



**Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited**  
**Ind AS Special Purpose Financial Statements**  
**March 2024**



**Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited**

**Ind AS Special Purpose Financial Statements – March 31, 2024**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BHARTI AIRTEL (USA) LIMITED**

**Report on the Audit of Special Purpose Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of **Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity and the Special Purpose Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Special Purpose Financial Statements"). These Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared solely for inclusion in the annual report of Bharti Airtel Limited for the year ended March 31, 2024 under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Financial Statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the basis of preparation referred to in Note 2.1 of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements.

**Emphasis of Matter**

**Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use**

We draw attention to Note 2.1 to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared for inclusion in the annual report of Bharti Airtel Limited ("the Parent Company") under the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. As a result, the Special Purpose Financial Statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. The Special Purpose Financial Statements cannot be referred to or distributed or included or used for any other purpose except with our prior consent in writing. Our report is intended solely for the above purpose and is not to be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose without our prior written consent.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.



**Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Special Purpose Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the basis described in Note 2.1 of the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Special Purpose Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Special Purpose Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose 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 control that we identify during our audit.

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

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



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Nilesh".

**Nilesh H. Lahoti**  
Partner  
(Membership Number: 130054)  
(UDIN: 24130054BKFRQP8062)

Place: Gurugram  
Date: July 22, 2024

**Ind AS Special Purpose Financial Statements**

**Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited**  
**Special Purpose Balance Sheet**  
*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; unless stated otherwise)*

	Notes	As of		
		March 31, 2024 (In Rs. '000) (Unaudited)	March 31, 2024 (Audited)	March 31, 2023 (Audited)
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	4	206,673	2,479	2,833
Capital work-in-progress	4	16,732	201	513
<b>Financial assets</b>				
- Other financial assets	5	18,159	218	224
Income tax assets		23,678	284	389
Other non-current assets	6	76,632	919	1,432
		<u>341,874</u>	<u>4,101</u>	<u>5,391</u>
<b>Current assets</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
- Trade receivables	7	371,082	4,451	3,244
- Cash and cash equivalents	8	858,946	10,302	1,591
- Loans	9	-	-	7,742
- Other financial assets	5	68,891	828	534
Other current assets	6	65,319	783	827
		<u>1,364,238</u>	<u>16,362</u>	<u>13,938</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u><b>1,706,112</b></u>	<u><b>20,463</b></u>	<u><b>19,329</b></u>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
Equity Share capital	10	0*	0*	0*
Other equity		<u>932,977</u>	<u>11,190</u>	<u>10,625</u>
		<u><b>932,977</b></u>	<u><b>11,190</b></u>	<u><b>10,625</b></u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	24	6,317	76	68
Deferred revenue	17	<u>25,438</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>486</u>
		<u><b>31,755</b></u>	<u><b>381</b></u>	<u><b>554</b></u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
- Trade Payables	12			
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		489,133	5,867	5,307
- Other financial liabilities	13	29,982	360	534
Other current liabilities	14	83,470	1,001	1,235
Provisions	15	9,958	119	61
Deferred revenue	17	98,289	1,179	1,013
Current tax liabilities		<u>30,548</u>	<u>366</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u><b>741,380</b></u>	<u><b>8,892</b></u>	<u><b>8,150</b></u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<u><b>773,135</b></u>	<u><b>9,273</b></u>	<u><b>8,704</b></u>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<u><b>1,706,112</b></u>	<u><b>20,463</b></u>	<u><b>19,329</b></u>

\* Less than USD 1.

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these Special Purpose 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 (USA) LIMITED**

  
**Nilesh H. Lahoti**  
 Partner  
 Membership No: 130054  
 Place: Gurugram, India



  
**Ivo Pascucci**  
 Director  
 Place: New Jersey, USA

  
**Murali Nayar**  
 Director  
 Place: New Jersey, USA

Date: July 22, 2024



**Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited**  
**Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss**  
*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; except per share data and unless stated otherwise)*

