Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Investments Limited

Audited Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Investments Limited
Audited Financial Statements – March 31, 2023

Contents **Page No.**

Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Investments Limited
Corporate Information

			Date of Appointment	Date of Retirement
DIRECTORS	:	Vandana Jhupsee	June 30, 2021	-
		Jantina Catharina Van De Vreede	April 16, 2018	-
		Sandeep Fakun	-	June 30, 2021
		Mukesh Hassanand Bhavnani	December 10, 2021	-
		Savinilorna Payandi Pillay Ramen	March 17, 2022	-

ADMINISTRATOR AND SECRETARY : IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd
33 Edith Cavell Street
Port Louis, 11324
Republic of Mauritius

REGISTERED OFFICE : c/o IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd
33 Edith Cavell Street
Port Louis, 11324
Republic of Mauritius

BANKER : Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Ltd
19, Bank Street, 6th floor
Standard Chartered Tower,
Cybercity, Ebene - 72201
Republic of Mauritius

AUDITOR : Deloitte
7th - 8th Floor, Standard Chartered Tower,
19 – 21 Bank Street, Cybercity
Ebene 72201
Republic of Mauritius

The directors present their commentary, together with the audited financial statements of Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Investments Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended March 31, 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company is principally engaged in investment holding activity.

DIVIDENDS

The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 : Nil).

DIRECTORS

The present membership of the Board of directors is set out on page 1.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, comprising the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023, the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') and comply with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and for such internal controls which are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the business will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

AUDITOR

The Board of Directors has recommended the appointment of Deloitte as auditor for the year 2023-24. Deloitte has confirmed its willingness / eligibility to continue in office and a resolution concerning its re-appointment will be proposed at the next Annual General Meeting of shareholder.

Certificate from the secretary

We certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Investments Limited (the 'Company') has filed with the Registrar of Companies, all such returns as are required of the Company under the Section 166(d) of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 for the year ended March 31,2023.

Ramasy.

For *IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd*
Company Secretary

Date: 30 June 2023

Deloitte.

7th-8th floor, Standard Chartered Tower
19-21 Bank Street
Cybercity
Ebène 72201
Mauritius

Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of
Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Investments Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Investments Limited** (the "Company") set out on pages 6 to 25, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 in so far as applicable to Global Business Licence companies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standard Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (the "IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate Information, the Commentary of the Directors and the Certificate from the Secretary, 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 in the 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 directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 in so far as applicable to Global Business Licence companies and they are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 ISAs 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.

Deloitte.

7th-8th floor, Standard Chartered Tower
19-21 Bank Street
Cybercity
Ebène 72201
Mauritius

Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of
Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Investments Limited (Continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Mauritius Companies Act 2001

In accordance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, we report as follows:

- we have no relationship with, or interest in, the Company other than in our capacity as auditor;
- we have obtained all information and explanations that we have required; and
- in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as appears from our examination of those records.

Use of this report

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholder, as a body, in accordance with section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholder those matters we are required to state to the Company's shareholder in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholder as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Deloitte.

Deloitte
Chartered Accountants
12 July 2023

Agrawal.

Vishal Agrawal, FCA
Licensed by FRC

Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Investments Limited
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
(All amounts are in United States Dollars - 'USD')

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Income		-	-
		-	-
Expenses			
Other operating expenses	5	13,125	30,920
		13,125	30,920
Loss before tax		(13,125)	(30,920)
Income tax expense	6	-	-
Loss for the year		(13,125)	(30,920)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(13,125)**	**(30,920)**

The accompanying notes 1 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors on June 30, 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Savinilorna Payandi Pillay Ramen

Mukesh Hassanand Bhavnani

Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Investments Limited
Statement of Financial Position
(All amounts are in United States Dollars - 'USD')

	Notes	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	800
		-	800
Total assets		**-**	**800**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Stated capital	8	80,001	68,001
Retained earnings		(97,951)	(84,826)
Total equity		(17,950)	(16,825)
Current liabilities			
Other payables	9	17,950	17,625
Total liabilities		17,950	17,625
Total equity and liabilities		**-**	**800**

The accompanying notes 1 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors on June 30,2023 and signed on its behalf by:

SPayRamen
....
Savinilorna Payandi Pillay Ramen

....
Mukesh Hassanand Bhavnani

Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Investments Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
(All amounts are in United States Dollars - 'USD')

