

Bharti Telemedia Limited

Ind AS Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

Bharti Telemedia Limited

Ind AS Financial Statements – March 31, 2023

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Independent Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Bharti Telemedia Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Bharti Telemedia Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Loss), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (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 including Annexures to 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, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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 intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control 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 control that we identify during our audit.

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

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
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 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.

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- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
 - vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.
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)



Nilesh H. Lahoti
Partner
(Membership No. 130054)
(UDIN: 23130054BGYYXR8164)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 15, 2023

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 to the Members of Bharti Telemedia Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Bharti Telemedia Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 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 ("the Guidance Note"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013("the Act").

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note 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 and 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, 2023, 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)



Nilesh H. Lahoti
Partner

(Membership No. 130054)
(UDIN: 23130054BGYYXR8164)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 15, 2023

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 its Property, Plant and Equipment:
 - 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) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - b) The Company, except for customer premises equipment and viewing cards, has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and right of use assets so to cover all 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, no such assets were due for physical verification during the year. Since no physical verification of property, plant and equipment was due during the year, the question of reporting on material discrepancies noted on verification does not arise.
 - c) The Company does not have any immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is lessee). 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, right of use assets and intangible assets during the year.
 - e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii) (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) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause (iii) of the Order is not applicable.

- i) 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 section 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- ii) 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.
- iii) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

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, 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, 2023 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, 2023 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dispute	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Disputed amount (Rs in Mn)*
Andhra Pradesh VAT Act, 2005	VAT	2009-2017	High Court	67
Andhra Pradesh VAT Act, 2005	VAT	2014-2016	Tribunal	39
Bihar VAT Act, 2005	VAT	2011-2018	Tribunal	342
Bihar VAT Act, 2005	VAT	2014-2015	1st Appellate Authority	1
Delhi VAT Act, 2004	VAT	2015-2016	1st Appellate Authority	1
Delhi VAT Act, 2004	VAT	2013-2014	Tribunal	278
Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002	VAT	2013-2014	1st Appellate Authority	151
Odisha Value Added Tax Act, 2004	VAT	2012-2014	Tribunal	63
Punjab VAT Act, 2005	VAT	2011-2012	Tribunal	0
Telangana VAT Act, 2005	VAT	2008-2009	Tribunal	25
Telangana VAT Act, 2005	VAT	2014-2017	High Court	483
The UPVAT Act, 2008	VAT	2008-2017	High Court	72
The UPVAT Act, 2008	VAT	2017-2018	1st Appellate Authority	1

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Tripura Value Added Tax Act, 2004	VAT	2010-2016	1st Appellate Authority	50
Tripura Value Added Tax Act, 2004	VAT	2008-2010	Assessing Officer	13
Tripura Value Added Tax Act, 2004	VAT	2008-2010	Supreme Court	38
Uttarakhand Value Added Tax Act, 2005	VAT	2016-2017	1st Appellate Authority	0
The Kerala VAT Act, 2003	VAT	2009-2012	Assessing Officer	0
The Kerala VAT Act, 2003	VAT	2009-2018	High Court	195
Sub Total (A)				1,821
Finance Act, 1994 (Service tax)	Service Tax	2008-2012	Tribunal	78
Finance Act, 1994 (Service tax)	Service Tax	2008-2012	High Court	19
Sub Total (B)				97
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	AP GST	2017-2019	1st Appellate Authority	7
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	UP GST	2018-2019	Assessing Officer	0
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Punjab GST	2017-2018	1st Appellate Authority	5
Sub Total (C)				12
Custom Act, 1962	Custom Duty	2017-2018	Commissioner Appeals	3
Sub Total (D)				3
Kerala Luxury Tax	Luxury Tax	2010-2011	High Court	7
Sub Total (E)				7
Madhya Pradesh Sthaniya Kshetra Me Mal Ke Pravesh Par Kar Adhinyam, 1976	Entry Tax	2009-2013	Assessing Officer	0
Orissa Entry Tax Act	Entry Tax	2012-2014	Tribunal	7
Sub Total (F)				7
Assam Amusement and Betting Tax Act, 1939	Entertainment Tax	2008-2015	Supreme Court	477
Assam Amusement and Betting Tax Act, 1939	Entertainment Tax	2000-2012	Assessing Officer	29
Delhi Entertainment and Betting Tax Act, 1996	Entertainment Tax	2009-2015	Supreme Court	242
Madhya Pradesh Entertainment duty and Advertisement tax Act 1936	Entertainment Tax	2014-2016	1st Appellate Authority	6
Orissa Entertainment Tax Act, 2006	Entertainment Tax	2010-2012	1st Appellate Authority	23
Orissa Entertainment Tax Act, 2006	Entertainment Tax	2010-2015	Supreme Court	81

The Gujarat Entertainments Tax Act, 1977	Entertainment Tax	2010-2013	Supreme Court	445
The Karnataka Entertainments Tax Act, 1958	Entertainment Tax	2010-2012	High Court	202
The Karnataka Entertainments Tax Act, 1958	Entertainment Tax	2008-2010	Tribunal	16
U.P. Entertainments and Betting Tax Act, 1979	Entertainment Tax	2009-2018	High Court	1,778
West Bengal Entertainment-Cum-Amusement Tax Act, 1982	Entertainment Tax	2010-2015	Tribunal	103
Sub Total (G)				3,401
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2014-2015, 2015-16, 2020-21	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	551
Sub Total (H)				551
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H):				5,899

The above-mentioned figures represent the total disputed cases without any assessment of Probable, Possible and remote, as done in case Contingent Liabilities. Of the above cases, total amount deposited in respect of Sales Tax is Rs 562 Mn, Service Tax Rs 29 Mn, Goods and Service Tax Rs 1 Mn, Custom Duty Rs 0* Mn, Entry tax Rs 2 Mn, Entertainment tax Rs 2,118 Mn and Income tax Rs. nil.

*Amount less than half million is appearing as '0'.