Notes	For the year ended			
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
	(In Rs. '000) (Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Audited)	
<b>Income</b>				
Revenue from operations	17	1,226,934	14,716	13,670
Other income	17.1	55,804	669	528
		<u>1,282,738</u>	<u>15,385</u>	<u>14,198</u>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Network operating expenses	18	943,360	11,315	10,595
License fee		5,830	70	83
Employee benefits expense	19	88,726	1,064	1,374
Sales and marketing expenses	20	42,155	506	897
Other expenses	21	52,794	633	645
		<u>1,132,835</u>	<u>13,988</u>	<u>13,994</u>
<b>Profit before depreciation, finance costs and tax</b>		<u>149,883</u>	<u>1,797</u>	<u>604</u>
Depreciation expense	22	55,182	662	660
Finance costs	23	6,741	81	102
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax</b>		<u>87,960</u>	<u>1,054</u>	<u>(158)</u>
<b>Tax (credit) / expense</b>				
Current tax	24	40,120	481	69
Deferred tax	24	628	8	(69)
<b>Total tax (credit) / expense</b>		<u>40,748</u>	<u>489</u>	<u>(0)</u>
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the year</b>		<u>47,212</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>(158)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>		<u>47,212</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>(158)</u>
<b>Earning / loss per share (In Rupee / USD) (Face Value USD 0.0001 each)</b>				
Basic and Diluted earning /(loss) per share	25	157,013	1,883	(527)

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these Special Purpose Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date  
For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W / W-100018)

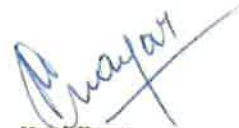
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **BHARTI AIRTEL (USA) LIMITED**



**Nilesh M. Lahoti**  
Partner  
Membership No: 130054  
Place: Gurugram, India



**Ivo Pascucci**  
Director  
Place: New Jersey, USA



**Murali Nayar**  
Director  
Place: New Jersey, USA

Date: July 22, 2024





**Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited**  
**Special Purpose Statement of changes in equity**  
*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; unless stated otherwise)*

	Equity share capital		Other Equity-Reserves & surplus			Total equity
	No. of shares	Amount	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Total	
<b>As of April 1, 2022</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0*</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>(1,817)</b>	<b>10,783</b>	<b>10,783</b>
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(158)	(158)	(158)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(158)</b>	<b>(158)</b>	<b>(158)</b>
<b>As of March 31, 2023</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0*</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>(1,975)</b>	<b>10,625</b>	<b>10,625</b>
Profit for the year	-	-	-	565	565	565
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>565</b>
<b>As of March 31, 2024</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0*</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>(1,410)</b>	<b>11,190</b>	<b>11,190</b>

\* Less than USD 1

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these Special Purpose 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 (USA) LIMITED**



**Nilesh H. Lahoti**  
 Partner  
 Membership No: 130054  
 Place: Gurugram, India



**Ivo Pascucci**  
 Director  
 Place: New Jersey, USA




**Murali Nayar**  
 Director  
 Place: New Jersey, USA

Date: July 22, 2024



**Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited**  
**Special Purpose Statements of Cash Flows**

*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; unless stated otherwise)*

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	1,054	(158)
<i>Adjustments for :</i>		
Depreciation expense	662	660
Finance costs	86	102
Interest income	(470)	(261)
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(5)	1
Other non - cash items	50	(74)
<b>Operating cash flows before changes in assets and liabilities</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>Changes in assets and liabilities</b>		
Trade receivables	(1,202)	918
Trade payables	560	487
Other financial and non - financial liabilities	(144)	(771)
Other financial and non - financial assets	(267)	760
<b>Net cash generated in operations before tax</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1,664</b>
Income tax paid- net	-	(120)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities (a)</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1,544</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress	(273)	(461)
Loan given	-	(1,000)
Repayment of loan given	7,742	480
Interest received	1,004	20
<b>Net cash used in investing activities (b)</b>	<b>8,473</b>	<b>(961)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Interest and other finance charges paid	(86)	(102)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities (c)</b>	<b>(86)</b>	<b>(102)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year (a+b+c)</b>	<b>8,711</b>	<b>481</b>
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		
Add: Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	1,591	1,110
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year (Note 8)</b>	<b>10,302</b>	<b>1,591</b>

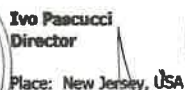
The accompanying notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these Special Purpose Financial Statements.

