

Nxtra Data Limited

Ind AS Financial Statements

March 31, 2024

Nxtra Data Limited

Ind AS Financial Statements – March 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Nextra Data Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nextra Data Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive loss), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("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 cash flows and the changes in equity 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 ("SAs") specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of Management and 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 loss, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS. 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, Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for not complying with the requirement of audit trail as stated in (h)(vi) below.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as 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) 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.
 - g) 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 remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 19 (I) 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.
- iii. There were no amounts which were 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, 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 33 of the financial statements).

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.



**Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP**

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)



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nilesh H. Lahoti".

Nilesh H. Lahoti
Partner

(Membership No. 130054)

(UDIN: 24130054BKFRKD3789)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 08, 2024

**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) 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 Nxtra Data Limited ("the Company") as at March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls 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. 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 the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to 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 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 control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nilesh H. Lahoti".

Nilesh H. Lahoti
Partner
(Membership No. 130054)
(UDIN: 24130054BKFRKD3789)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 08, 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 Intangible Assets 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 (i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment, capital work in-progress and right-of-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, Property, Plant and Equipment and right of use assets 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 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.
- In respect of immovable properties that have been taken on lease and disclosed in the financial statements as right of use assets as at the balance sheet date, the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company.
- d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year. The Company does not have any intangible assets.
- e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31 March 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii) In respect of its Inventory:
- a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not Applicable.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii) a) The Company has made equity investments in companies during the year (Refer Note 6 to the Financial Statements). The Company has not provided any guarantee or security, 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.



- b) The investments made during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- 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 its statutory dues:
- a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, 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:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (INR in Mn) *	Period to which Amount	Forum where Dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	385	AY 20-21	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Goods & Service tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services tax	13	FY 17-18	1st Appellate Authority
Goods & Service tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services tax	1	FY 18-19	1st Appellate Authority
Goods & Service tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services tax	0	FY 19-20 and FY 20-21	1st Appellate Authority

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

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 under protest in respect of Income Tax is Rs. 77 Mn, Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 is Rs. 0* Mn.

- viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- ix) In respect of its Borrowings:
- 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) 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) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long term purpose by the Company.
- e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures or associate companies.
- x) The Company has not issued any of its securities (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) and (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi) In respect of fraud:
 - a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
 - b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
 - c) 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 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv) In respect of Internal audit:
 - 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) In our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi) 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.
- xvi(d) During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Group does not have more than one CIC as part of the group. Subsequent to the year end March 31, 2024, one of the group companies has been additionally classified as CIC.
- 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



Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report which is not mitigated indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

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



Nilesh H. Lahoti
Partner
(Membership No. 130054)
(UDIN: 24130054BKFRKD3789)



Place: Gurugram
Date: May 08, 2024

Ind AS Financial Statements

Nxtra Data Limited
Balance Sheet

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee)

	Notes	As of	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	23,112	21,321
Capital work-in-progress	5	10,999	3,534
Right-of-use assets	28	3,130	2,985
Financial assets			
- Investments	6	148	73
- Other financial assets	7	630	524
Income tax assets (net)		309	186
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	498	467
Other non-current assets	9	370	702
		39,196	29,792
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Investments	6	71	666
- Trade receivables	10	2,448	1,786
- Cash and cash equivalents	11	320	81
- Other bank balances	11	-	8
- Other financial assets	7	1,155	932
Other current assets	9	825	838
		4,819	4,311
Total assets		44,015	34,103
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	119	119
Other equity		27,567	25,204
		27,686	25,323
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	14	6,767	3,500
- Lease liabilities		801	1,092
Deferred revenue	20	39	11
Provisions	16	39	36
		7,646	4,639
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	14	1,334	-
- Lease liabilities		354	311
- Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	47	53
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	17		
- Other financial liabilities	15	2,968	1,724
Deferred revenue	20	3,420	1,768
Provisions	16	89	64
Current tax liabilities (net)		30	21
Other current liabilities	18	293	98
		148	102
		8,683	4,141
Total liabilities		16,329	8,780
Total equity and liabilities		44,015	34,103

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 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 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Nxtra Data Limited


Harjeet Kohli
Director
DIN: 07575784
Place: London


Deepak Rajdev
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Gurugram


Ashish Arora
Whole-Time Director & CEO
DIN: 09692591
Place: Gurugram


Shivangni Bajaj
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi



Nxtra Data Limited
Statement of Profit and loss

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee ; except per share data)

	Notes	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	18,266	16,011
Other income	20.1	349	399
		18,615	16,410
Expenses			
Data centre operating expenses	21	9,882	8,775
Employee benefits expense	22	468	323
Other expenses	23	963	728
		11,313	9,826
Profit before depreciation, finance costs and tax		7,302	6,584
Depreciation expense	24	3,790	3,365
Finance costs	25	349	259
Profit before tax		3,163	2,960
Tax expense			
Current tax	8	875	708
Deferred tax	8	(30)	51
		845	759
Profit for the year		2,318	2,201
Other comprehensive income			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss :			
- Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans	22	(3)	(2)
- Tax credit	8	1	0
Other comprehensive loss for the year		(2)	(2)
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,316	2,199
Earnings per share (Face value: Rs. 10 each)			
Basic earnings per share		√ 195.23	195.98
Diluted earnings per share	26	194.90	195.98

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 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)



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



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Nxtra Data Limited


Harjeet Kohli
Director
DIN: 07575784
Place: London


Ashish Arora
Whole-Time Director & CEO
DIN: 09692591
Place: Gurugram


Deepak Rajdev
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Gurugram


Shivangni Bajjal
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 08, 2024



Nxtra Data Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity

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

	Equity share capital		Other equity - Reserves and Surplus					Total	Total equity
	No. of shares (In '000)	Amount	Securities Premium	Deemed capital contribution	Retained earnings	Share-based payment reserve	Capital reserve		
As of April 1, 2022	9,018	90	0	258	5,068	3	(189)	5,140	5,230
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,201	-	-	2,201	2,201
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,199	-	-	2,199	2,199
Transaction with owners of equity									
Issue of equity shares (refer note 4(a))	2,854	29	17,851	-	-	-	-	17,851	17,880
Employee share-based payment expense	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	14
As of March 31, 2023	11,872	119	17,851	258	7,267	17	(189)	25,204	25,323
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,318	-	-	2,318	2,318
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,316	-	-	2,316	2,316
Transaction with owners of equity									
Employee share-based payment expense	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	47	47
As of March 31, 2024	11,872	119	17,851	258	9,583	64	(189)	27,567	27,686