- 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 during the year.
- ix) (a) 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) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilized term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under Clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clauses (ix)(e) and (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x) (a) The Company has not issued any of its securities (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- xi) (a) 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) (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, 2023.
- We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company covering specific processes scoped in for review as per Internal Audit plan for the year under audit.
- xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or directors of it's holding company or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Group does not have more than one CIC as part of the group.
- xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date (refer note 2.1 to the financial statements). 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: 23130054BGYYXR8164)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 15, 2023

Ind AS Financial Statements

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

	Notes	As of	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	28,697	26,613
Capital work-in-progress	5	4,092	4,244
Right-of-use assets	29	2,085	1,526
Intangible assets	6	81	-
Financial assets			
- Other financial assets	7	69	59
Income tax assets (net)		1,476	307
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	6,015	7,689
Other non-current assets	9	4,413	3,591
		46,928	44,029
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Derivative instruments		8	3
- Trade receivables	10	2,098	2,074
- Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,403	499
- Other bank balances	11	72	68
- Other financial assets	7	88	16
Other current assets	9	4,374	2,588
		9,043	5,248
Total assets		55,971	49,277
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	5,102	5,102
Other equity		(8,919)	(5,420)
		(3,817)	(318)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Lease liabilities		259	365
Deferred revenue	20	2,733	3,364
Provisions	14	70	78
		3,062	3,807
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	15	12	-
- Lease liabilities		1,632	1,022
- Derivative instruments		47	3
- Trade payables			
-total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	4	4
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	8,889	8,358
- Other financial liabilities	17	4,273	2,201
Deferred revenue	20	5,081	4,901
Provisions	14	29,853	20,491
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	2,107
Other current liabilities	18	6,935	6,701
		56,726	45,788
Total liabilities		59,788	49,595
Total equity and liabilities		55,971	49,277

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)



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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharti Telemedia Limited



Shashwat Sharma
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 08360840
Place: New Delhi



Pankaj Tewari
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi



Vani Venkatesh
Director
DIN: 08212186
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 15, 2023



Bharti Telemedia 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, 2023	March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	29,450	31,538
Other income	20.1	261	144
Total Income		29,711	31,682
Expenses			
Content cost		453	409
License fee		3,277	2,647
Employee benefits expense	21	1,349	1,405
Sales and marketing expenses	22	3,667	2,727
Other expenses	23	3,626	3,990
		12,372	11,178
Profit before depreciation, amortisation, finance costs, exceptional items and tax		17,339	20,504
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	24	13,348	12,083
Finance costs	25	1,897	1,932
Profit before exceptional items and tax		2,094	6,489
Exceptional items (net)	26	6,698	-
(Loss) / Profit before tax		(4,604)	6,489
Tax expense / (credit)			
Current tax	8	-	2,340
Deferred tax	8	(1,110)	(496)
Total tax (credit) / expense		(1,110)	1,844
(Loss) / Profit for the year		(3,494)	4,645
Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI')			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss:			
- Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	21	(6)	(1)
- Tax credit on above	8	1	-
Other comprehensive loss for the year		(5)	(1)
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		(3,499)	4,644
Earnings per share (Face value: Rs. 10 each)			
Basic and diluted (loss) / earning per share	27	(6.85)	9.10

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



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

Date: May 15, 2023

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Shashwat Sharma
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 08360840
Place: New Delhi

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Company Secretary
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Vani Venkatesh
Director
DIN: 08212186
Place: New Delhi



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

	Equity share capital		Other equity		Total equity
	No of shares (In '000)	Amount	Capital reserve	Retained earnings (Reserve & Surplus)	
As of April 1, 2021					
Profit for the year	510,200	5,102	10,617	(20,681)	(4,962)
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)	-	-	-	4,645	4,645
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
				4,644	4,644
As of March 31, 2022					
Loss for the year	510,200	5,102	10,617	(16,037)	(318)
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)	-	-	-	(3,494)	(3,494)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
				(3,499)	(3,499)
As of March 31, 2023					
	510,200	5,102	10,617	(19,536)	(8,919)

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)



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



Date: **May 15, 2023**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharti Telemedia Limited



Shashwat Sharma
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 08360840
Place: New Delhi



Vani Venkatesh
Director
DIN: 08212186
Place: New Delhi



Pankaj Tewari
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi



Bharti Telemedia Limited
Statement of Cash Flows

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

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss) / Profit before tax	(4,604)	6,489
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	13,348	12,083
Finance costs	1,832	1,911
Interest income	(89)	(8)
Net gain on securities held for trading	(129)	(69)
Exceptional items (net)	6,698	-
Net gain / (loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(13)	39
Net loss on derivative financial instruments	3	30
Provision for doubtful debts	299	(134)
Bad debts written off	323	219
Other non-cash items	66	32
Operating cash flow before changes in assets and liabilities	17,734	20,592
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	(647)	(186)
Trade payables	532	(3,205)
Provisions	7,597	200
Other financial and non-financial liabilities	(6,595)	456
Other financial and non-financial assets	(2,835)	(1,756)
Net cash generated from operations before tax	15,786	16,101
Income tax (paid) - net	(492)	(987)
Net cash generated from operating activities (a)	15,294	15,114
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and capital-work-in progress	(11,724)	(15,073)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	20	46
Purchase of intangible assets	(81)	-
Proceeds from sale of current investments (net)	129	1,977
Interest received	57	8
Net cash used in investing activities (b)	(11,599)	(13,042)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds / (Repayment) from short-term borrowings (net)	12	(17)
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,742)	(1,341)
Interest and other finance charges paid	(61)	(438)
Net cash used in financing activities (c)	(1,791)	(1,796)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year (a+b+c)	1,904	276
Add : Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	499	223
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (refer note 11)	2,403	499

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

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

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
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Vani Venkatesh
Director
DIN: 08212186
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 15, 2023



Bharti Telemedia Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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

1. Corporate information

Bharti Telemedia Limited ('the Company') (CIN: U92200DL2006PLC156075) 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, India.

The principal activities of the Company consist of setting up, operating and maintaining Direct-to-Home (DTH) Cable through digital and any other mode of broadcasting service and includes broadcasting of interactive and personalized content within India.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

During the financial year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has incurred a total comprehensive loss of Rs. 3,499 (March 31, 2022: Income of Rs. 4,644) and as on that date, its current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs. 47,683 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 40,540). In making its assessment of going concern, management acknowledges that the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the generation of sufficient profits, positive cash flows and the uncommitted credit facility from Bharti Airtel Limited (Intermediate Parent Company) to provide appropriate financial support which is valid upto June 30, 2025. In view of above, the financial statements are prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern assumption.

The Financial Statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 15, 2023.

The Financial Statements are based on the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Division II of Schedule III (as amended) to the Act, 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.



Bharti Telemedia Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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

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.

New amendments adopted during the year

Amendments to Ind AS

MCA vide notification no. G.S.R. 255(E) dated March 23, 2022 has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends following Ind AS (as applicable to the Company):

- Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments
- Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment
- Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, however, these do not have material impact on the Financial Statements of the Company.

Amendments to Ind AS issued but not yet effective

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



Bharti Telemedia Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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

- Ind AS 12, Income Taxes
- Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendments and the impact is not expected to be material.

Basis of measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the accrual and going concern basis, and the historical cost convention except where the Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment. The principal variations from the historical cost convention relate to financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss 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). Also, the fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are required to be disclosed in the said Financial Statements.

The Company is required to classify the fair valuation method of the financial instruments, 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

2.2 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 rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.



Bharti Telemedia Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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

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 or directly in equity.

