel Foundation (formerly known as Bharti Foundation)

Oak Infrastructure Developers Limited

Beetel Teletech Limited (upto December 31, 2023)

Dixon Electro Applicances Private Limited (upto December 31, 2023)

*'Other related parties' though not 'Related Parties' as per the definition under Ind AS 24, 'Related party disclosures', have been included by way of a voluntary disclosure, following the best corporate governance.

The summary of transactions with above mentioned parties is as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2024						
Particulars	**Parent Company**	**Subsidiary**	**Ultimate controlling entity**	**Entities controlled by KMP/Close relative of KMP**	**Fellow Subsidiaries**	**Entity where Parent exercises significant influence and joint control**	**Other related parties**
Purchase of fixed assets	38	9	-	-	4	168	104
Purchase of Investments/Subscription to share capital *	-	-	109	6,469	-	-	-
Interest charged by others	786	-	-	-	354	-	-
Rendering of services/Sale of traded goods/support charges	3,391	(1)	-	12	694	628	68
Receiving of services/Purchase of traded goods	73	3	-	-	(23)	131	(9)
Fund transferred/Expenses incurred on behalf of others	6,644	-	-	-	3,448	-	-
Fund received/Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company	345	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Interest charged by the Company	389	-	-	-	21	-	-
Loans taken	20,038	-	-	-	6,970	-	-
Repayment of loan taken	20,041	-	-	-	800	-	-
Guarantees and collaterals taken on behalf of others (including performance guarantees)	31	-	-	-	-	-	-

	For the year ended March 31, 2023						
Particulars	**Parent company**	**Subsidiary**	**Ultimate controlling entity**	**Entities controlled by KMP/Close relative of KMP**	**Fellow subsidiaries**	**Entity where Parent exercises significant influence and joint control**	**Other related parties**
Purchase of fixed assets	577	-	-	-	-	-	3,258
Interest charged by others	549	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rendering of services/Sale of traded goods	5,297	-	-	-	671	691	142
Receiving of services/Purchase of traded goods	29	-	-	-	40	189	13
Fund transferred/Expenses incurred on behalf of others	5,093	-	-	-	3,117	-	-
Fund received/Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company	336	-	-	-	0	2	-
Donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Interest charged by the Company	393	-	-	-	16	-	-
Loans taken	15,315	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of loan taken	7,569	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees and collaterals taken on behalf of others (including performance guarantees)	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Paid	1,329	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	646	-	-

*Refer Note 4(i)

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

The significant related party transactions are as follows: -

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
(i) Rendering of services/Sale of traded goods/Support charges		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	3,391	5,297
Fellow subsidiary		
Bharti Airtel International (Netherlands) B.V.	331	346
Bharti Hexacom Limited	84	232
Entity where Parent exercises significant influence		
Fellow Associates		
Airtel Payments Bank Limited	563	652
(ii) Loan taken		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	20,038	15,315
Fellow subsidiaries		
Bharti Telemedia Limited	2,000	-
Xtelify Limited (formerly known as Airtel Digital Limited)	4,970	-
(iii) Repayment of loan taken		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	20,040	7,568
Fellow subsidiaries		
Bharti Telemedia Limited	600	-
Xtelify Limited (formerly known as Airtel Digital Limited)	200	-
(iv) Dividend income		
Fellow subsidiaries		
Nettle Infrastructure Investments Limited (merged with airtel w.e.f. Februrary 01, 2023)	-	646
(v) Dividend Paid		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	-	1,329
(vi) Purchase of fixed assets		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	38	577
Other related party/ fellow company		
Beetel Teletech Limited (upto December 31, 2023)	104	3,258
(vii) Purchase of Investments/Subscription to share capital		
Entity controlled by KMP/Close relative of KMP		
Bharti (RM) Holdings Private Limited	837	-
Bharti (RBM) Holdings Private Limited	837	-
Bharti (LM) Enterprises Private Limited	4,794	-
Ultimate Holding Company		
Bharti Enterprises (Holding) Private Limited	109	-
(viii) Fund transferred/Expenses incurred on behalf of others		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	6,644	5,093
Fellow subsidiaries		
Bharti Hexacom Limited	352	240
Bharti Telemedia Limited	3,096	2,877
(ix) Fund received/Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	345	336
(x) Interest charged by others		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	786	549
Fellow subsidiaries		
Xtelify Limited (formerly known as Airtel Digital Limited)	320	-
(xi) Interest charged by the Company		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	389	393