Particulars	Share capital		Retained earnings	Total equity
	No. of shares	Amount		
As of April 1, 2021	**40,001**	**40,001**	**(53,906)**	**(13,905)**
Issue of share Capital	28,000	28,000	-	28,000
Loss for the year	-	-	(30,920)	(30,920)
Total comprehensive loss	**-**	**-**	**(30,920)**	**(30,920)**
As of March 31, 2022	**68,001**	**68,001**	**(84,826)**	**(16,825)**
Issue of share Capital	12,000	12,000	-	12,000
Loss for the year	-	-	(13,125)	(13,125)
Total comprehensive loss	**-**	**-**	**(13,125)**	**(13,125)**
As of March 31, 2023	**80,001**	**80,001**	**(97,951)**	**(17,950)**

The accompanying notes 1 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors on June 30, 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

SPayRamen

....
Saviniforna Payandi Pillay Ramen

....
Mukesh Hassanand Bhavnani

Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Investments Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
(All amounts are in United States Dollars - 'USD')

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Operating activities		
Loss before tax	(13,125)	(30,920)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	(13,125)	(30,920)
Changes in working capital :		
Other payables	325	175
Net cash flows used in operating activities (a)	**(12,800)**	**(30,745)**
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of shares	12,000	28,000
Net cash flows generated from financing activities (b)	**12,000**	**28,000**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the year (a)+(b)	(800)	(2,745)
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	800	3,545
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year (refer note 7)	**-**	**800**

The accompanying notes 1 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors on June 30, 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Savithiloma Payandi Pillay Ramen

Mukesh Hassanand Bhavnani

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Investments Limited (the 'Company') is domiciled and incorporated, on March 26, 2018, in Mauritius under the Mauritius Companies Act, 2001 as a private company limited by shares. The Company has been issued a Global Business Licence. The registered office of the Company is situated at 33 Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis, 11324, Mauritius.

The Company is principally engaged in investment holding activity. The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on the date stamped on page 7.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Limited, a company domiciled and incorporated in Mauritius. Bharti Airtel Limited, a company incorporated in India and listed on the stock exchange in India, is the Intermediate parent company.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 for companies holding a Global Business Licence. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') and are presented in United States Dollars ('USD'), which is the Company's functional currency.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods (refer to note 3 on critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty).

The significant accounting policies used in preparing the financial statements are set out in note 2.2 of the notes to the financial statements.

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Financial instruments

A. Recognition, classification and presentation

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

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

A. Recognition, classification and presentation (continued)

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

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

a) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or profit or loss), and

b) those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the company'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.

Financial assets and liabilities arising from different transactions are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the statement of financial position, 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. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, 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 or loss and other comprehensive income.

The transaction price is generally the best evidence of the financial instrument's initial fair value. However, it is possible for an entity to determine that the instrument's fair value is not the transaction price. The difference between the transaction amount and the fair value (if any) is accounted for as follows:

• The difference is recognised as a gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income only if fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (that is, a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets.

• In all other cases, an entity recognises the instrument at fair value and defers the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price in the statement of financial position.

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B. Measurement – Non-derivative financial instruments (continued)

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 finance income.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be measured subsequently at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, specifically:

• debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at amortised cost;

• debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI');

• all other debt investments and equity investments are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

ii. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

Equity investments which are not held for trading and for which the Company has elected to present the change in the fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets cash flow represent solely payment of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI.

The changes in fair value are taken through OCI, except for the impairment (on debt instruments), interest (basis EIR method), dividend and foreign exchange differences which are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ii. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') (continued)

When the financial asset is derecognised, the related accumulated fair value adjustments in OCI as at the date of derecognition are reclassified from equity and recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. However, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to Statement of Profit or Loss in case of equity instruments.

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

iv. Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts, including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

v. Impairment of Financial assets

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

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

v. Impairment of Financial assets (continued)

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.

vi. Derecognition of financial assets

The financial assets are de-recognised from the statement of financial position 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 resultant impact of derecognition is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

III. Subsequent measurement - financial liabilities

i. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

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).

ii. Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the interest rate, transaction costs and other premium or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

iii. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The financial liabilities are de-recognised from the statement of financial position when the under-lying obligations are extinguished, discharged, lapsed, cancelled, expires or legally released.