2.3 Current versus non-current classification

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

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

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

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

2.4 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. Where assets are installed on the premises of customers (commonly called Customer premise equipment – "CPE"), such assets continue to be treated as tangible assets as the associated risks and rewards remain with the Company and management is confident of exercising control over them.



Bharti Telemedia Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. When significant parts of PPE are required to be replaced at regular intervals, the Company recognises such parts as separate component of assets. When an item of PPE is replaced, then its carrying amount is 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 separately 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 period in which such costs are incurred. However, in situations where the said expenditure can be measured reliably, and is probable that future economic benefits associated with it will flow to the Company, it is included in the asset's carrying value or as a separate asset, as appropriate.

Depreciation on PPE is computed using the straightline method over the estimated useful lives. The management basis its past experience and technical assessment has estimated the useful lives, which is at variance with the life prescribed in Part C of Schedule II to the Act and has accordingly, depreciated the assets over such useful life.

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

Categories	Years
Leasehold Improvements	Lease term or 10 years, whichever is less
Plant and equipments	
- Customer Premises Equipments	7
- Others	2-10
Computers	3
Office equipments	2 - 5
Furniture and Fixtures	5
Vehicles	5

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



Bharti Telemedia Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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

Balance Sheet and the resulting gains / (losses) are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other income / other expenses.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised when the Company controls the asset, it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. These assets having finite useful life are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Amortisation is computed using the straight-line method over the expected useful life of intangible assets.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

The Company has established the estimated useful lives of different categories of intangible assets as follows:

a. Software

Software are amortised over the period of license, generally not exceeding three years.

b. Licenses

DTH broadcasting services entry license fees has been initially capitalised at cost. Subsequently, it is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Amortisation is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the license commencing from the date of grant of Wireless Planning and Coordination license.

The revenue-share based fee on licenses is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period such cost is incurred.

c. Other acquired intangible assets

Payment for the rights acquired for unlimited license access to various applications are recognised as other acquired intangibles. They are capitalised at the amounts paid and amortised on a straight line basis over the period of the agreements.

The useful life and amortisation method are reviewed, and adjusted appropriately, at least at each financial year end so as to ensure that the method in the period of amortisation are consistent with the expected method of economic benefits from these assets. The effect of any change in the estimated useful lives and / or amortisation method is accounted for prospectively, and accordingly the amortisation is calculated over the remaining revised useful life.



2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

PPE, Right-of-use- assets (ROU) and intangible assets

PPE (including CWIP), ROU and intangible assets 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 unit identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

Reversal of impairment losses

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

2.7 Financial instruments

a. Recognition, classification and presentation

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

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

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

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

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



b. Measurement - Non-derivative financial instruments

I. Initial measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at 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 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 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 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.

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 fair value through profit or loss. Interest (basis EIR method) income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 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.



Bharti Telemedia Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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

iii. Impairment

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

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

III. Subsequent measurement - financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method (if the impact of discounting / any transaction costs is significant).

Any 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.

c. Measurement - derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments 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 within other income / other expense.

d. Derecognition

The financial liabilities are de-recognised from the Balance Sheet when the underlying obligations are extinguished, discharged, lapsed, cancelled, expires or legally released. 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 difference in the carrying amount is recognised in 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.



Bharti Telemedia Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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

Company as a lessee

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

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments including changes in the Company's assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option 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 right-of-use asset, or is recorded in Statement of Profit and Loss if the carrying amount of the related right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability.

Right-of-use assets 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, right-of-use assets 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 right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of the underlying asset.

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

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



Bharti Telemedia Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognises the 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 tax is not recognised if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.



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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 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 at 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 Share capital

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

2.12 Employee benefits

The Company's employee benefits mainly include wages, salaries, bonuses, defined contribution plans, defined benefit plans, compensated absences and deferred compensation. The employee benefits are recognised in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the Company employees.

Short-term employee benefits are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss at undiscounted amounts during the period in which the related services are rendered.



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a. Defined contribution plans

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

b. Defined benefit plans

In accordance with local laws and regulations, all the employees 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, by an independent qualified actuary using the projected-unit-credit method.

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

The interest income / (expense) are calculated by applying the above mentioned discount rate to the plan assets and defined benefit obligations. The net interest income / (expense) on the net defined benefit liability is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the related re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognised directly in the other comprehensive income 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 avilment of leave balances that were earned by the employees over the period of past employment.

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

2.13 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.



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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.

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. In order to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent, the Company assesses whether it is primarily responsible for fulfilling the performance obligation and whether it controls the promised service before transfer to customers. In case the Company is principal, it records revenue on a gross basis. However, to the extent the Company's role is only to arrange for another entity to provide the goods or services, then the Company is an agent and records revenue at the net amount that it retains for its agency services.

When determining the consideration to which the Company is entitled for providing promised products or services via intermediaries, the Company assesses whether the intermediary is a principal or agent in the onward sale to the end customer. To the extent that the intermediary is considered a principal, the consideration to which the Company is entitled is determined to be that received from the intermediary. To the extent that the intermediary is considered an agent, the consideration to which the Company is entitled is determined to be the amount received from the customer.

a. Service revenue

The Company recognizes revenue from Commission and Incentive as it is earned, i.e., upon transfer of control of services being transferred over time. Network capacity fee (NCF), net of taxes collected from the customer, is recognized over the subscription pack validity period. Commission, Incentive and Network capacity fee (NCF) is presented as subscription revenue.

Customer Onboarding revenue, Installation and Rental revenue is deferred over the average expected customer life.

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



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b. Multiple element arrangements

The Company has entered into certain multiple-element revenue arrangements which involve the performance of multiple services. At the inception of the arrangement, all the deliverables therein are evaluated to determine whether they represent distinct performance obligations. Total consideration related to the multiple element arrangements is allocated to each performance obligation based on their standalone selling prices.

c. Cost to obtain or fulfil a contract with customer

The Company incurs certain costs to obtain or fulfil contracts with customers viz intermediary commission, etc. Where based on company's estimate of historic average customer life derived from customer churn rate is longer than 12 months, such costs are deferred and are recognized over the average expected customer life.

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. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within finance costs in the period in which they are incurred.

2.17 Exceptional items

Exceptional items refer to items of income or expense within the Statement of Profit and Loss from ordinary activities which are non-recurring and are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance of the Company.

2.18 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 period.



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2.19 Segment Reporting

Based on the way the entity manages its operating business and the manner in which resource allocation decisions are made, the entity has only one reportable segment for financial reporting purposes, being the digital TV services. Accordingly, no further operating segment financial information is disclosed.

3. Key source of estimation uncertainties and critical judgements

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

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

3.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainties

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

a. Useful lives of PPE

As described at 2.4 above, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of PPE at end of each reporting period. After considering market conditions, industry practice, technological developments and other factors, the Company determined that the current useful lives of its PPE remain appropriate. However, change in economic conditions of the market, competition and technology, among others, are unpredictable and they may significantly impact the useful lives of PPE and therefore the depreciation charge. Refer note 2.4 and note 5 for the estimated useful life and carrying value of PPE respectively.

b. Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for the unused tax for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. 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, future tax planning strategies and recent business performances and developments.