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 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 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Nxtra Data Limited

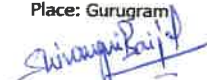
Harjeet Kohli
Director
DIN: 07575784
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Chief Financial Officer
Place: Gurugram



Ashish Arora
Whole-Time Director & CEO
DIN: 09692591
Place: Gurugram



Shivangni Bajjal
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi



Nxtra Data Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	3,163	2,960
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	3,790	3,365
Finance costs	363	264
Interest income	(3)	(4)
Net gain on fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) investments	(32)	(30)
Employee share - based payment expense	51	6
Provision for doubtful debts / Bad debts written off	-	8
Other non-cash items	58	68
Operating cash flows before changes in assets and liabilities	7,390	6,637
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	(718)	1,061
Trade payables	1,238	(254)
Provisions	(10)	1
Other financial and non-financial liabilities	142	36
Other financial and non-financial assets	(328)	(262)
Net cash generated from operations before tax	7,714	7,219
Income tax Paid - net	(804)	(810)
Net cash generated from operating activities (a)	6,910	6,409
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress	(10,591)	(8,244)
Purchase of non-current investment	(75)	(69)
Sale/(purchase) of current investments (net)	627	(486)
Interest received	3	4
Net cash used in investing activities (b)	(10,036)	(8,795)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	4,600	3,500
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(2,450)
Payment of lease liabilities*	(642)	(269)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	1	-
Interest and other finance charges paid	(594)	(183)
Net cash generated from financing activities (c)	3,365	598
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year (a+b+c)	239	(1,788)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	81	1,869
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (refer note 11)	320	81

*Includes upfront payment of leasehold land.

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 29(1)(v), for reconciliation of liabilities whose cash flow movements are disclosed as part of financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 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 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Nxtra Data Limited



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Shivangni Bajjal
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi



Nxtra Data Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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

1. Corporate information

Nxtra Data Limited (‘the Company’) (CIN: U72200DL2013PLC254747) is domiciled and incorporated in India as a public limited company. The registered office of the Company is situated at Bharti Crescent, 1, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, Phase – II, New Delhi – 110070.

The Company is principally engaged in the business of data center, managed services and sale of hardware. The details as to the services provided by the Company are further provided in Note 20.

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.

The Financial Statements are approved for issue by the Company’s Board of Directors on May 08, 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) of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, for the purpose of clarity, various items are aggregated in the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows. 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 (‘Rupee’ 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’.

The preparation of the said financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. 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 / or 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 Profit to these regrouping / reclassifications.



Nxtra Data Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

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

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 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.

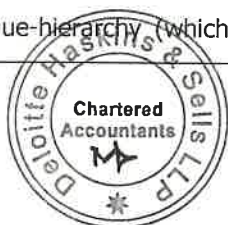
2.2 Basis of measurement

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 which are classified as fair value through profit or loss (refer note 2.7) – which are measured at fair value and liability for cash-settled awards (refer note 2.12) – which are measured at fair value.

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).

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, 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

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the relevant functional currency at the exchange rates 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.

The equity items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at historical cost.

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.



Separated embedded derivatives are classified basis the host contract.

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, 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 derecognised 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 ('CWIP'), 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 year 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.

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 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
Building	20
Plant and Machinery	2-25
Computer	1-3
Office equipments	2 - 5
Furniture and Fixtures	5
Leasehold improvements	Lease term or 20 years, whichever is less



Nxtra Data Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

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

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 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 and Right-of-use assets ('ROU')

PPE (including CWIP) and ROU 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. 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. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

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 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 as measured at amortised cost.

The entire hybrid contract, financial assets with embedded derivatives, are considered in their entirety for determining the contractual terms of the cash flow and accordingly the embedded derivatives are not separated. However, derivatives embedded in non-financial instrument / financial liabilities (measured at



amortised cost) host contracts are classified as separate derivatives if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts.

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 fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. 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 liability component of a compound financial instrument is initially recognised at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognised at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

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 fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

All financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost are measured at FVTPL. 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 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

Any off-market 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. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method (if the impact of discounting / any transaction costs is significant), except for contingent consideration and financial liability under option arrangements recognised in a business combination which is subsequently measured at FVTPL. 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.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured. Interest related to the financial liability is recognised in profit or loss under finance cost. On conversion at maturity, the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognised.

c. Measurement – derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments, including separated embedded derivatives are classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss - Held for trading. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

d. 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

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 incremental borrowing rate. 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 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.

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 or 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.

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 non-current 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 taxes are 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.

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 offset where there is a legally 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). 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.

2.11 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 to plans, defined benefit plans, compensated absences, deferred compensation and share based payments. 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 statement of profit or loss as and when the services are rendered by employees. The Company has no further obligations under these plans beyond its periodic contributions.

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 benefits 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 expenses are calculated by applying the above mentioned discount rate to defined benefits obligations. The interest expenses on the defined benefits obligations are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the related re-measurements of the defined benefits 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 long-term 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.

d. Share-based payments

The Company operates equity-settled employee share-based compensation plans, under which the Company receives services from employees as consideration for stock options towards shares of the Company.

The fair value of stock options (at grant date) is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss within employee benefits as employee share-based payment expenses over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserve (a component of equity).



The total amount so expensed is determined by reference to the grant date fair value of the stock options granted, which includes the impact of any market performance conditions and non-vesting conditions but excludes the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions. However, the non-market performance vesting and service conditions are considered in the assumption as to the number of options that are expected to vest. The forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and reduce the said expense rateably over the vesting period.