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

The outstanding balances of the above mentioned related parties are as follows:

	Parent company	Subsidiary	Fellow subsidiaries	Entities where Parent exercises significant influence and joint control	Other related parties/ fellow companies
As of March 31, 2024					
Trade Payables	-	-	69	-	-
Trade Receivables	959	7	278	342	16
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	11,008	-	6,222	-	-
Guarantees and collaterals	59	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets*	4,580	-	266	-	-
As of March 31, 2023					
Trade Payables	-	-	77	3	0
Trade Receivables	102	-	147	305	34
Borrowings	11,016	-	-	-	-
Guarantees and collaterals	29	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets*	6,146	-	522	-	-

*It mainly includes lease receivables, which have discounted value of future cash receivables.

Outstanding balances at year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.

29. Leases

Company as a lessee

ROU

The following table presents the reconciliation of changes in the carrying value of ROU assets for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

	Plant & Machinery
Balance as at April 1, 2022	2
Additions	-
Depreciation expense	(2)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-
Balance as at April 1, 2023	-
Additions	59
Depreciation expense	(4)
Disposals / adjustments	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	55

- Plant & machinery: The Company leases plant and machinery comprising of hardware equipment.

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	For the year ended	
Leases under Ind AS 116	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Interest on lease liabilities	2	-
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low value assets	2	-

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Amounts recognised in Statement of Cash Flows

	For the year ended	
Leases under Ind AS 116	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Principal Payment for leases	5	3

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

	As of	
Leases under Ind AS 116	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Not later than one year	14	-
Later than one year but not later than five years	53	-
Later than five years	0	-
	67	**-**

Company as a lessor-operating lease

Amount recognised in profit & loss

	For the year ended	
Leases under Ind AS 116	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Lease income	203	219

Company as a lessor-finance lease

Amount recognised in profit & loss

	For the year ended	
Leases under Ind AS 116	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Selling profit	4	137
Finance income	410	408

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

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Less than one year	1,780	2,076
One to two years	1,782	1,584
Two to three years	1,491	1,584
Three to four years	285	1,464
Four to five years	4	265

30. Financial and Capital risk

1. Financial Risk

The business activities of the Company expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely market risks (that is, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk

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management strategies focus on the unpredictability of these elements and seek to minimise the potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The financial risk management for the Company is driven by the Company's senior management ('CSM'), in close co-ordination with the operating entities' internal / external experts subject to necessary supervision. The Company does not undertake any speculative transactions either through derivatives or otherwise. The CSM are accountable to the Board of Directors. They ensure that the Company's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate financial risk governance framework, policies and procedures. The Board of Directors of the respective operating entities periodically reviews the exposures to financial risks, and the measures taken for risk mitigation and the results thereof.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises on all recognised monetary assets and liabilities, and any highly probable forecasted transactions, which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The Company has foreign currency trade payables and receivables.

The foreign exchange risk management policy of the Company requires it to manage the foreign exchange risk by transacting as far as possible in the functional currency. Moreover, the Company monitors the movements in currencies in which the capex vendors are payable and manage any related foreign exchange risk.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The impact of foreign exchange sensitivity on profit for the year and OCI is given in the table below:

	Change in currency exchange rate	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity (OCI)
For the year ended March 31, 2024			
US Dollars	+5%	6	-
	-5%	(6)	-
For the year ended March 31, 2023			
US Dollars	+5%	6	-
	-5%	(6)	-

The sensitivity disclosed in the above table is mainly attributable to, in case of to foreign exchange gains / (losses) on translation of trade payables and trade receivables as at reporting date.

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a reasonably possible change in the underlying foreign currency against the respective functional currency while assuming all other variables to be constant.

Based on the movements in the foreign exchange rates historically and the prevailing market conditions as at the reporting date, the Company's management has concluded that the above mentioned rates used for sensitivity are reasonable benchmarks.

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(ii) Interest rate risk

As the Company does not have exposure to any floating-interest bearing assets, its interest income / interest costs and related cash inflows / outflows are not affected by changes in market interest rates. Consequently, the Company does not have any significant interest rate risk.