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c. 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.

d. Contingent liability & Provision

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

3.2 Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The critical judgement's which the management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and has the most significant impact on the amount recognised in the said Financial Statements, are discussed below:

Revenue recognition and presentation

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

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

4. Significant transactions / new developments

- a. Pursuant to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India's tariff order in relation to broadcasting services, the Company had entered into revised agreements with the broadcasters. With effect from April 1, 2019, basis such revised agreements and the provisions of the new tariff order, the Company had re-assessed its performance obligations, extent of control over broadcasted content and various other responsibilities and liabilities. Consequently, the Company had considered network capacity fee and commission and incentives from broadcasters as to subscription services, as part of its revenue from operations. Further, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had implemented second amendment to the tariff order effective from March 1, 2020 and the Company had implemented the same to the extent is applicable and is in control of Company, as a distributor. During the financial year 2022-23, TRAI had further issued third amendment to the tariff order which came into force



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from February 01, 2023. The company has implemented the same to the extent is applicable and in control of the company as a distributor.

On March 31, 2021, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB) has granted provisional license for providing DTH services to the Company w.e.f April 1, 2021. As per the amended guidelines, amongst other conditions, the validity of license which will be issued subsequently, would be 20 years and the License fee (LF) prescribed is @8% of AGR, calculated by excluding GST from gross revenue and the LF is to be paid on quarterly basis to MIB.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, MIB has raised a demand for FY 2019-20 and 2020-21, majorly on account of license fee on content charges and GST on gross revenue. The Company has evaluated the matter in light of the demand, in the absence of sufficient clarity from the regulator on computation of the license fee on content charges post implementation of the Tariff Order, the Company assessed the above matter as probable and accordingly consider the impact in financial statements.

- b. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. The Ministry of Labour and Employment ('Ministry') has issued draft of the Code on Social Security (Central) Rules, 2020 on November 13, 2020 and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company is assessing the impact of the Code and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.



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

The following table presents the reconciliation of changes in the carrying value of PPE for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipments	Computers	Leasehold improvements	Total
Gross carrying value							
As of April 1, 2021	106,491	5	5	51	312	116	106,980
Additions / capitalization	11,682	-	-	4	97	-	11,783
Disposals / adjustments	(2,239)	-	(4)	(1)	-	-	(2,244)
As of March 31, 2022	115,934	5	1	54	409	116	116,519
As of April 1, 2022	115,934	5	1	54	409	116	116,519
Additions / capitalization	13,721	-	-	2	5	-	13,728
Disposals / adjustments	(5,569)	-	-	(4)	-	-	(5,573)
As of March 31, 2023	124,086	5	1	52	414	116	124,674
Accumulated depreciation							
As of April 1, 2021	80,672	5	5	51	211	112	81,056
Charge for the year	10,965	-	-	1	81	1	11,048
Disposals / adjustment	(2,193)	-	(4)	(1)	-	-	(2,198)
As of March 31, 2022	89,444	5	1	51	292	113	89,906
As of April 1, 2022	89,444	5	1	51	292	113	89,906
Charge for the year	11,570	-	-	1	65	-	11,636
Disposals / adjustment	(5,562)	-	-	(3)	-	-	(5,565)
As of March 31, 2023	95,452	5	1	49	357	113	95,977
Net carrying amount							
As of March 31, 2022	26,490	-	-	3	117	3	26,613
As of March 31, 2023	28,634	-	-	3	57	3	28,697

Plant and equipment includes gross block of Rs. 118,568 and Rs. 110,652 for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively, accumulated depreciation of Rs. 91,490 and Rs. 85,819 for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively of set top boxes and other related equipments installed at customer premise.

The carrying value of CWIP as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 is Rs. 4,092 and Rs. 4,244 respectively, which mainly pertains to plant and equipment.



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CWIP ageing schedule

As of March 31, 2023

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress (net of provision)	3,997	24	27	44	4,092

As of March 31, 2022

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress (net of provision)	4,106	54	13	71	4,244

6. Intangible assets

The following table presents the reconciliation of changes in the carrying value of intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

	Software	Licenses	Other acquired intangible assets	Total
Gross carrying value				
As of April 1, 2021	646	100	67	813
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals / adjustments	(244)	(100)	-	(344)
As of March 31, 2022	402	-	67	469
As of April 1, 2022	402	-	67	469
Additions	117	-	-	117
Disposals / adjustments	(207)	-	-	(207)
As of March 31, 2023	312	-	67	379
Accumulated Amortisation				
As of April 1, 2021	641	100	67	808
Charge for the year	5	-	-	5
Disposals / adjustments	(244)	(100)	-	(344)
As of March 31, 2022	402	-	67	469
As of April 1, 2022	402	-	67	469
Charge for the year	34	-	-	34
Disposals / adjustments	(205)	-	-	(205)
As of March 31, 2023	231	-	67	298
Net Carrying Amount				
As of March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2023	81	-	-	81



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7. Other financial assets

Non-current

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Security deposits - considered good*	69	58
Others#	0	1
	69	59

* Security deposits (net of allowance for impairment of Rs. 2 and Rs. 2 as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, respectively).

Represents amount given as collateral for bank guarantees

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unbilled revenue	9	10
Interest accrued on deposits	34	2
Claims / other recoverable	2	4
Due from related parties (refer note 28)	43	0
	88	16

8. Income taxes

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current income tax		
- For the year	-	2,333
- Adjustments for prior periods	-	7
	-	2,340
Deferred tax		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,110)	(496)
	(1,110)	(496)
Income tax expense	(1,110)	1,844
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Deferred tax related to items charged or credited to Other Comprehensive Income during the year:		
- Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans	1	0
Deferred Tax credited to Other Comprehensive Income	1	0

The reconciliation between the amounts computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax and income tax expenses / (credit) is summarised below:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(Loss) / Profit before tax	(4,604)	6,489
Tax expense @ 25.168%	(1,159)	1,633
Effect of:		
Adjustments in respect to previous years	-	7
Items non deductible	49	204
Income tax (credit) / charge	(1,110)	1,844



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The analysis of deferred tax assets is as follows:

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)		
Trade Receivables	169	86
Losses available for offset against future taxable income	1,700	-
Provision for Employee benefits	29	33
Fair valuation of financial assets	1	1
Depreciation on PPE and ROU/ amortisation on Intangible Assets	4,560	6,473
Non-financial liabilities	1,154	1,096
Other non-financial assets	(1,598)	-
Net deferred tax asset	6,015	7,689

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax income / (expense)		
Trade Receivables	83	(32)
Losses available for offset against future taxable income	1,699	-
Provision for Employee benefits	(4)	(3)
Fair valuation of financial assets	-	1
Property, Plant and Equipments, Intangible assets and Leases	(210)	560
Non-financial liabilities	57	(30)
Other non-financial assets	(515)	-
Net deferred tax income	1,110	496

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

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance	7,689	7,155
Tax credit recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	1,110	496
Tax credit recognised in OCI	1	0
Adjustment in respect of previous year	(2,785)	38
Closing balance	6,015	7,689

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.