C. Measurement - derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. 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.

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Foreign currency transactions

A. Functional currency

The Financial Statements are presented in United States Dollars ('USD') which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

B. Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the relevant functional currency at the rates prevailing at the date of 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 profit or loss within finance costs / finance income. 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 profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The Company's cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at bank.

d) Taxes

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Taxes (continued)

Current tax (continued)

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.
Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:
- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Taxes (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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.

e) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, 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.

f) Share capital and issue expenses

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

g) Related parties

Related parties are individuals and companies where the individual or company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating policy decisions.

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

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

(All amounts are in United States Dollars - 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (continued)

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

3.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainties

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

Uncertain tax treatments

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, and over the recognition of deferred taxes. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

3.2 Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

Determination of functional currency

The Company has determined its functional currency as USD which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The management has considered the factors as prescribed in IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" for determining the functional currency. The items included in the financial statements are measured using that functional currency.

4. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs)

4.1 New and revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on the financial statements

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for adoption of the following new standards, interpretations and amendments effective from the current year.

S.No.	Improvements/ Amendments to Standards	Effective date- annual periods beginning on or after
1.	IAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets - Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	January 1, 2022
2.	IFRS 3 Business Combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework	January 1, 2022
3.	IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use	January 1, 2022
4.	IFRS 16 Leases and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022

(All amounts are in United States Dollars - 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

4. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs) (continued)

4.2 New and revised Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following relevant Standards and Interpretations were in issue but effective for annual periods beginning on or after the respective dates as indicated:

S. No.	Improvements/ Amendments to Standards	Effective date- annual periods beginning on or after
1.	IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Classification of debt with covenants	January 1, 2024
2.	IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates	January 1, 2023
3.	IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure of Accounting Policies	January 1, 2023
4.	IAS 12 Income Taxes - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	January 1, 2023

The Directors anticipate that these amendments will be applied in the Company's Financial Statements for the annual periods beginning on the respective dates as indicated above. The Directors have not yet assessed the potential impact of the application of these amendments on the Financial Statements.

5. Other operating expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Legal and professional fees	4,600	22,450
Audit fees	5,375	5,375
Bank Charges	3,150	3,095
	13,125	**30,920**

6. Income Tax

For the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company is subject to income tax in Mauritius on its net income at 15%. However, the Company was entitled to a tax credit equivalent to the higher of the actual foreign tax suffered (Foreign Tax Credit) and 80% of the Mauritius tax on its foreign source income, thereby giving an effective tax rate of 3%. With effect from 1 January 2019, the Foreign Tax Credit available to the Company has been abolished by Mauritius Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2018 (Finance Act), with introduction of 80% partial exemption regime whereby an income tax exemption of 80% on the following categories of income is applicable, provided that the pre-defined substance requirements issued by the Financial Service Commission (FSC) are met:

- Foreign-source dividend (not allowed as deduction in source country).
- Interest income.
- Profit attributable to a permanent establishment (PE) that a resident company has in a foreign country.

(All amounts are in United States Dollars - 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

6. Income Tax (continued)

GBC1 license issued on or before October 16, 2017 will remain governed under the existing provisions of the Financial Services Act 2007 until June 30, 2021, after which it will be deemed to be a Global Business License (GBL).

The foregoing is based on current interpretation and practice and is subject to any future changes in the Mauritian tax laws. At March 31, 2023, the Company had accumulated tax losses of USD 93,351 (Year ended March 31, 2022: USD 80,226).

The tax losses are available for set off against future taxable profit of the Company as follows:

Upto Year ending	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
March 31, 2024	23,314	23,314
March 31, 2025	6,912	6,912
March 31, 2026	19,080	19,080
March 31, 2027	30,920	30,920
March 31, 2028	13,125	-
	93,351	**80,226**

The reconciliation between the actual income tax charge and the accounting loss is as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Loss before tax	**(13,125)**	**(30,920)**
Income tax at 15%	(1,969)	(4,638)
Effect of :		
Deferred tax asset not recognised	1,969	4,638
Income tax expense	-	-

Deferred tax asset amounting to USD 14,003 (For the year ended March 31, 2022: USD 12,034) has not been recognised in the financial statements as it is not probable that the Company will have sufficient taxable profit against which the unused tax losses could be utilized in the foreseeable future.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash at bank	-	800
	-	**800**

The bank balance is assessed to have a low credit risk as it is held with a reputable financial institution. No ECL provision has been recognised in respect of this amount as it is not material.