Borrowings

Borrowings with floating and fixed interest rates expose the Company to cash flow and fair value interest rate risk respectively. However, the short-term borrowings of the Company do not have a significant fair value or cash flow interest rate risk due to their short tenure. Accordingly, the components of the debt portfolio are determined by the CSM in a manner which enables the Company to achieve an optimum debt-mix basis its overall objectives and future market expectations.

The Company monitors the interest rate movement and manages the interest rate risk based on its risk management policies, which inter-alia include entering into interest swaps contracts - as considered appropriate and whenever necessary.

Interest rate sensitivity of borrowings

The impact of the interest rate sensitivity on profit / (loss) before tax is given in the table below:

Interest rate sensitivity	Increase / decrease (basis points)	Effect on profit before tax
For the year ended March 31, 2024		
INR - borrowings	+100	(171)
	-100	171
For the year ended March 31, 2023		
INR - borrowings	+100	(110)
	-100	110

The sensitivity disclosed in the above table is attributable to floating-interest rate borrowings.
The above sensitivity analysis is based on a reasonably possible change in the underlying interest rate of the Company's borrowings in INR, while assuming all other variables to be constant as at the reporting date.

Based on the movements in the interest rates historically and the prevailing market conditions as at the reporting date, the Company's management has concluded that the above mentioned rates used for sensitivity are reasonable benchmarks.

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

(iii) Price risk

The Company invests its surplus funds in various mutual funds (debt fund, equity fund, liquid schemes and income funds etc.), short term debt funds, government securities and fixed deposits. In order to manage its price risk arising from investments, the Company diversifies its portfolio in accordance with the limits set by the risk management policies.

(iv) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counter-party, the risk of deterioration of credit-worthiness of the counter-party as well as concentration risks of financial assets, and thereby exposing the Company to potential financial losses.

The Company is exposed to credit risk mainly with respect to trade receivables, investment in bank deposits, and mutual funds.

Trade receivables

The Trade receivables of the Company are typically non-interest bearing un-secured and derived from sales made to a large number of independent customers. As the customer base is widely distributed both economically and geographically, there is no concentration of credit risk.

As there is no independent credit rating of the customers available with the Company, the management reviews the credit-worthiness of its customers based on their financial position, past experience and other factors. The credit risk related to the trade receivables is managed / mitigated by each business unit, basis the Company's established policy and procedures, by setting appropriate payment terms and credit period, and by setting and monitoring internal limits on exposure to individual customers. The credit period provided by the Company to its customers is generally up to 90 days except for local cable operators, whose credit period is upto six years.

The Company uses a provision matrix to measure the expected credit loss of trade receivables, which comprise a very large numbers of small balances. Refer note 11 for details on the impairment of trade receivables. Based on the industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates, management considers that the trade receivables are credit impaired if the payments are more than 90 days past due, except receivables from related parties.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting date is as follows:

	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired				Total
		Less Than 30 days	30 to 60 days	60 to 90 days	Above 90 days	
As of March 31, 2024	2,583	781	1,123	147	636	5,270
As of March 31, 2023	2,368	550	249	295	503	3,965

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The Company performs on-going credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and monitors the credit-worthiness of its customers to which it grants credit in its ordinary course of business. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount due. Where the financial asset has been written-off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

The Company's treasury, in accordance with the board approved policy, maintains its cash and cash equivalents, deposits and investment in mutual funds - with banks, having good reputation and past track record, and high credit rating. Similarly, counter-parties of the Company's other receivables carry either no or very minimal credit risk. Further, the Company reviews the credit-worthiness of the counter-parties (on the basis of its ratings, credit spreads and financial strength) of all the above assets on an on-going basis, and if required, takes necessary mitigation measures.

(v) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. Accordingly, as a prudent liquidity risk management measure, the Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing and debt at an optimised cost.

Moreover, CSM regularly monitors the rolling forecasts of the entitie's liquidity reserve (comprising of the amount of available undrawn credit facilities and cash and cash equivalents) and the related requirements, to ensure they have sufficient cash on an ongoing basis to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom at all times on its available un-drawn committed credit facilities, so that there is no breach of borrowing limits or relevant covenants on any of its borrowings. For details as to the borrowings, refer note 15.

Based on past performance and current expectations, the Company believes that the cash and cash equivalents, cash generated from operations and available undrawn credit facilities, will satisfy its working capital needs, capital expenditure, investment requirements, commitments and other liquidity requirements associated with its existing operations, through at least the next twelve months.