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9. Other assets

Non-current

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advance (net)*	71	70
Cost to obtain a contract with the customer (refer note 20)	4,193	3,224
Capital advances	130	268
Prepaid expenses	1	11
Taxes recoverable [®]	18	18
	4,413	3,591

*Represents payments made to various Government authorities under protest and are disclosed net of provision.

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Taxes recoverable [®]	2,090	1,342
Prepaid expenses	46	37
Cost to obtain a contract with the customer (refer note 20)	2,159	1,079
Advances to suppliers (net)*	32	105
Others [†]	47	25
	4,374	2,588

[®] Taxes recoverable primarily include Goods and Services Tax and customs duty.

* Advance to suppliers are disclosed net of provisions of Rs. 85 and Rs. 70 as of March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively.

[†] Primarily includes employee receivables and advance rent on account of short-term transponder lease.

10. Trade receivables

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade receivables considered good- unsecured*	2,605	2,282
Less: Allowances for doubtful receivables	(507)	(208)
	2,098	2,074

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

The movement in allowances for doubtful receivables is as follows

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance	208	342
Additions	299	85
Write off	-	(219)
Closing balance	507	208



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Trade receivables ageing schedule:

As of March 31, 2023

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	8	2,197	134	166	45	34	2,584
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables — considered good	-	-	-	21	-	-	21
							2,605
Less: allowance for doubtful receivables							(507)
Net Trade receivables							2,098

As of March 31, 2022

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	34	1,896	52	38	74	167	2,261
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables — considered good	-	-	21	-	-	-	21
							2,282
Less: allowance for doubtful receivables							(208)
Net Trade receivables							2,074

11. Cash and bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	100	20
- Bank deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less	2,337	481
Less: Interest accrued (refer note 7)	(34)	(2)
	2,403	499

Other bank balances

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Margin money deposit*	72	68
	72	68

* Margin money deposits represents amount given as collateral for legal cases for disputed matters.



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12. Equity share capital

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Authorised shares		
520,000,000 (March 31, 2022 - 520,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	5,200	5,200
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
510,200,000 (March 31, 2022 - 510,200,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	5,102	5,102
	5,102	5,102

a. Reconciliation of the 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 in '000	Amount	No. of shares in '000	Amount
At the beginning of the year	510,200	5,102	510,200	5,102
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	510,200	5,102	510,200	5,102

b. Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to cast one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholder.

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

	As of			
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares in '000	% holding	No. of shares in '000	% holding
Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up				
Bharti Airtel Limited (Parent company)*	510,200	100%	362,242	71%
Nettle Infrastructure Investments Limited*	-	-	147,958	29%



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d. Shareholding of Promoters#

As of March 31, 2023

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				% change during the year
S No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares	% of total shares	
1	Bharti Airtel Limited*	510,200,000	100%	-

As of March 31, 2022

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				% change during the year
S No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares	% of total shares	
1	Bharti Airtel Limited	362,242,000	71%	-
2	Nettle Infrastructure Investments Limited	147,958,000	29%	-

#Promoter here means promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013.

*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, with Airtel has become effective from February 1, 2023, with an appointed date of April 1, 2022 in accordance with the Scheme.

Consequently, the erstwhile shareholding of 29% held by Nettle in the Company has been transferred to Airtel and post-merger Airtel holds 100% in the Company.

13. Reserve and surplus

- a) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company and re-measurement differences on defined benefit plans.
- b) **Capital Reserve:** Capital reserve represents the fair valuation impact of the off-market loans provided by the parent Company.



Bharti Telemedia Limited
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14. Provisions

Non-current

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity#	64	71
Other employee benefit plan	6	7
	70	78

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity#	19	19
Other employee benefit plan#	35	40
Other Provision		
Subjudice Matters [®]	29,799	20,432
	29,853	20,491

[®] The movement of provision towards subjudice matters is as below:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance	20,432	18,778
Net additions	9,367	1,654
	29,799	20,432

#Refer note 21 for movement of provision towards employee benefits.

15. Borrowings

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unsecured		
Working Capital Demand Loan	12	-
	12	-



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15.1 Analysis of borrowings

The details given below are gross of debt origination cost.

15.1.1 Repayment terms of borrowings

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

As of March 31, 2023						
	Interest rate (range)	Frequency of installments	Number of installments outstanding per facility	Within one year	Between one and two years	Between two and five years
Working capital demand loan	8.80%	On Demand	NA	12	-	-
				12	-	-

As of March 31, 2022						
	Interest rate (range)	Frequency of installments	Number of installments outstanding per facility	Within one year	Between one and two years	Between two and five years
Term loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-

15.1.2 Interest rate and currency of borrowings

	Weighted average rate of Interest	Total Borrowings	Floating rate borrowings	Fixed rate borrowings
INR	8.80%	12	-	12
March 31, 2023		12	-	12
INR	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022		-	-	-

16. Trade payables

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	4	4
Others*	8,889	8,358
	8,893	8,362

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



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

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

Sr No	Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	4	4
2	Amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
3	Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
4	Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	-	-
5	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

Trade payables ageing schedule:

As of March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Dues to micro and small enterprises (A)	-	4	0	0	0	0	4
(ii) Others (B)	5,821	1,879	965	118	13	15	8,811
(iii) Disputed dues to micro and small enterprises (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others (D)	78	-	-	-	-	-	78
Total dues to micro and small enterprises (A + C)							4
Total Others (B + D)							8,889

As of March 31, 2022

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Dues to micro and small enterprises (A)	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
(ii) Others (B)	7,073	21	1,214	31	4	15	8,358
(iii) Disputed dues to micro and small enterprises (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total dues to micro and small enterprises (A + C)							4
Total Others (B + D)							8,358



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17. Other financial liabilities

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Payables against capital expenditure	2,396	644
Employee payables	58	65
Security deposit*	750	724
Others*	1,069	768
	4,273	2,201

* It pertains to deposits received primarily from channel partners which are repayable on demand after adjusting the outstanding amount, if any.

* It mainly includes advance received from distributors /channel partners/customers.

18. Other current liabilities

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Taxes payable*	6,927	6,701
Others	8	-
	6,935	6,701

* Taxes payable mainly pertains to GST and payable towards subjudice matters.