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 (USA) LIMITED

  
**Nilesh M. Lahoti**  
Partner  
Membership No: 130054  
Place: Gurugram, India



  
**Ivo Paecucci**  
Director  
Place: New Jersey, USA

  
**Murali Nayyar**  
Director  
Place: New Jersey, USA

Date: July 22, 2024



**Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited**  
**Notes to Special Purpose Financial Statements**  
*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; except per share data and unless stated otherwise)*

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**1. Corporate information**

Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited ('the Company'), incorporated on September 12, 2006, is registered in the United States of America (USA) having its registered office at CT Corporation System, 28 Liberty Street, New York, 10005.

The Company has point of presence (POP) in the USA to provide the telecommunication services so as to interconnect international and domestic capacities originating and terminating into that country.

**2. Summary of material accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation**

The Special Purpose Financial Statements ('financial statements') have been prepared by the Company 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 relevant provisions of the Act.

These financial statements are prepared solely for inclusion in the annual report of Bharti Airtel Limited "Ultimate Parent Company" for the year ended March 31, 2024 under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on July 22, 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 of the Act. Further, for the purpose of clarity, various items are aggregated in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet. Nonetheless, these items are dis-aggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable or required.

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ('USD'), which is also the Company's functional currency. Therefore, all the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in USD and are rounded to the nearest thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise. Further, due to rounding off, certain amounts are appearing as '0'. The translation of USD to Indian Rupee amounts presented in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss is unaudited and is included solely for the readers in India and has been calculated using the exchange rate of USD 1 = Rs. 83.37390, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) reference rate as announced by the RBI on March 31, 2024. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the Indian Rupee amounts represent, or have been or could be converted into, USDs at that or any other rate.

The preparation of the said financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the management to exercise judgements in the process of applying the



**Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited**  
**Notes to Special Purpose Financial Statements**

*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; unless stated otherwise)*

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 and Statement of Profit and Loss, the Company has changed the classification of certain items. Previous year figures have been re-grouped or reclassified, to confirm to such current year's grouping / classifications. There is no impact on Equity or Net Loss due to these regrouping / reclassifications.

**New amendments adopted during the year**

**Amendment 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 102, Share-based Payments
- Ind AS 103, Business Combinations
- 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
- Ind AS 34, Interim Financial Reporting

The amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. However, these do not have material impact on the Financial Statements 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.



**Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited**  
**Notes to Special Purpose Financial Statements**

*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; unless stated otherwise)*

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**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.

**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 at fair values (either on a recurring or non-recurring basis). Also, the fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are required to be disclosed in the said financial statements.

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 are available to measure fair value, maximising 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**

**Initial Recognition**

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

**Subsequent measurement**

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the dates when their fair values were determined.



**Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited**  
**Notes to Special Purpose Financial Statements**

*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; unless stated otherwise)*

**Exchange Difference**

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

**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 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.

Subsequent to initial recognition, PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. 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.

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.





**Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited**  
**Notes to Special Purpose Financial Statements**

*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; unless stated otherwise)*

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.

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 life, which is at variance with the life prescribed in Part C of Schedule II of the Act and has accordingly, depreciated the assets over such useful life.

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

**Years**

Plant & Equipments	3 - 20
Office Equipments	2 - 5
Computers	3
Furniture & fixtures	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 is 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 de-recognised from the Balance Sheet and the resulting gains / (losses) are included in the statement of profit and loss within other income / other expenses.

**2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets**

**PPE**

PPE including Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) with definite lives 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. A CGU is the smallest unit identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. 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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*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; unless stated otherwise)*

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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 in previous years.

**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 classifies its financial assets in the following categories: a) those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss 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 financial liabilities as 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 – 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.

**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.





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**ii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')**

All financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest (basis EIR method) 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.

**iii. 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 month expected credit losses ('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). 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.

**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 derecognised 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**

**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.



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**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 other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related income tax is also recognised accordingly.