The expense so determined is recognised over the requisite vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. As at each reporting date, the Company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest, if required.

It recognises the impact of any revision to original estimates in the period of change. Accordingly, no expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for which vesting is conditional upon a market performance / non-vesting condition. These are treated as vested irrespective of whether or not the market / non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that service conditions and all other non-market performance are satisfied.

Where the terms of an award are modified, in addition to the expense pertaining to the original award, an incremental expense is recognised for any modification that results in additional fair value, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an award is cancelled (including due to non-vesting conditions not being met), it is treated as if it is vested thereon, and any un-recognised expense for the award is recognised immediately.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of 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 un-winding of interest over passage of time is recognised within finance costs.

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 are probable.



2.15 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 revenue

Service revenue mainly pertains to the revenue from data center and managed services which are recognised post completion of performance obligation.

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.

b) Equipment sales

Equipment sales mainly pertain to sale of telecommunication equipment and related accessories for which revenue is recognised when the control of equipment is transferred to the customer, i.e. transferred at a point in time. However, in case of equipment sale forming part of multiple-element revenue arrangements which is not a distinct performance obligation, revenue is recognised over the customer relationship period.

c) Interest income

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

2.16 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. Other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss within finance costs in the period in which they are incurred.

2.17 Earnings per share ('EPS')

The Company presents the Basic and Diluted EPS.

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the profit for the year 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 profit 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 year.

2.18 Segment reporting

The Company operates only in one business segment viz. to carry on the business of data centre, managed services, which is the only reportable segment. Accordingly, no further operating segment financial information is disclosed.

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. Accounting estimates are monetary amounts that are subject to measurement uncertainties. 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 note 2.5 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.

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.



3.2 Critical judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies

Determining the incremental borrowing rate for lease contracts

The initial recognition of lease liabilities at present value requires the identification of an appropriate discount rate. The Company has determined the incremental borrowing rate based on considerations specific to the leases by taking consideration of the risk free borrowing rates as adjusted for country / company specific risk premiums (basis the readily available data points).

4. Significant transactions / new developments

- a) During the year ended March 31, 2023, the compulsorily convertible preference shares ('CCPS') of the Company had been converted into equity shares pursuant to the terms of Investment Agreement with CA Cloud Investments ('Investor'). Upon conversion of 17,880,000 CCPS of face value of Rs. 1,000 each into 2,854,461 equity shares of Rs 10 each, investor holds 24.04% equity stake in the Company.

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:

	Freehold Land	Building	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computer	Leasehold improvements	Total
Gross Carrying value								
As of April 1, 2022	-	4,016	26,510	103	1,282	318	434	32,663
Additions	883	182	3,914	8	279	35	0	5,301
Disposals / adjustment	-	-	(680)	(2)	(55)	(2)	-	(739)
As of March 31, 2023	883	4,198	29,744	109	1,506	351	434	37,225
As of April 1, 2023	883	4,198	29,744	109	1,506	351	434	37,225
Additions	1,267	269	3,421	5	329	29	0	5,320
Disposals / adjustments	-	(8)	(740)	(3)	(72)	(11)	(14)	(848)
As of March 31, 2024	2,150	4,459	32,425	111	1,763	369	420	41,697
Accumulated depreciation								
As of April 1, 2022	-	185	11,699	93	939	233	409	13,558
Charge	-	213	2,680	4	126	50	11	3,084
Disposals / adjustment	-	-	(680)	(2)	(55)	(1)	-	(738)
As of March 31, 2023	-	398	13,699	95	1,010	282	420	15,904
As of April 1, 2023	-	398	13,699	95	1,010	282	420	15,904
Charge	-	215	3,056	5	178	51	5	3,510
Disposals / adjustment	-	(4)	(725)	(3)	(72)	(11)	(14)	(829)
As of March 31, 2024	-	609	16,030	97	1,116	322	411	18,585
Net carrying Amount								
As of March 31, 2023	883	3,800	16,045	14	496	69	14	21,321
As of March 31, 2024	2,150	3,850	16,395	14	647	47	9	23,112

The carrying value of capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is Rs. 10,999 and Rs. 3,534 which mainly pertains to plant and machinery and construction of building.



Nxtra Data Limited
Notes to Financial Statements
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CWIP Ageing Schedule:
As of March 31, 2024

Project	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Data centre	8,590	1,592	165	115	10,462
Mobile switching centre	535	1	-	2	537
Total	9,125	1,592	165	117	10,999

As of March 31, 2023

Project	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Data centre	2,802	129	110	-	3,041
Mobile switching centre	488	5	-	-	493
Total	3,290	134	110	-	3,534

CWIP, whose completion is overdue:

Project	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Data centre	4,848	-	-	-	4,848
Total	4,848	-	-	-	4,848

During the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 the Company has capitalised borrowing cost for under construction building of Rs. 224 and Rs. Nil respectively. The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation is 8.03% and Nil for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, which is the weighted average interest rate applicable to the company's general borrowings.

6. Investments

Non- current

Investments - FVTPL

Greenery Wind Corporation Pvt. Ltd. : 53,398 shares of Rs. 10 each
Avaada KNShorapur Private Limited : 2,807,350 shares of Rs. 10 each
Avaada Clean TNProject Private Limited : 4,172,350 shares of Rs. 10 each
Avaada MHA Amravati Private Limited: 7,507,500 shares of Rs. 10 each

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	4	4
	28	28
	41	41
	75	-
	148	73

Current

Investments - FVTPL

Mutual funds (Quoted)

	71	666
	71	666
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	148	73
Aggregate book value / market value of quoted investments	71	666



Nxtra Data Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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7. Other financial assets

Non-current

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Margin Money [^]	2	2
Security deposits*	628	522
	630	524

[^]Margin money deposits represents amount given as collateral for bank guarantees.

* Security deposits include amount due from related parties (refer note 27), and net of provision of Rs. 5 and Rs 6 as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively.