19. Contingent liabilities and commitments

(i) Contingent liabilities

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Taxes, duties and other demands (under adjudication / appeal / dispute)		
- VAT / Sales tax / Service tax / GST	58	96
- Custom duty	3	3
- Entry tax	334	308
- Entertainment tax	202	345
- Regulatory demands	1,406	-
- Other miscellaneous demands	1	-
	2,004	752



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

a) VAT / Sales tax / Service tax / GST

The claims for sales tax comprised of cases relating to the appropriateness of declarations made by the Company under relevant sales tax legislations, which were primarily procedural in nature. Pending final decisions, the Company has deposited amounts under protest with statutory authorities for certain cases.

The service tax demands relate to alleged inadmissible cenvat credit for lack of proper documents.

The GST demand relates to procedural compliance in regard to e-way bills, differences in ITC claimed and as available over portal.

b) Entry tax

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

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India upheld the constitutional validity of entry tax levied by few States. However, Supreme Court did not conclude certain aspects such as present levies in each State is discriminatory in nature or not, leaving them open to be decided by regular benches of the Courts.

c) Entertainment tax

The contingent liability for entertainment tax comprises of cases for levying entertainment tax on activation charges and interest on disputed dues.

d) Regulatory demands

The contingent liability for regulatory demands is on account of taxes on licence fee on GST portion of revenue for earlier periods (Refer Note 4(a)).

Guarantees

Guarantees outstanding as of March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 amounting to Rs. 2,097 and Rs. 2,103 respectively have been issued by banks and financial institutions on behalf of the Company. These guarantees include certain financial bank guarantees which have been given for subjudice matters and in compliance with licensing conditions, the amount with respect to these have been disclosed under capital commitments, contingencies and liabilities, as applicable, in compliance with the applicable accounting standards.



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(ii) Commitments

The Company has contractual commitments towards capital expenditure (net of related advances) of Rs. 14,182 and Rs. 8,921 as of March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively.

20. Revenue from operations

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Subscription revenue	23,318	25,951
Others*	6,132	5,587
	29,450	31,538

* Others includes revenue from advertisements, incentives, activation, hosting services.

Timing of Revenue Recognition

	Digital TV Services	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Services transferred over time	29,450	31,538
	29,450	31,538

Contract balances

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

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unbilled Revenue (refer note 7)	9	10
Deferred Revenue	7,814	8,265

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

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	
	Unbilled Revenue	Deferred Revenue
Revenue recognised that was included in deferred revenue at the beginning of the year	-	4,901
Increases due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	-	4,450
Transfers from unbilled revenue recognised at the beginning of the year to receivables	10	-



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Reconciliation of costs to obtain or fulfil contracts with customers

The Company has estimated that the historical average customer life is longer than 12 months and believes that its churn rate provides the best indicator or anticipated average customer life.

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cost to obtain a contract with the customer		
Opening balance	4,303	2,559
Cost incurred and deferred	3,796	2,552
Less: Cost amortised	1,747	808
	6,352	4,303

20.1 Other Income

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest income	89	8
Net gain on FVTPL investments	129	73
Sale of scrap	13	42
Miscellaneous income	30	21
	261	144

21. Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,200	1,251
Contribution to provident and other funds	49	51
Staff welfare expenses	58	68
Defined benefit plan / other long term benefits	31	30
Others	11	5
	1,349	1,405

Defined benefit plan

The details of defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	For the year ended			
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Gratuity	Compensated absence	Gratuity	Compensated absence
Obligation:				
Balance at the beginning of the year	90	40	96	47
Current service cost	13	8	13	8
Interest cost	6	3	7	3
Benefits paid	(30)	(13)	(19)	(10)
Transfers	(2)	(2)	(8)	(4)
Remeasurements	6	(1)	1	(4)
Present value of obligation	83	35	90	40
Current portion	19	35	19	40
Non-Current portion	64	-	71	-

As at March 31, 2023, expected contribution for the next annual reporting period is Rs. 20.



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Amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Experience losses	8	3
Losses from change in demographic assumptions	(1)	1
Losses from change in financial assumptions	(1)	(3)
Remeasurements on defined benefit plans	6	1

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

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

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

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

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.38%	7.20%
Rate of salary increase	7.00%	7.00%
Rate of attrition	9% - 53%	16% - 27%
Retirement age	58	58

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 assumption	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
		Gratuity	Gratuity
Discount rate	+1%	(4)	(3)
	-1%	4	3
Salary growth rate	+1%	4	3
	-1%	(4)	(3)

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



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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 summarizes the maturity profile and duration of the gratuity liability:

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Within one year	19	19
Within one - three years	25	30
Within three - five years	12	18
Above five years	31	28
Weighted average duration (in years)	3.53	4.36

22. Sales and marketing expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Sales commission and distribution	2,765	1,587
Advertisement and marketing	859	1,038
Business promotion	43	102
	3,667	2,727

23. Other expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Customer care expenses	775	932
Information technology expenses	328	330
Rates, fees and taxes [§]	(64)	(62)
Collection and recovery charges	171	147
Communication, space segment and other charges	1,188	1,591
Travelling and conveyance	130	95
Provision for doubtful receivables	299	(134)
Bad debts written off	323	219
Administrative expense	121	169
Charity and donation [§]	221	549
Net loss on derivative financial instruments	3	30
Others [§]	131	124
	3,626	3,990

[§] It includes reversal of Rs. Nil and Rs. 97 for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively on account of settlement in amnesty scheme. Further, this includes reversal of Rs. 198 and Rs. Nil for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively on account of time barred litigation matters.



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

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(i) amount required to be spent by the company during the year	163	154
(ii) amount of expenditure incurred	173	154
(iii) shortfall at the end of the year	Nil	Nil
(iv) total of previous years shortfall	Nil	Nil
(v) reason for shortfall	NA	NA
(vi) nature of CSR activities	Promotion of education and health	Promotion of education and health
(vii) details of related party transactions	Nil	Contribution done to Bharti Foundation
(viii) 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

* Others mainly include legal and professional charges (including auditor remuneration excluding Goods and Services Tax), rent and provision for stock.

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Audit fee	3	3
Reimbursement of expenses	0	0
Other services	0	0
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

24. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	11,638	11,048
Depreciation on right of use assets	1,676	1,029
Amortisation	34	5
	<u>13,348</u>	<u>12,083</u>

Depreciation includes net book value of customer premise equipment relating to churn customers fully charged during the year Rs. 1,760 (March 31, 2022 - Rs. 2,501).



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25. Finance costs

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest expenses	2	3
Interest expenses - lease liabilities	88	88
Net exchange loss	67	26
Other finance charges*	1,740	1,815
	1,897	1,932

* It includes bank charges and interest charges towards subjudice matters.