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	As of March 31, 2024						
	Carrying amount	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	> 2 years	Total
Interest Bearing Borrowings*# (refer note 15)	17,230	17,230	-	-	-	-	17,230
Other financial liabilities#	172	-	172	-	-	-	172
Trade payables	2,785	-	2,785	-	-	-	2,785
Financial liabilities	**20,187**	**17,230**	**2,957**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20,187**

	As of March 31, 2023						
	Carrying amount	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	> 2 years	Total
Interest Bearing Borrowings*# (refer note 15)	11,016	11,016	-	-	-	-	11,016
Other financial liabilities#	91	-	91	-	-	-	91
Trade payables	3,282	-	3,282	-	-	-	3,282
Financial liabilities	**14,389**	**11,016**	**3,373**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,389**

*It includes contractual interest payment based on interest rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period over the tenor of the borrowings.

#Interest accrued has been included in interest bearing borrowings and excluded from other financial liabilities.

(vi) Reconciliation to liabilities whose cash flow movements are disclosed as part of financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

				Non cash changes		
Balance sheet Caption	**Statement of cash flows line item**	**April 1, 2023**	**Cash flows**	**Interest expense**	**Others**	**March 31, 2024**
Borrowings	Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	10,954	6,168	-	-	17,122
Lease liabilities	Payment of lease liabilities	-	(5)	2	59*	56
Interest accrued	Interest and other finance charges paid	62	(1,127)	1,173	-	108

				Non cash changes		
Balance sheet Caption	**Statement of cash flows line item**	**April 1, 2022**	**Cash flows**	**Interest expense**	**Others**	**March 31, 2023**
Borrowings	Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	4,657	6,297	-	-	10,954
Lease liabilities	Payment of lease liabilities	3	(3)	-	-	-
Interest accrued	Interest and other finance charges paid	-	(533)	595	-	62

*It mainly pertains to ROU additions.

(vii) Disclosure of non-cash transactions

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
ROU additions during the year by means of lease	59	-

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

2. Capital Risk

The Company's objective while managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern (so that it is enabled to provide returns and create value for its shareholders, and benefits for other stakeholders), support business stability and growth, ensure adherence to the covenants and restrictions imposed by lenders and / or relevant laws and regulations, and maintain an optimal and efficient capital structure so as to reduce the cost of capital. However, the key objective of the Company's capital management is to, ensure that it maintains a stable capital structure with the focus on total equity; uphold investor, creditor and customer confidence, and ensure future development of its business activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, declare dividends, return capital to shareholders, etc.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio calculated as below:

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Borrowings (refer note 15)	17,122	10,954
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	366	164
Net Debt (A)	**16,756**	**10,790**
Equity	729	604
Total Capital (B)	**729**	**604**
Capital and Net Debt (C=A+B)	**17,485**	**11,394**
Gearing Ratio (A/C)	**95.83%**	**94.70%**

31. Fair Value of financial assets and liabilities

The category wise details as to the carrying value and fair value of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	Level	Carrying Value as of		Fair Value as of	
		March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Financial Assets					
Amortised cost					
Trade receivables		5,270	3,965	5,270	3,965
Cash and cash equivalents		366	164	366	164
Other bank balances		2	1	2	1
Other financial assets*		702	285	702	285
		6,340	**4,415**	**6,340**	**4,415**
Financial Liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Borrowings-floating		17,122	10,954	17,122	10,954
Trade payables		2,785	3,282	2,785	3,282
Other financial liabilities		280	153	280	153
		20,187	**14,389**	**20,187**	**14,389**

*excluding finance lease receivable

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Management has determined that the carrying amounts of current trade receivables, trade payables, borrowings, cash and cash equivalents, security deposits, other financial assets and other financial liability reasonably approximate their fair values because these are short term in nature and repriced regularly.