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Unbilled revenue (refer note 20)	1,105	910
Security deposits	24	10
Claims recoverable	23	-
Others *	3	12
	1,155	932

*It include amount recoverable from related parties (refer note 27).

8. Income tax

The major components of Income tax expense are:

Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current tax		
- For the year	875	708
	875	708
Deferred tax		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(30)	51
	(30)	51
Income tax expense	845	759

Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

Deferred tax related to items credited directly to Other Comprehensive Income during the year:

- Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans	1	0
Deferred Tax credited to Other Comprehensive Income	1	0



Nextra Data Limited
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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	3,163	2,960
Tax expense @ 25.168%	796	745
Effect of:		
Expense / (Income) not taxable / deductible (net)	49	14
Income tax expense	845	759

The analysis of deferred tax assets is as follows:

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred tax asset		
Trade Receivables	98	96
Employee share options	15	2
Provision for employee benefits	14	11
Property, Plant and Equipments, Intangible assets and Leases	362	351
Others	9	7
Net deferred tax asset	498	467

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred tax (credit) / expense		
Trade Receivables	2	4
Employee share options	13	1
Provision for employee benefits	3	5
Property, Plant and Equipments, Intangible assets and Leases	11	(68)
Others	2	7
Net deferred tax credit / (expense)	30	(51)

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

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	467	494
Tax credit / (expense) recognised in statement of profit or loss	30	(51)
Tax credit recognised in OCI	1	0
Adjustment in respect of previous year	-	24
Closing balance	498	467



Nextra Data Limited
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

9. Other assets

Non-current

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	17	-
Capital advances	353	702
	370	702

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Taxes recoverable*	710	749
Advances to suppliers (net)**	74	69
Prepaid expenses	29	9
Others ^	12	11
	825	838

* Taxes recoverable majorly include or represents goods and services tax (GST).

** Advance to Suppliers are disclosed net of provision of Rs. 35 and Rs. 31 as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively.

^ Others majorly include earnest money deposits.

10. Trade receivables

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade receivable considered good - Unsecured*	2,788	2,128
Less: Allowances for doubtful receivables	(340)	(342)
	2,448	1,786

*It includes amount due from related parties (refer note 27).
Refer note 29.1(iii) 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	342	337
Additions	38	34
Write off (net of recovery)	(40)	(29)
Closing balance	340	342



Nxtra Data Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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

Trade receivables ageing:

As of March 31, 2024

	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
Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	1,257	1,156	215	64	9	87	2,788
							2,788
Less: allowance for doubtful receivables							(340)
Net Trade receivables							2,448

As of March 31, 2023

	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
Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	565	913	328	72	67	183	2,128
							2,128
Less: allowance for doubtful receivables							(342)
Net Trade receivables							1,786

11. Cash and bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks
- On current accounts
Cheques on hand

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	302	49
	18	32
	320	81

Other Bank Balances

Margin Money[^]

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	-	8
	-	8

[^]Margin money deposits represents amount given as collateral for bank guarantees.



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Nextra Data Limited
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

12. Equity share capital

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised shares		
2,100,000,000 (March 31, 2023- 2,100,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	21,000	21,000
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
11,872,328 (March 31, 2023- 11,872,328) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	119	119
	119	119

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 in '000	Amount	No. of shares in '000	Amount
At the beginning of the year	11,872	119	9,018	90
Issued during the year	-	-	2,854	29
Outstanding at the end of the year	11,872	119	11,872	119

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 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 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.

c. Details of shareholders (as per the register of shareholders) holding more than 5% shares in the Company (including shares held by holding company and its subsidiary)

	As of			
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares in '000	% holding	No. of shares in '000	% holding
Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up				
Bharti Airtel Limited (Holding Company)*	-	-	9,018	75.96%
Airtel Limited^	9,018	75.96%	-	-
CA Cloud Investments (formerly, Comfort Investments II)	2,854	24.04%	2,854	24.04%



Nxtra Data Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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

d. Shareholding of Promoters

S No.	Promoter Name	As of				
		April 1, 2023		March 31, 2024		% Change during the year
		No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
1	Bharti Airtel Limited	9,018	75.96%	-	-	(100.00)%
2	Airtel Limited [^]	-	-	9,018	75.96%	100.00%

S No.	Promoter Name	As of				
		April 1, 2022		March 31, 2023		% Change during the year
		No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
1	Bharti Airtel Limited*	5,105	57%	9,018	75.96%	(24.04)%
2	Nettle Infrastructure Investments Limited*	3,913	43%	-	-	-

[^]Airtel Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of Bharti Airtel Limited) has acquired 75.96% stake (9,017,857 equity shares) in Nxtra Data Limited from Bharti Airtel Limited w.e.f. March 22, 2024. Accordingly, Nxtra Data Limited has become a subsidiary of Airtel Limited.

*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 Bharti Airtel Limited (Airtel), under sections 230 to 232 along with other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Scheme') for amalgamation of Nettle and Telesonic, wholly-owned subsidiaries of Airtel, with Airtel had become effective from February 1, 2023, with an appointed date of April 1, 2022 in accordance with the Scheme.

Consequently, the erstwhile shareholding of 32.96% held by Nettle in the Company had been transferred to Airtel and post-merger Airtel held 75.96% in the Company.

13. Other Equity

- Retained earnings:** Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company, re-measurement differences on defined benefits plans and gains / (losses) on common control transactions.
- Deemed capital contribution:** Deemed capital contribution represents the fair valuation impact of the off-market loans provided by the parent company.
- Capital reserve:** Capital reserve represent excess of amount paid over cost of assets acquired under common control.
- Securities premium:** It is used to record the premium on issue of equity shares. The same is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- Share-based payment reserve:** The share based payment reserve is used to record the fair value of equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees.