26. Exceptional items

Exceptional items comprise of Rs. 6,698 (upto September 2022) and Rs. Nil for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively, on account of provision for licence fee with respect to content cost related to earlier periods (Refer Note 4(a)).

27. Earnings per share ('EPS')

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

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(Loss) / Profit attributable to equity shareholder as per Statement of Profit and Loss (A)	(3,494)	4,645
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of basic / diluted EPS per share (in thousands) (B)	510,200	510,200
EPS		
Equity share of face value Rs. 10 per share Basic and Diluted (A / B)	(6.85)	9.10

28. Related party disclosures

(a) List of Related Parties

i. Parent Company

Bharti Airtel Limited

ii. Ultimate controlling entity

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

iii. Entity having significant influence over the Company

Nettle infrastructure investments Limited (merged with Bharti Airtel Limited w.e.f. February 1, 2023)



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iv. Other entities with whom transactions have taken place during the reporting year

a. Fellow Companies (subsidiaries / associates / joint ventures other than that of the Company)

Subsidiaries

Bharti Airtel Services Limited
Bharti Hexacom Limited
Telesonic Networks Limited (merged with Bharti Airtel Limited w.e.f. February 1, 2023)
Nextra Data Limited
Airtel Digital Limited (formerly known as Wynn Limited)
Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited
Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited
Indo Teleports Limited
Bharti Airtel Lanka (Private) Limited

Associates

Airtel Payments Bank Limited

Joint Ventures

Indus Towers Limited

b. Other related parties*

Bharti Land Limited
Bharti Realty Limited
Bharti Realty Holdings Limited
Bharti Foundation
Del Monte Foods Private Limited (formerly known as Fieldfresh Foods Private Limited)
Centum Learning Limited
Bharti Enterprises Limited
Gourmet Investments Private Limited
Beetel Teletech Limited (formerly known as Brightstar Telecommunication India Limited)
Bharti Real Estates Limited
Bharti Management Services Limited (formerly known as Bharti Axa General Insurance Company Limited)

*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 practices.



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v. Key management personnel ('KMP')

Sunil Kumar Taldar, Managing Director and CEO (Resigned on December 1, 2021)
 Manu Sood, Managing Director and CEO (Appointed on January 7, 2022 and resigned on October 9, 2022)
 Shashwat Sharma, Managing Director and CEO (Appointed on February 20, 2023)
 Rajan Bharti Mittal, Non-Executive Director
 Devendra, Non-Executive Director
 Pankaj Tewari, Company Secretary
 Vani Venkatesh, Non-Executive Director
 Soumen Ray (Appointed on August 01, 2022), Non-Executive Director
 Sandeep Kumar, Chief Financial Officer*

*Sandeep Kumar, Chief Financial Officer resigned from the Company w.e.f. April 03, 2023. Further, the Board had approved the appointment of Vikas Kapoor as the new Chief Financial Officer of the Company subject to the approval of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB).

(b) The outstanding balance of above mentioned related parties are as follows:

	Parent company	Fellow subsidiaries	Associates	Other related parties
As of March 31, 2023				
Trade payables	(216)	(304)	(2)	(18)
Trade receivables*	57	2	-	7
As of March 31, 2022				
Trade payables	(222)	(304)	-	(73)
Trade receivables*	-	4	28	58

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

* Trade receivables includes security deposit of Rs. 65.

The Parent company has agreed to ensure appropriate financial support comprising of uncommitted credit facility, only if and to the extent required by the Company.

In the ordinary course of business, there are certain transactions among the group entities, and all these transactions are on arm length basis.



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(c) The summary of transactions with the above mentioned parties is as follows:

	For the year ended							
	March 31, 2023				March 31, 2022			
	Parent company	Fellow subsidiaries	Associates	Other related parties	Parent company	Fellow subsidiaries	Associates	Other related parties
Purchase of fixed assets/bandwidth	113	-	-	515	-	-	-	87
Rendering of services	99	110	4	2	69	4	4	1
Receiving of services	220	281	166	33	368	230	68	10
Expenses incurred on behalf of others	39	20	0	16	67	0	-	-
Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company	1,089	2,969	0	-	1,387	1,606	-	60
Donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Guarantees and collaterals taken on behalf of others (Including performance guarantees)	-	-	-	-	(46)	-	-	-
Receiving of assets (ROU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	389
Repayment of lease liability	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Reimbursement of energy expenses	60	-	-	15	-	-	-	-

The significant related party transactions are summarized below:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Receiving of services		
Parent company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	220	368
Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company		
Parent company		
Bharti Airtel Limited	1,089	1,387

(d) Transactions and balances with KMPs

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, 2023	March 31, 2022
Short-term employee benefits	8	36
Performance linked incentive ('PLI')#	-	9
Post-employment benefit	1	2
Share-based payment	-	8
	9	55

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, 2023, PLI of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs. 12) pertaining to previous year has been paid.



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The remuneration paid to all the Key Management Personnel of the Company (except Manu Sood) is borne by its Holding company, Bharti Airtel Limited and cross charged as part of a single composite consideration. Accordingly, the same is not reported under related party transaction.

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.

29. Leases

Right-of-use assets ('ROU')

The following table presents the reconciliation of changes in the carrying value of ROU asset for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

	Building	Transponder	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2021	-	-	-
Additions	389	2,225	2,615
Depreciation expense	(41)	(988)	(1,029)
Termination / other adjustments	-	(60)	(60)
Balance as of March 31, 2022	348	1,177	1,526
Balance as of April 1, 2022	348	1,177	1,526
Additions	-	2,235	2,235
Depreciation expense	(51)	(1,625)	(1,676)
Termination / other adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2023	297	1,787	2,085

Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on lease liabilities	88	88
Expenses relating to short-term leases	95	696
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	7	9

Amounts recognised in Statement of Cash Flows

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Cash outflow for leases	1,742	1,341

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, 2023	March 31, 2022
Not later than one year	1,727	1,121
Later than one year but not later than five years	265	285
Later than five years	44	110
Total	2,036	1,516



30. Financial and capital risk

1. Financial risk

The business activities of the Company expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely market risks (that is, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management strategies focus on the un-predictability of these elements and seek to minimize the potential adverse effects on its financial performance. Further, the Company uses certain derivative financial instruments to mitigate some of these risk exposures (as discussed below in this note).

The financial risk management for the Company is driven by the Company's senior management ('CSM'), in close co-ordination with the internal / external experts subject to necessary supervision. The Company does not undertake any speculative transactions either through derivatives or otherwise. The CSM are accountable to the Board of Directors. They ensure that the Company's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate financial risk governance frame work, policies and procedures. The Board of Directors of the Company 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 recognized monetary assets and liabilities, and any highly probable forecasted transactions, which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. Foreign exchange exposure mainly arises from trade payables and equipment supply 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 and trade payables 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. Further, for the details as to the fair value of various outstanding derivative financial instruments, refer note 31.