**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.

**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 profit 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.



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

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

**2.11 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.

**2.12 Employee benefits**

The Company's employee benefits mainly include wages, salaries, bonuses, defined contribution plans and compensated absences. 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.

**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.

**2.13 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 interest over passage of time is recognised within finance costs.



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*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; unless stated otherwise)*

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**2.14 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 assets are not recognised and disclosed only where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

**2.15 Revenue recognition**

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

In order to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent, the Company assesses whether it is primarily responsible for fulfilling the performance obligation and whether it controls the promised service before transfer to customers.

The Company assesses its revenue arrangements in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent by determining whether it has primary obligation basis pricing latitude and exposure to inventory risks associated with the sale of goods / rendering of services.

In the said assessment, both the legal form and substance of the agreement are reviewed to determine each party's role in the transaction.

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:

**Point of Presence (POP) Services:** Revenue from these services are recognised based on the capacities interconnected at each such POP and varies from time to time. These services are recognised upon transfer of control of services over time.

**IP port services:** Revenue from IP port services is recognised on an accrual basis. These services are recognised upon transfer of control of services over time.

**Deferred Revenue:** Deferred revenue includes amount billed to customers upfront relating to Indefeasible Right of Use ("IRU") arrangements which are recognised over the period of the arrangements.

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



### **2.16 Earnings per share ('EPS')**

The Company presents the Basic and Diluted EPS.

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

Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting, the loss for the year attributable to the shareholders and the weighted average number 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 source of estimation uncertainties and critical judgments**

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 period 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 within the next financial year are discussed below.

##### **a. Useful lives of PPE**

As described at 2.5 above, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of PPE at 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, change in economic conditions of the market, competition and technology, among others, are unpredictable and they may significantly impact the useful lives of PPE and therefore the depreciation charge.

##### **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.



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**4 Property, Plant and Equipment**

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:

	Plant and Equipments	Furniture and office equipments	Computers	Total
<b>Gross carrying value</b>				
<b>Balance as of April 1, 2022</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13,103</b>
Additions	251	-	-	251
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2023</b>	<b>13,351</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13,354</b>
<b>Balance as of April 1, 2023</b>	<b>13,351</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13,354</b>
Additions	308	-	-	308
Deletion/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2024</b>	<b>13,659</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13,662</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
<b>Balance as of April 1, 2022</b>	<b>9,858</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9,861</b>
Depreciation	660	-	-	660
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2023</b>	<b>10,518</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10,521</b>
<b>Balance as of April 1, 2023</b>	<b>10,518</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10,521</b>
Depreciation	662	-	-	662
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2024</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11,183</b>
<b>Net carrying value</b>				
<b>As of March 31, 2023</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,833</b>
<b>As of March 31, 2024</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,479</b>

The carrying value of CWIP as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is USD 201 and USD 513 respectively, which mainly pertains to plant and equipments.

**CWIP Ageing Schedule**

The following table presents the CWIP ageing schedule as of March 31, 2024 and 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	
<b>March 31, 2024</b>					
Projects in progress	4	197	-	-	201
<b>March 31, 2023</b>					
Projects in progress	513	-	-	-	513





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**5 Other financial assets**

**Non-current**

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Security deposits - considered good*	218	224
	<b>218</b>	<b>224</b>

\*Security deposits (net of allowance for impairment of USD 57 and USD 51 as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively) primarily includes deposits given towards rented premises, cell sites and interconnect ports.

**Current**

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest accrued on loan (Refer note 26)	-	534
Others *	826	-
	<b>826</b>	<b>534</b>

\* amount due from related parties

**6 Other assets**

**Non-current**

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	919	1,429
Capital Advances	-	3
	<b>919</b>	<b>1,432</b>

**Current**

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	714	809
Taxes receivable	-	18
Advances to suppliers (net)*	69	-
	<b>783</b>	<b>827</b>

\* Net of provision of USD 163 and USD 151 as on March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively.



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**7 Trade Receivables**

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade Receivable considered good- unsecured *	4,923	4,397
Less: Allowances for doubtful receivables	(472)	(1,153)
	<b>4,451</b>	<b>3,244</b>

\* Includes amount due from related parties (refer note 26).