Nxtra Data Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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

14. Borrowings

Non-Current

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Unsecured		
Term loan	8,107	3,500
	8,107	3,500
Less: Interest accrued (refer note 15)	(7)	-
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings	(1,333)	-
	6,767	3,500

Current

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current maturities of long-term borrowings		
Unsecured		
Term Loan	1,333	-
Unsecured		
Working capital demand loans	1	-
	1,334	-

Analysis of borrowings

The details given below are gross of debt origination cost.

14.1 Repayment terms of borrowings

The table below summarises the details of the Company's borrowings based on contractual undiscounted payments.

As of March 31, 2024								
	Interest rate	Type of borrowing	Frequency of installments	Number of installments outstanding per facility *	Within one year	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	More than five years
Term loan ^	7.95%	Floating	Quarterly	20.00	-	-	605	495
	7.95%	Floating	Quarterly	12.00	1,333	1,333	1,333	-
	8.00%	Floating	Quarterly	20.00	-	-	750	750
	8.10%	Floating	Quarterly	20.00	-	-	750	750
					1,333	1,333	3,438	1,995

As of March 31, 2023								
	Interest rate	Type of borrowing	Frequency of installments	Number of installments outstanding per facility *	Within one year	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	More than five years
Term loan ^	7.95%	Floating	Quarterly	12	-	1,167	2,333	-
					-	1,167	2,333	-

* The installments amount due are equal / equated per se.

^ The borrowings are in INR.



Nxtra Data Limited
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

15. Other financial liabilities

Current

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Payables against capital expenditure	3,290	1,688
Employee payables	59	50
Interest accrued	7	-
Others	64	30
	3,420	1,768

16. Provisions

Non-Current

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Gratuity*	37	34
Others	2	2
	39	36

Current

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Gratuity*	10	5
Other employee benefit plans*	20	16
	30	21

*Refer note 22 for movement of provision towards employee benefits.

17. Trade payables

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Due to micro enterprises and small enterprises	47	53
Others*	2,968	1,724
	3,015	1,777

*It include amount due to related parties (refer note 27).



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Nxtra Data Limited**Notes to Financial Statements***(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)***Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED') 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:

S No.	Particulars	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1	Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year [^]	704	493
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.	-	-

[^]Includes dues of micro and small enterprises included within other financial liabilities.

Trade payables ageing:**As of March 31, 2024**

Particulars	Unbilled	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)	-	47	0	0	0	47
(ii) Others (B)	1,758	1,154	14	21	21	2,968
Total dues to micro and small enterprises (A)						47
Total Others (B)						2,968

As of March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	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)	-	53	0	0	0	53
(ii) Others (B)	1,573	107	22	19	3	1,724
Total dues to micro and small enterprises (A)						53
Total Others (B)						1,724

18. Other liabilities**Current**

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Taxes Payable *	126	80
Others	22	22
	148	102

* It mainly pertains to Goods & Services Tax ('GST') payable.



Nxtra Data Limited**Notes to Financial Statements***(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)***19. Contingencies and Commitments****I. Contingent Liabilities**

Particulars	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Taxes, duties and other demands (under adjudication/appeal/dispute) -GST*	15	-
Total	15	-

*The GST demand pertains to differences between GSTR3B vs GSTR1.

II. Capital Commitments

The Company has contractual commitments towards capital expenditure (net of related advance) of Rs. 6,120 and Rs. 7,418 as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively.

20. Revenue from operations

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Service revenue	18,266	15,956
Sale of products	-	55
	18,266	16,011

Disaggregation of revenue

Revenue is disaggregated by geographical market, major products / service lines and timing of revenue recognition are as follows:

Geographical Markets	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
India	18,056	15,750
Outside India	210	261
	18,266	16,011

Major Product / Services lines

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Data centre and managed services	18,266	15,956
Others	-	55
	18,266	16,011

Timing of Revenue Recognition

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Products transferred at a point in time	-	55
Services transferred over time	18,266	15,956
	18,266	16,011



Nxtra Data Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

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

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	1,105	910
Deferred revenue	128	75

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 deferred revenue at the beginning of the year	-	64
Increases due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	-	117
Transfers from unbilled revenue recognised at the beginning of the year to receivables	910	-

20.1 Other income

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest income	10	4
Net gain on FVTPL investments	32	30
Sale of scrap	288	330
Miscellaneous income	19	35
	349	399

21. Data centre operating expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Electricity and water	7,575	6,584
Rent	578	563
Repair and maintenance	1,118	1,065
Others *	611	563
	9,882	8,775

* It includes charges towards leased line charges, security and insurance.



22. Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries and wages	350	270
Contribution to provident and other funds	22	17
Staff welfare expenses	26	16
Defined benefit plan / other long term benefits	19	14
Share based payment expense	51	6
	468	323

22.1 Share-based payment plans

The following table provides an overview of all existing share option plans of the Company:

Scheme	Plan	Vesting period (years)	Contractual term (years)
Equity settled Plans			
Scheme 2021	Nxtra Employee Stock Option Plan	1 - 4	7

The stock options vesting are subject to service and certain performance conditions mainly pertaining to certain financial parameters.

The movement in the number of stock options and the related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	For the year ended			
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of share options ('000)	Weighted average exercise price (Rs.)	Number of share options ('000)	Weighted average exercise price (Rs.)
Equity Settled Plans				
Nxtra Employee Stock Option Plan				
Outstanding at beginning of year	38	5,780	15	5,780
Granted	29	5,780	24	5,780
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Forfeited / expired	(12)	5,780	(1)	5,780
Outstanding at end of year	54	5,780	38	5,780
Exercisable at end of year	5	5,780	3	5,780

The details of weighted average remaining contractual life, weighted average fair value and weighted average share price for the options are as follows:

Weighted average	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Remaining contractual life for the options outstanding as of (years)	4.54 to 6.48	5.54 to 6.37
Fair value for the options granted during the year ended (Rs.)	5,916	1,467



Nxtra Data Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

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

The fair value of options is measured using Black-Scholes valuation model. The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans is given in the table below:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Risk free interest rates	7.0% to 7.3%	6.6% to 7.1%
Expected life	18 to 54 months	30 to 66 months
Volatility	33%	38%
Dividend yield	0.00	0.00
Weighted average exercise price (Rs.)	5,780.00	5,780.00
Weighted average share price (Rs.)	10,380.00	4,574.84

The expected life of the stock options is based on the Company's expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may actually occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the expected life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome. Further, the expected volatility is based on the weighted average volatility of the comparable benchmark companies.