(All amounts are in United States Dollars - 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

8. Stated capital

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Issued and fully paid:		
80,002 ordinary shares (2022: 68,002 shares) of USD 1 each	80,001	68,001
	80,001	68,001

a. Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of USD 1 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to cast one vote per share.

b. Details of shareholders

	As of			
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid				
Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Limited	80,001	100%	68,001	100%

c. Reconcilation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	For the year ended			
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	68,001	68,001	40,001	40,001
Issued during the year	12,000	12,000	28,000	28,000
Outstanding at the end of the year	80,001	80,001	68,001	68,001

9. Other Payables

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other payables *	11,601	11,601
Audit fees	6,349	6,024
	17,950	**17,625**

* It includes the amount due to related party, refer note 10.

(All amounts are in United States Dollars - 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

10. Related party disclosure

Details of the nature, volume of transactions and balances with these related entities are as follows:

List of related parties	Relationship
Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Limited	Parent Company
Bharti Airtel Limited	Intermediate parent company
Network i2i Limited	Intermediate parent company
Bharti Enterprises (Holding) Private Limited	Ultimate controlling entity
Bharti Airtel Overseas (Mauritius) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Bharti Airtel Holding (Mauritius) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Airtel Africa Mauritius Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
IQ EQ Corporate Services Mauritius Ltd	Local management company

Ultimate controlling entity

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

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

	IQ EQ Corporate Services Mauritius Ltd	
	USD	
	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2022
Financial liabilities	11,601	11,601

The significant related party transactions are summarised below:

For the year ended March 31, 2023

	IQ EQ Corporate Services Mauritius Ltd	Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Limited
	USD	USD
Legal and professional charges	3,850	-
Proceeds from issue of shares	-	12,000

For the year ended March 31, 2022

	IQ EQ Corporate Services Mauritius Ltd	Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Limited
	USD	USD
Legal and professional charges	22,450	-
Proceeds from issue of shares	-	28,000

11. Financial Risk Management Objectives and policies

Financial risk factors

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and currency risk. The risk management strategy with respect to these risks excludes trading in derivatives.

The Board of directors has overall responsibility for establishment and oversight for the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risk and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if the Company or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises from the default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these financial assets.

At the reporting date, the Company's financial assets maximum exposure to credit risk amounted to the following:

	Note	Gross carryig amount	Loss allowance	Net carryig amount
March 31, 2023				
Cash and Cash equivalents	7	-	-	-
March 31, 2022				
Cash and Cash equivalents	7	800	-	800

The Company determines the expected credit losses on the item as described in the relevant note.

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price.

In the management of liquidity risk, the Company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance its operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

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

(All amounts are in United States Dollars - 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

11. Financial Risk Management Objectives and policies (continued)

b. Liquidity risk (continued)

	Within 1 year	Total
March 31, 2023		
Other payables	17,950	17,950
	17,950	**17,950**
March 31, 2022		
Other payables	17,625	17,625
	17,625	**17,625**

c. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. None of the Company's financial assets and liabilities is denominated in foreign currency at the reporting date and therefore is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

d. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder's value.

The Company considers its equity as capital and manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to the shareholder, return on capital to the shareholder or issue new shares. The Company does not have any borrowings and details of equity is as follows:

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
Equity	**(17,950)**	**(16,825)**

11. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
Financial Assets		
Amortised cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	-	800
	-	800
Financial Liabilities		
Amortised cost:		
Other payables	17,950	17,625
	17,950	17,625

13. Going concern

As at March 31, 2023, the Company had shareholder's deficit of USD 17,949 (March 31, 2022: USD 16,824) and net current liabilities of USD 17,949 (March 31, 2022: USD 16,824). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends on the continued financial support of the intermediate parent company; Bharti Airtel Limited.

The directors are of the opinion that this support will be forthcoming over the next twelve months and therefore believe that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

14. Events after reporting date

There were no significant events after the reporting date which require amendments and / or disclosure to the financial statements.