Refer note 28(1)(a) 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	1,153	1,115
Additions	-	38
Write off (net off recovery)	(681)	(0)
Closing balance	<b>472</b>	<b>1,153</b>

**Trade receivable ageing**

The following table presents the trade receivable ageing as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

**March 31, 2024**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	3,823	989	19	-	20	72	4,923
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables — considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade receivables — credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables							(472)
<b>Total Trade receivables</b>							<b>4,451</b>

**March 31, 2023**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	2,769	520	7	48	75	978	4,397
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables — considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade receivables — credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables							(1,153)
<b>Total Trade receivables</b>							<b>3,244</b>





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**8 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance with banks	10,302	1,591
	<b>10,302</b>	<b>1,591</b>

**9 Loans**

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>		
Loan to related parties (Refer note 26)	-	7,742
	<b>-</b>	<b>7,742</b>

Loan given to related party as at March 31, 2023 was unsecured, interest bearing at the rate LIBOR plus margin, effective interest rate of 3.75%.

**10 Equity Share Capital**

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Authorised shares</b>		
1,000 equity shares of USD 0.0001 each	0*	0*
<b>Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up shares</b>		
300 equity shares of USD 0.0001 each	0*	0*
	<b>0*</b>	<b>0*</b>

\* Less than USD 1.

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

	For the year ended			
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	USD	No. of shares	USD
At the beginning of the year	300	0*	300	0*
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0*</b>

\* Less than USD 1.

**b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of USD 0.0001 per share. 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 paid-up equity share capital of the Company.



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**c. Shares held by holding Company**

	As of			
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
Bharti International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., the holding company 300 (March 31, 2023 - 300) equity shares of USD 0.0001 each fully paid up	300	100%	300	100%

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

	As of			
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
Bharti International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., the holding company 300 (March 31, 2023 - 300) equity shares of USD 0.0001 each fully paid up	300	100%	300	100%

**11 Reserves and surplus**

- a) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company.
- b) **Securities premium account:** Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares.

**12 Trade Payables**

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Others*	5,867	5,307
	<b>5,867</b>	<b>5,307</b>

\* Includes amount due to related parties (refer note 26).

**Trade Payable ageing**

The following table presents the trade payable ageing as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Dues to micro and small enterprises (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others (B)	5,015	151	326	72	130	173	5,867
(iii) Disputed dues to micro and small enterprises (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total dues to micro and small enterprises (A + C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Others (B + D)	5,015	151	326	72	130	173	5,867



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March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
(i) Dues to micro and small enterprises (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others (B)	4,697	202	105	130	63	110
(iii) Disputed dues to micro and small enterprises (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total dues to micro and small enterprises (A + C)						-
Total Others (B + D)						5,307

**13. Other Financial Liabilities**

**Current**

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Dues to employees	185	91
Contribution to funds	26	26
Payable against capital expenditure	82	361
Others	67	56
	<b>360</b>	<b>534</b>

**14. Other liabilities**

**Current**

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Advance from subscribers	996	1,235
Taxes payable	5	-
	<b>1,001</b>	<b>1,235</b>

**15. Provisions**

**Current**

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provision for leave encashment	119	61
	<b>119</b>	<b>61</b>

**16. Contingencies and commitments**

**(i) Contingencies**

Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts amounting to USD Nil as of March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: USD Nil)



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**(ii) Commitments**

Estimated amount of contracts to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) USD 450 as of March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: USD 621).

**17. Revenue from operations**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Service revenue	14,671	13,670
Sale of products	45	-
	<b>14,716</b>	<b>13,670</b>

**Disaggregation of Revenue**

Revenue is disaggregated by timing of revenue recognition:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Timing of Revenue Recognition</b>		
Services transferred over time	14,671	13,670
Sale of product	45	-
	<b>14,716</b>	<b>13,670</b>

**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
Deferred Revenue	1,484	1,499

Significant changes in the deferred revenue balance 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 at the beginning of the year	-	1,013
Increases due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	-	998

**17.1 Other income**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest income on loans (Refer note 26)	267	261
Interest income on others	203	-
Miscellaneous income	199	267
	<b>669</b>	<b>528</b>



**Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited**  
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*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; unless stated otherwise)*

**18. Network operating Expense**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Internet Access & Bandwidth charges	10,172	9,651
Repair & Maintenance	1,143	944
	<b>11,315</b>	<b>10,595</b>

**19. Employee Benefits Expense**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	889	959
Contribution to employee's funds	98	281
Staff welfare expenses	77	134
	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,374</b>

**20. Sales and marketing expenses**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Sales commission & distribution	506	897
	<b>506</b>	<b>897</b>

**21. Other Expenses**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Legal and professional charges*	106	183
Telephone, telex and postage	4	7
Travelling and conveyance	55	47
Rent expenses	22	25
Bad Debts written off (net of provision)	273	39
Rates and Taxes	50	293
Charity and donation	100	-
Miscellaneous expenses	23	51
	<b>633</b>	<b>645</b>

\*Details of auditor's remuneration (excluding Goods & Services Tax) included in legal and professional charges:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Audit fees	8	7
Reimbursement of expenses	1	1
	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>



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**22. Depreciation expense**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	662	660
	<b>662</b>	<b>660</b>

**23. Finance Costs**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Bank charges	86	101
Net foreign exchange loss	(5)	1
	<b>81</b>	<b>102</b>

**24. Income Tax expense**

The major components of income tax expense are:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss</b>		
<b>Current tax</b>		
- For the year	481	69
- Adjustments for prior periods	-	-
	<b>481</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(55)	(92)
- Adjustments for prior periods	63	23
	<b>8</b>	<b>(69)</b>
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Deferred tax related to items charged or credited to Other Comprehensive Income during the year:		
- Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	-	-
<b>Deferred Tax credited to Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The reconciliation between the amount computed by applying the USA statutory tax rate to the loss before tax and income tax expense is summarised as below:



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	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit / (Loss) before tax	1,054	(158)
Tax expense @ 21%	221	(33)
Effect of:		
Adjustment in respect to deferred tax of previous years	63	23
Non deductible expenses	112	-
Minimum tax on which no credit is allowed	92	10
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>0</b>

The analysis of deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)</b>		
Trade Receivables	296	242
Provision for expenses	-	51
Provision for employee benefits	-	22
Non-financial liabilities	113	160
Non-financial assets	-	-
Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets	(485)	(543)
<b>Deferred tax liabilities (net)</b>	<b>(76)</b>	<b>(68)</b>

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Deferred tax (expense) / credit</b>		
Carry forward losses	9	-
Trade Receivables	(54)	(82)
Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets	(58)	(59)
Unearned Income	48	-
Non-financial liabilities	-	49
Adjustment in respect to previous period	63	23
<b>Net deferred tax (expense) / credit</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>(69)</b>

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>(68)</b>	<b>(137)</b>
Tax credit recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(8)	69
Tax expense recognised in OCI	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>(76)</b>	<b>(68)</b>

The expiry schedule of the unrecognized losses is as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Unlimited	-	-



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**25. Earnings per share**

The details used in the computation of basic and diluted EPS:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders (i)	565	(158)
(b) Total number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	300	300
(c) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (ii)	300	300
(d) Nominal value of equity shares (in USD)	0.0001	0.0001
(e) Profit/(Loss) per share (Basic and Diluted) (i) / (ii)	1,883	(527)

**26. Related party transactions**

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS – 24 on related party disclosures, the name of the related parties where control exists and / or with whom transactions have taken place during the year and description of the relationships are as following:

- i. Ultimate parent Company**  
Bharti Airtel Limited
- ii. Intermediate parent Company**  
Network i2i Limited
- iii. Parent Company**  
Bharti International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.
- iv. 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.
- v. Entity having significant influence over the parent company**  
Singapore Telecommunication Limited
- vi. Other entities with whom transactions have taken place during the reporting periods**

**Fellow Subsidiaries**

Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited  
Bharti Airtel Services Limited  
Bharti Airtel (Hong Kong) Limited  
Bharti Airtel Lanka (Private) Limited  
Bharti Airtel (Japan) Private Limited  
Bharti Airtel (France) SAS  
Bharti Telemedia Limited  
Nextra Data Limited