22.2 Employee benefits

The details of significant defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	For the Year Ended			
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
Obligation:				
Obligation as at beginning of the year	39	16	27	12
Current service cost	9	6	6	4
Interest cost	3	1	2	1
Benefits paid	(7)	(3)	(4)	(2)
Transfer	0	0	6	1
Remeasurements	3	-	2	-
Present value of obligation	47	20	39	16
Current portion	10	20	5	16
Non-current portion	37	-	34	-

As of March 31, 2024, expected contributions for the next annual reporting period is Rs. 13.

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Gains from change in actuarial assumptions	(3)	(2)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(3)	(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.



Nxtra Data Limited
Notes to Financial Statements
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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	7.1%	7.4%
Rate of salary increase	7.0%	7.0%
Rate of attrition	18% to 50%	12% to 25%
Retirement age	58	58

Sensitivity analysis

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

The impact of sensitivity due to changes in the significant actuarial assumptions on the defined benefit obligations is given in the table below:

	Change in	As of	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
		Gratuity	
Discount Rate	+1%	(2)	(2)
	-1%	2	2
Salary Growth Rate	+1%	2	2
	-1%	(2)	(2)

The above sensitivity analysis is determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the net defined benefit obligations, as a result of reasonable possible changes in the significant actuarial assumptions. Further, the above sensitivity analysis is based on a reasonably possible change in a particular underlying actuarial assumption, while assuming all other assumptions to be constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

The table below summarises the undiscounted maturity profile and duration of the gratuity liability:

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within one year	10	5
Within one - three years	14	9
Within three - five years	12	11
Above five years	11	16
Weighted average duration (in years)	4.34	5.98



Nxtra Data Limited**Notes to Financial Statements***(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)***23. Other expenses**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Legal & professional charges#	60	55
Sales & marketing expense	164	138
Provision for doubtful receivables	-	8
Cost of goods sold	-	44
Repair and maintenance	241	210
Charity & donation^	56	43
Customer Care expenses	31	41
Rates, Fees and Taxes	56	20
Printing and Stationery	40	34
Other administrative expense*	315	135
	963	728

* Other administrative expenses represent rent, consultancy charges and security expenses. Additionally, it includes political contributions amounting to Rs 155 (through Electoral Trust) and Nil made under Section 182 of the Act during the year ended March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023, respectively.

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

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Audit fees	4	3
Reimbursement of Expenses	0	0
	4	3

^ Additional information pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	56	43
Amount of expenditure incurred	56	43
Shortfall at the end of the year	Nil	Nil
Total of previous years shortfall	Nil	Nil
Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
Nature of CSR activities	Promotion of Education	Promotion of Education
Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Indian Accounting Standard	Contribution done to Bharti Foundation	Contribution done to Bharti Foundation
Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately	NA	NA



Nextra Data Limited**Notes to Financial Statements***(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)***24. Depreciation expense**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3,510	3,084
Depreciation on Right of Use Assets	280	281
	3,790	3,365

25. Finance costs

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest expense	250	148
Interest expense- lease liabilities	87	104
Other finance charges	9	20
Net exchange loss / (gain)	3	(13)
	349	259

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 shareholder as per statement of profit and loss (A)	2,318	2,201
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of basic EPS (in thousands) (B)	11,872	11,231
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of diluted EPS (in thousands) (C)	11,893	11,231
Earning per share		
Equity share of face value Rs 10 per share		
Basic earnings per share (A)/(B)	195.23	195.98
Diluted earnings per share (A)/(C)	194.90	195.98

The following is a reconciliation of the equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted EPS:

	As of	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	In thousands	
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic EPS	11,872	11,231
Effect of dilution due to employee share options	21	-
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted EPS	11,893	11,231

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Nxtra Data Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

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

27. Related party transactions

(i) Parent Company

Bharti Airtel Limited (uptil March 21, 2024)
Airtel Limited (w.e.f March 22, 2024)

(ii) Intermediate Parent Company

Bharti Airtel Limited (w.e.f March 22, 2024)

(iii) 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.

(iv) Fellow Subsidiaries

Bharti Hexacom Limited
Bharti Telemedia Limited
Telesonic Networks Limited (merged with Bharti Airtel Limited w.e.f. February 1, 2023)
Indo Teleports Limited
Bharti Airtel (Hongkong) Ltd.
Beetel Teletech Limited (Formerly Known As Brightstar Telecommunication India Limited) (acquired w.e.f January 01, 2024)
Bharti Airtel (UK) Ltd.
Bharti Airtel (USA) Ltd.
Bharti Airtel International (Netherlands) B.V.
Bharti Airtel Services Limited
Xtelify Limited (formerly known as Airtel Digital Limited)
Airtel (Seychelles) Limited
Airtel Congo (RDC) S.A.
Airtel Congo S.A.
Airtel Malawi Public Limited Company
Airtel Gabon S.A.
Airtel Madagascar S.A.
Airtel Africa Services (UK) Limited
Oneweb India Communications Private Limited
Airtel Networks Kenya Limited
Airtel Networks Ltd.
Airtel Networks Zambia Plc
Airtel Rwanda Limited
Airtel Tanzania Public Limited Company
Airtel Tchad S.A.
Smartcash Payment Service Bank Limited
Airtel International LLP
Airtel Uganda Limited
Celtel Niger S.A.