During the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

32. Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the Company

As of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

Relevant line item in the Balance Sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter / director or employee of promoter / director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
PPE	Building	25	Bharti Telecom Limited	No	April 01, 2001	Agreement to sale of the property (land amounting Rs. 44 and building gross block Rs. 25) has been excuted by Bharti Telecom Limited in the favour of Company and is in the process of executing conveyance deed.
PPE	Land	44	Bharti Telecom Limited	No	April 01, 2001	

33. Ratios

Ratio^	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current Ratio - [no. of times]	Current Assets	Current Liabilites	0.39	0.62	-37%	Led by increase in Net debt on account of additional borrowings
Debt-equity Ratio - [no. of times]*	Non-Current borrowings (+) current borrowings (-) cash and cash equivalents	Equity	22.98	17.86	29%	Led by increase in Net debt on account of additional borrowings
Return on equity ratio - [no. of times]	Net Profit	Average Equity	0.20	0.92	-79%	Led by decrease in net profit
Inventory turnover ratio - [no. of days]	Average inventory	Cost of goods sold / no of days for the period	68	74	-7%	Not applicable
Trade receivables turnover ratio - [no. of days]	Average trade receivables	Revenue from operations / no of days for the period	155	97	60%	Led by increase in average trade receivable
Trade payables turnover ratio - [no. of days]	Average trade payables	Purchases / no of days for the period	223	171	31%	Led by decrease in purchases
Net capital turnover ratio - [no. of times]	Revenue from operations	Working Capital= Current Assets-Current Liabilities	(0.86)	(2.28)	-62%	Led by decrease in working capital
Net profit ratio (%)	Net Profit	Revenue from operations	1.20%	6.41%	-81%	Led by decrease in profit
Return on capital employed (%)	Adjusted EBIT	Average Capital Employed#	5.37%	4.38%	23%	Led by increase in borrowings
Return on investment	Income generated from investments at FVTPL	Time weighted average investment	0.59%	11.27%	-95%	Led by decrease in investments

*excluding lease liabilities

Average Capital Employed= Average of Equity +Average of Net Debt

^Debt Service Coverage ratio is not applicable since the Company doesn't have any long term borrowings.

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34. Relationship with struck off companies

Nature of transactions	Name of struck off company	Balance outstanding as of March 31, 2024	Balance outstanding as of March 31, 2023
Receivable	Cpc Net Private Limited	1	0
Receivable	Nit-Man Multi Services Private Limited	-	0
Receivable	Sparkle India ISP Private Limited	-	1

35. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has received loan from Bharti Airtel Limited ('funding party') with the understanding that the Company shall invest those funds in Beetel Teletech Limited ("Ultimate Beneficiary); the details of which are as below:-

Date and amount of funds received from funding party with complete details:

Name of the Funding party	Registered address of the Funding Party	CIN	Relationship with the Funding Party	Date of Loan	Amount of Loan
Bharti Airtel Limited	Airtel Center, Plot No. 16, Udyog Vihar, Phase-IV, Gurgaon, Gurugram, Haryana, India, 122015	L74899HR1995PLC095967	Parent Company	January 1, 2024	6,348
				March 11, 2024	223

Date and amount of funds further invested in ultimate beneficiary with complete details:

Name of the ultimate beneficiaries	Registered address of the ultimate beneficiaries	CIN	Relationship with the ultimate beneficiaries	Date of Investment	Amount of Investment
Beetel Teletech Limited*	First Floor, Plot No. 16, Udyog Vihar, Phase IV, Gurgaon, Haryana, 122015	U32204HR1999PLC042204	Subsidiary	January 1, 2024	6,348
				March 11, 2024	223

* The Company has made the above investment in Beetel Teletech Limited vide acquisition of its equity shares from (i) Bharti (RM) Holdings Private Limited, (ii) Bharti (RBM) Holdings Private Limited, (iii) Bharti (LM) Enterprises Private Limited (entity controlled by close relative of KMP) and (iv) Bharti Enterprises (Holding) Private Limited (ultimate controlling entity).

36. Audit Trail

MCA vide its notification number G.S.R. 206(E) dated March 24, 2021 (amended from time to time) in reference to the proviso to Rule 3 (1) of the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021, introduced the requirement w.e.f April 01, 2023, to only use such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction.

The Company has assessed all of its IT applications including supporting applications considering the guidance provided in "Implementation guide on reporting on audit trail under rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (Revised 2024 edition)" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accounts of India in February 2024, and identified applications that are relevant for maintaining books of accounts. The Company has an IT environment which is adequately governed with General information technology controls (GITCs) for financial reporting process. During the financial year, the Company has enabled audit trail feature, in a phased manner, in certain critical applications including the ERP application (Oracle) which maintains the general ledger for financial reporting purposes. During such period, audit trail feature has operated effectively and there were no instances of audit trail feature being tampered with. Further, for the remaining applications, the Company is in the process of implementing audit trail feature.

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