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*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; unless stated otherwise)*

The details of amounts due to or due from the related parties as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

S.No	Particulars	As of	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>1</b>	<b>Loans</b>		
	Network i2i Limited	-	7,742
		-	7,742
<b>2</b>	<b>Interest receivable</b>		
	Network i2i Limited	-	534
		-	534
<b>3</b>	<b>Receivables/ (Payables)</b>		
	Bharti Airtel Limited	3,368	2,456
	Bharti Airtel Services Limited	1	1
	Bharti Telemedia Limited	(0)	(0)
	Bharti Airtel (France) SAS	66	25
	Bharti Airtel (Japan) Private Limited	-	(6)
	Bharti Airtel Lanka (Private) Limited	(5)	(2)
	Singapore Telecommunication Limited	-	(177)
	Bharti Airtel (Hong Kong) Limited	76	(13)
	Network i2i Limited	(278)	(203)
	Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited	120	171
	Bharti International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	385	218
	Nxtra Data Limited	(2)	(2)
		<b>3,731</b>	<b>2,468</b>

Outstanding balances at year end are un-secured and settlement occurs in cash.



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The details of related party transactions entered into by the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

S.No	Particulars	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>1</b>	<b>Rendering of services</b>		
	Bharti Airtel Limited	2,719	2,082
	Bharti Airtel (France) SAS	17	15
	Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited	1,263	1,201
	Bharti International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	3,470	2,923
	Bharti Airtel (Hong Kong) Limited	231	396
	Network i2i Limited	142	139
		<b>7,842</b>	<b>6,756</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Purchase of goods / Receiving of services</b>		
	Bharti Airtel Limited	655	925
	Bharti Airtel (France) SAS	32	36
	Bharti Airtel (Japan) Private Limited	3	32
	Bharti Airtel Lanka (Private) Limited	4	4
	Singapore Telecommunication Limited	64	53
	Bharti Airtel (Hong Kong) Limited	20	266
	Network i2i Limited	3,056	2,495
	Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited	185	99
	Bharti International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	796	324
	Nxtra Data Limited	-	2
		<b>4,815</b>	<b>4,236</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Expenses incurred by Company on behalf of others</b>		
	Bharti Airtel Limited	493	-
	Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited	59	-
	Bharti International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	118	-
	Bharti Airtel (France) SAS	59	-
		<b>729</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Expenses incurred on behalf of Company</b>		
	Bharti Airtel Limited	9	8
		<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Loans given</b>		
	Network i2i Limited	-	1,000
		<b>-</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Repayment of Loans given (including interest on loan)</b>		
	Network i2i Limited	8,543	500
		<b>8,543</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Interest income</b>		
	Network i2i Limited	267	261
		<b>267</b>	<b>261</b>



**Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited**  
**Notes to Special Purpose Financial Statements**

*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; unless stated otherwise)*

**27. Leases**

**Amounts recognised in profit or loss**

<b>Leases under Ind AS 116</b>	<b>For the year ended</b>	
	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
Interest on lease liabilities	-	0
Expenses relating to short-term leases	22	25

**Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows**

<b>Leases under Ind AS 116</b>	<b>For the year ended</b>	
	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
Total cash outflow for leases	-	-

**28. Financial and capital risk**

**28. 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 and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The overall risk management seeks to minimize potential adverse effects of these risks on the financial performance of the Company. The Company has established risk management policies, guidelines and control procedures to manage its exposure to financial risks.

**(a) 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. The trade receivables of the Company are typically non-interest bearing un-secured and derived from sales made to a number of independent customers including group entities. The credit period provided by the Company to its customers (other than Group entities), generally ranges between 0-90 days.

As the customer base is widely distributed both economically and geographically, there is no concentration of credit risk other than Company receivables. For details of trade receivables / revenues from related-parties, refer note 7 and 26.

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 the ordinary course of business.



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Consequently, the allowance for impairment of trade receivables is created to the extent and as and when required, based upon the expected collectability of accounts receivables.