(v) Entity having significant influence over the Company

CA Cloud Investments

(vi) Entity where parent company exercises significant influence

(a) Fellow Joint Ventures

Indus Towers Limited

(b) Fellow Associates

Hughes Communication India Private Limited
Lavelle Networks Private Limited
Airtel Payment bank Limited

(vii) Other related parties*

Bharti AXA Life Insurance Company Limited
Bharti Global Limited
Bharti Land Ltd
Bharti Real Estates Limited
Beetel Teletech Limited (Formerly Known As Brightstar Telecommunication India Limited) (upto December 31, 2023)
Centum Learning Limited
Ampsolar Evolution Private Limited
Bharti Foundation

(viii) Key Management Personnel

Rajesh Tapadia
Deepak Rajdev (w.e.f February 07, 2024)
Kapil Jethani (uptil January 16, 2024)
Ashish Arora (w.e.f September 1, 2022)

* 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 practice.



Nxtra Data Limited**Notes to Financial Statements***(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)*

The summary of transactions with the above mentioned parties are as follows:

	For the Year ended							
	March 31, 2024				March 31, 2023			
	Parent Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Entity having significant influence over the Company	Other related parties	Parent Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Entity having significant influence over the Company	Other related parties
Rendering of services	13,263	558	-	124	12,078	400	-	132
Receiving of services	482	11	-	11	506	39	-	21
Reimbursement of energy expenses	5,120	-	-	130	4,854	-	-	322
Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company	284	-	-	9	218	1	-	8
Expenses incurred on behalf of others	2	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Interest charged	85	-	-	-	111	-	-	-
Loans taken	77	-	-	-	4,277	-	-	-
Repayment of loans taken	77	-	-	-	4,277	-	-	-
Donation	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	43
Repayment of lease liability	288	-	-	-	384	-	-	30
Issuance of equity shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,880	-

*(This space is left blank intentionally)*

Nxtra Data Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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The significant transactions with related parties are as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i) Rendering of services		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited*	13,263	12,078
Fellow Subsidiaries		
Bharti Telemedia Limited	136	107
Airtel International LLP	120	-
(ii) Receiving of services		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	482	506
(iii) Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	278	218
(iv) Reimbursement of energy expenses		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	5,120	4,854
Other related party		
Ampsolar Evolution Private Limited	130	81
(v) Interest charged		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	85	111
(vi) Loan taken		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	77	4,277
(vii) Repayment of loan taken		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	77	4,277
(viii) Interest accrued		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	85	111
(ix) Issuance of Equity shares		
Entity having significant influence over the Company		
CA Cloud Investments (refer note 4(a))	-	17,880
(x) Repayment of lease liability		
Parent Company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	288	384

* Includes advance billing.



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

	Parent Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Other related parties
As of March 31, 2024			
Trade payables	-	24	68
Trade receivables	420	161	52
Lease liability	1,154	-	-
Security deposit (asset)	59	-	10
As of March 31, 2023			
Trade payables	-	23	77
Trade receivables	921	353	56
Lease liability	1,358	-	-

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

Transactions with KMP

KMP are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director, whether executive or otherwise. Remuneration to key management personnel were as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Short-term employee benefits	61	35
Performance linked incentive ('PLI')#	11	7
Post-employment benefits	3	2
Share-based payment	41	6
	116	50

Value of PLI considered above represents incentive at 100% performance level. However, same will be paid on the basis of actual performance parameters in next year. During the year ended March 31, 2024, PLI of Rs. 10 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 4) pertaining to previous year has been paid.

As the liabilities for the gratuity and compensated absences are provided on an actuarial basis, and calculated for the Company as a whole rather than each of the individual employees, the said liabilities pertaining specifically to KMP are not known and hence, not included in the above table.



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Nxtra Data Limited**Notes to Financial Statements***(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)***28. Leases****Company as a lessee****Right-of-use assets ('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:

	Building	Land	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2022	1,369	1,846	3,215
Additions	62	-	62
Depreciation expense	(259)	(22)	(281)
Disposals / adjustments	(10)	(1)	(11)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	1,162	1,823	2,985
Balance as at April 1, 2023	1,162	1,823	2,985
Additions	-	470	470
Depreciation expense	(254)	(26)	(280)
Disposals / adjustments	(45)	-	(45)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	863	2,268	3,130

- Building

The company's lease of building comprise of lease of property where data center is built.

- Land

The Company's leases of land comprise of land taken on lease on which data center is built.

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Leases under Ind AS 116		
Interest on lease liabilities	87	104
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low value assets	12	8

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Leases under Ind AS 116		
Principal Payment for leases	642	269

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	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Leases under Ind AS 116		
Not later than one year	422	401
Later than one year but not later than five years	893	1,072
Later than five years	21	251
	1,336	1,724



29. Financial and capital risk

29.1 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 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 and 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 ('BOD') and Audit Committee. They ensure that the Company's financial risk taking activities are governed by appropriate financial risk governance framework, policies and procedures. The BOD 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, receivables and borrowings. However, foreign exchange exposure mainly arises from trade receivables and trade payables denominated in foreign currencies.

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, which inter-alia include entering into foreign exchange derivative contracts - as considered appropriate and whenever necessary.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The impact of foreign exchange sensitivity on profit for the year and other comprehensive income 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%	11	-
US Dollars	-5%	(11)	-
For the year ended March 31, 2023			
US Dollars	+5%	16	-
US Dollars	-5%	(16)	-



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

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.

(ii) Interest rate risk

As the Company does not have exposure to any floating interest bearing assets, or any significant long-term fixed-interest bearing assets, its interest income and related cash inflows are not affected by changes in market interest rates. Consequently, the Company's interest rate risk arises mainly from borrowings.

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 before tax is given in the table below:

Interest rate sensitivity	Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
For the year ended March 31, 2024		
INR - borrowings	+100	(81)
	-100	81
For the year ended March 31, 2023		
INR - borrowings	+100	(35)
	-100	35

The sensitivity disclosed in the above table is attributable to floating-interest rate borrowings and the interest swaps.



(iii) 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 unsecured and derived from sales made to a number of independent customers including group entities. Majority of the revenue is earned from the related parties (refer note 27). The credit period provided by the Company to its customers generally ranges between 0-90 days.

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 10 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 impaired if the payments are more than 90 days past due.