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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	Effect on profit before	Effect on equity (OCI)
For the year ended March 31, 2023			
US Dollars	+5%	(4)	-
	-5%	4	-
For the year ended March 31, 2022			
US Dollars	+5%	(6)	-
	-5%	6	-

The sensitivity disclosed in the above table is mainly attributable to, in case of foreign exchange gains / (losses) on translation of USD denominated trade payables and equipment supply 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 / liabilities, or any significant long-term fixed-interest bearing assets / liabilities, its interest income / expense and related cash inflows / outflows are not affected by changes in market interest rates. Consequently, the Company does not have any exposure to interest rate fluctuation.

(iii) Price risk

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



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(iv) Credit risk

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

The Company is exposed to credit risk mainly with respect to trade receivables and derivative financial instruments.

Trade receivables

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

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

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

	Neither past due nor impaired (excluding unbilled)	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, 2023	8	1,488	525	30	47	2,098
Trade Receivables as of March 31, 2022	34	1,002	514	86	438	2,074

Financial instruments and cash deposits

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



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(v) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. Accordingly, as a prudent liquidity risk management measure, the Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt, and overdraft from domestic banks at an optimised cost. It also enjoys strong access to domestic and international capital markets across debt and equity.

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

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

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

	As of March 31, 2023						
	Carrying amount	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	> 2 years	Total
Other financial liabilities [#]	4,273	750	3,523	-	-	-	4,273
Trade payables	8,893	-	8,893	-	-	-	8,893
Financial liabilities	13,166	750	12,416	-	-	-	13,166

	As of March 31, 2022						
	Carrying amount	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	> 2 years	Total
Other financial liabilities [#]	2,201	724	1,477	-	-	-	2,201
Trade payables	8,362	-	8,362	-	-	-	8,362
Financial liabilities	10,563	724	9,839	-	-	-	10,563

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

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



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(vi) Reconciliation to liabilities whose cash flow movements are disclosed as part of financing activities.

	April 1, 2022	Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes		March 31, 2023
			Interest Expenses	Others	
Borrowings	-	12	-	-	12
Interest accrued	-	(61)	2	59	-
Lease liabilities	1,387	(1,742)	88	2,158	1,891

	April 1, 2021	Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes		March 31, 2022
			Interest Expenses	Others	
Borrowings	17	(17)	-	-	-
Interest accrued	-	(438)	(438)	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	(1,341)	88	2,640	1,387

2. Capital Risk

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

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

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as loans and borrowings less Cash and cash equivalents and term deposits with banks.

	As of	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Borrowings	12	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	2,403	499
Net debt (A)	(2,391)	(499)
Equity	(3,817)	(318)
Total capital (B)	(3,817)	(318)
Capital and net debt (C) = (A+B)	(6,208)	(817)
Gearing ratio (A/C)	39%	61%



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31. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

	Level	Carrying Value as of		Fair Value as of	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Financial Assets					
Fair value through Profit or loss					
Derivatives					
- Forward contacts	Level 2	8	3	8	3
Amortised cost					
Trade receivables		2,098	2,074	2,098	2,074
Cash and cash equivalents		2,403	499	2,403	499
Other bank balances		72	68	72	68
Other financial assets		157	75	157	75
		4,738	2,719	4,738	2,719
Financial liabilities					
Fair value through Profit or loss					
Derivatives					
- Forward contacts	Level 2	47	3	47	3
Amortised cost					
Borrowings - fixed rate		12	-	12	-
Trade payables		8,893	8,362	8,893	8,362
Other financial liabilities		4,273	2,201	4,273	2,201
		13,225	10,566	13,225	10,566

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

- The carrying value of trade receivables, trade payables, short-term borrowings, floating-rate long term borrowings, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair value mainly due to the short-term maturities of these instruments / being subject to floating-rates.
- The fair value of non-current financial assets / liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using current rates applicable to instruments with similar terms, currency, credit risk and remaining maturities.
- The fair values of derivatives are estimated by using pricing models, wherein the inputs to those models are based on readily observable market parameters. The valuation models used by the Company reflect the contractual terms of the derivatives (including the period to maturity), and market-based parameters such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, volatility etc. These models do not contain a high level of subjectivity as the valuation techniques used do not require significant judgement and inputs thereto are readily observable.

The following table describes the key inputs used in the valuation (basis discounted cash flow technique) of Level 2 financial assets / liabilities as of March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:



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Financial assets / liabilities	Inputs used
Derivatives	
- Forward contracts	Prevailing interest rates in market , future payouts, interest rates

During the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements. None of the financial assets and financial liabilities are in Level 3.

32. Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current Ratio - [no. of times]	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.16	0.11	39%	Increase is on account of increase in current assets.
Debt-equity Ratio - [no. of times]*	Non-Current borrowings (+) current borrowings (-) cash and cash equivalents	Equity	0.63	-	100%	On account of loan raised during the year
Debt service coverage ratio - [no. of times]	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, finance costs, exceptional items and tax	Interest expenses (+) principal repayments of long-term debt (+) payment of lease liabilities	9.47	14.32	-34%	On account of decrease in Profit before depreciation, amortisation, finance costs, exceptional items and tax during the current year
Return on equity ratio - [no. of times]	Net Profit	Average Equity attributable to owners of the parent	NA	NA	NA	Not applicable.
Trade receivables turnover ratio - [no. of days]	Average trade receivables	Revenue from operations / no of days for the period	26	23	14%	Not applicable.
Net capital turnover ratio - [no. of times]	Revenue from operations	Working Capital	(0.62)	(0.78)	-21%	Not applicable.
Net profit ratio (%)	Net Profit	Revenue from operations	(11.9%)	14.7%	-181%	Decrease is on account of decrease in net profit during the current year, due to Licence Fees on content cost and interest thereon (Refer Note 4(a)).
Return on capital employed (%)	EBIT	Average Capital Employed*	NA	NA	NA	Not applicable.
Return on investment	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average investment	6.2%	3.3%	90%	Increase is on account of increased investments in mutual funds during the current year.

*excluding lease liabilities

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

Considering the principal activities of the Company, inventory turnover ratio and trade payables turnover ratio are not relevant.



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33. Relationship with struck off companies

Relationship with struck off Company	Nature of transactions	Name of struck off company	Balance outstanding as of March 31, 2023*
Companies with Outstanding Balance of Less than INR 1 Mn			
Vendor	Receivables	Coexcelinfrasel Pvt Ltd	0

Relationship with struck off Company	Nature of transactions	Name of struck off company	Balance outstanding as of March 31, 2022*
Companies with Outstanding Balance of Less than INR 1 Mn			
Vendor	Receivables	Market Probe India Private Limited	0
Vendor	Receivables	JWT Mindset Advertising Private Limited	0

*Due to rounding off, the amounts are appearing as '0'.