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	
Trade Receivables as of March 31, 2024	3,726	344	130	251	-	4,451
Trade Receivables as of March 31, 2023	2,769	279	97	98	1	3,244

Cash and cash equivalents are placed with reputed financial banks / institutions.

**(b) 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.

To manage liquidity risk, the Company monitors its net operating cash flow and maintains an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

**Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities**

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligation.

	As of March 31, 2024						Total
	Carrying amount	On demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	> 2 years	
Trade payables	5,867	-	5,867	-	-	-	5,867
Other financial liabilities	360	-	360	-	-	-	360
	6,227	-	6,227	-	-	-	6,227

	As of March 31, 2023						Total
	Carrying amount	On demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	> 2 years	
Trade payables	5,307	-	5,307	-	-	-	5,307
Other financial liabilities	534	-	534	-	-	-	534
	5,841	-	5,841	-	-	-	5,841



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*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; unless stated otherwise)*

**(c) Foreign currency risk**

The Company has foreign currency trade payables and receivables. However, foreign exchange exposure mainly arises from trade payables and accrued expenses denominated in foreign currencies. Consequently, the Company is mainly exposed to foreign exchange risks related to foreign currencies vis-à-vis the functional currencies.

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's loss before tax to a reasonably possible change in the exchange rates against the functional currency of the Company:

	Change in currency exchange rate	Effect on loss before tax	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
LKR	+5%	(0)	(0)
	-5%	0	0
GBP	+5%	(0)	(0)
	-5%	0	0
INR	+5%	(1)	(0)
	-5%	1	0

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a reasonably possible change in the under-lying foreign currency against the USD while assuming all other variables to be constant.

**28.2. Capital management**

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 relevant laws and regulations, and maintain an optimal and efficient capital structure so as to reduce the cost of capital. 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.



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*(All amounts are in thousands of USD; unless stated otherwise)*

**29. Fair value of financial instruments**

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

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
<b>Assets at amortised cost</b>				
Loans	-	-	7,742	7,742
Trade receivables	4,451	4,451	3,244	3,244
Cash and cash equivalents	10,302	10,302	1,591	1,591
Other financial assets	1,044	1,044	758	758
	<u>15,797</u>	<u>15,797</u>	<u>13,335</u>	<u>13,335</u>
<b>Liabilities at amortised cost</b>				
Trade payables	5,867	5,867	5,307	5,307
Other financial liabilities	360	360	534	534
	<u>6,227</u>	<u>6,227</u>	<u>5,841</u>	<u>5,841</u>

Management has determined that the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other financial assets, other financial liabilities reasonably approximate their fair values because these are short term in nature and re-priced regularly. Amounts due to / from related companies, approximate their fair value as the interest rates charged to / by related companies are approximately equivalent to interest rate prevailing in the market or re-priced regularly.

**30. Ratios**

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current Ratio - [no. of times]	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.84	1.71	7.6%	
Debt-equity Ratio - [no. of times]*	Non-Current borrowings (+) current borrowings (-) cash and cash equivalents	Equity	NA	NA	NA	
Debt service coverage ratio - [no. of times]	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, finance costs, exceptional items and tax	Interest expenses (+) principal repayments of long-term debt (+) payment of lease liabilities	NA	NA	NA	
Return on equity ratio - [no. of times]	Profit/(Loss) for the year	Average Equity	0.05	(0.01)	450.8%	higher profits during the year
Trade receivables turnover ratio - [no. of days]	Average trade receivables	Revenue from operations / no of days for the period	95	99	(3.5%)	
Net capital turnover ratio - [no. of times]	Revenue from operations	Working Capital (i.e. Current assets - Current liabilities)	1.97	2.36	16.6%	
Net profit ratio (%)	Profit/(Loss) for the year	Revenue from operations	3.84%	(1.16%)	432.0%	Increase on account of higher profits during the year
Return on capital employed (%)	Adjusted Earnings before Interest and Taxes (EBIT)	Average Capital Employed#	13.41%	(3.39%)	495.0%	Increase on account of higher EBIT during the year
Return on investment	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average investment	NA	NA	NA	

\*excluding lease liabilities

# average Capital Employed= Average of (Equity - cash and cash equivalents)