	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	1,257	119	358	316	398	2,448
Trade Receivables as of March 31, 2023	565	240	163	302	516	1,786

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. 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.

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, financial and other institutions, 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.



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

(iv) Price risk

The Company invests its surplus funds in various mutual funds, 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.

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

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

Particulars	As of March 31, 2024						Total
	Carrying amount	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	> 2 years	
Interest bearing borrowings**	8,108	-	988	956	1,834	6,476	10,254
Other financial liabilities	3,413	-	3,413	-	-	-	3,413
Trade payables	3,015	-	3,015	-	-	-	3,015
Lease liabilities*	1,155	-	268	154	313	601	1,336
Financial liabilities	15,691	-	7,684	1,110	2,147	7,077	18,018

Particulars	As of March 31, 2023						Total
	Carrying amount	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	> 2 years	
Interest bearing borrowings**	3,500	-	140	140	1,388	2,520	4,188
Other financial liabilities	1,768	-	1,768	-	-	-	1,768
Trade payables	1,777	-	1,777	-	-	-	1,777
Lease liabilities*	1,403	-	231	170	317	1,005	1,723
Financial liabilities	8,448	-	3,916	310	1,705	3,525	9,456

#It includes contractual interest payment based on interest rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period over the tenor of the borrowings / lease liabilities.

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



Nxtra Data Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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

The following table provides the reconciliation of liabilities whose net cash flow movements are disclosed as part of financing activities of statement of cash flows:

Balance sheet caption	Statement of cash flows line items	April 1, 2023	Cash flows	Non cash changes			March 31, 2024
				Interest capitalised	Interest expense	Other	
Borrowings	Proceeds / repayments of borrowings (including short term)	3,500	4,601	-	-	-	8,101
Interest accrued	Interest and other finance charges paid	0	(476)	224	259	-	7
Lease liability	Payment of lease liabilities*	1,403	(335)	-	87	-	1,155

*Excludes upfront payment of leasehold land

Balance sheet caption	Statement of cash flows line items	April 1, 2022	Cash flows	Non cash changes			March 31, 2023
				Interest capitalised	Interest expense	Other	
Borrowings	Proceeds / repayments of borrowings (including short term)	2,343	1,063	-	-	94	3,500
Interest accrued	Interest and other finance charges paid	(0)	(74)	-	168	(94)	0
Lease liability	Payment of lease liabilities	1,639	(391)	-	104	51	1,403

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	-	62

29.2 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. 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	8,101	3,500
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents	320	81
Net Debt	7,781	3,419
Equity	27,686	25,323
Total Capital	27,686	25,323
Capital and Net Debt	35,467	28,742
Gearing Ratio	21.94%	11.90%



Nxtra Data Limited**Notes to Financial Statements***(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)***30. 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					
Fair value through profit or loss					
Investments - quoted	Level 1	71	666	71	666
Investments - unquoted	Level 2	148	73	148	73
Amortised cost					
Trade receivables		2,448	1,786	2,448	1,786
Cash and cash equivalents		320	81	320	81
Other bank balances		-	8	-	8
Other financial assets		1,785	1,456	1,785	1,456
		4,772	4,070	4,772	4,070
Financial liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Borrowings - floating		8,101	3,500	8,101	3,500
Trade payables		3,015	1,777	3,015	1,777
Other financial liabilities		3,420	1,768	3,420	1,768
		14,536	7,045	14,536	7,045

The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values.

The carrying value of trade receivables, trade payable, short term borrowings, floating-rate long-term borrowings, other financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair value mainly due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of non-current financial assets, other long-term borrowings and other financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using current rates applicable to instruments with similar terms, currency, credit risk and remaining maturities. The following table describes the key inputs used in the valuation (basis discounted cash flow technique) of Level 2 & Level 3 financial assets / liabilities as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

Financial assets / liabilities	Inputs used
Investments	Prevailing interest rates in market, inflation rates
Derivative Instruments	Prevailing interest rates in market, inflation rates

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



Nxtra Data Limited
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31. Ratios

The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current Ratio - [no. of times]	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.55	1.04	-47%	Decrease on account of higher trade payables, current borrowings and payables against capital expenditure as of date.
Debt-equity Ratio - [no. of times] *	Non-Current borrowings (+) current borrowings (-) cash and cash equivalents	Equity	0.28	0.14	101%	Increase on account of increase in borrowings during the year.
Debt service coverage ratio - [no. of times]	Profit before depreciation, finance costs and tax	Interest expenses (+) principal repayments of long-term debt (+) payment of lease liabilities	7.46	2.22	236%	Increase on account of repayment of long term borrowings during the previous year.
Return on equity ratio - [no. of times]	Net Profit	Average Equity	0.09	0.14	-38%	Decrease on account of higher average equity of the company during the year.
Trade receivables turnover ratio - [no. of days]	Average trade receivables	Revenue from operations / no of days for the period	42	53	-20%	Not applicable.
Net capital turnover ratio - [no. of times]	Revenue from operations	Working Capital (i.e. current assets - current liabilities)	(4.73)	94.18	-105%	Decrease on account of higher working capital during the year.
Net profit ratio (%)	Net Profit	Revenue from operations	12.7%	13.7%	-7%	Not applicable.
Return on capital employed (%)	EBIT	Average Capital Employed #	10.5%	17.4%	-40%	Decrease on account of higher net debt during the year.
Return on investment (%)	Income generated from investments	Average current Investment (FVTPL)	8.7%	7.4%	18%	Not applicable.

* excluding lease liabilities

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

Considering the principal activities of the company are in the nature of services, inventory turnover ratio and trade payables turnover ratio are not relevant.

32. Relationship with struck off companies

Relationship with struck off Company	Nature of transactions	Name of the Struck off company	Balance outstanding as of March 31, 2024	Balance outstanding as of March 31, 2023
Customer	Receivables	F2Connect Private Limited	0	-
Vendor	Payables	Nature Conservancy Consultancy Private Limited	-	0

33. Audit Trail

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (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



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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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